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Ministry of the Solicitor General Annual Report 1978

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Ontario Police Commission
Ontario Provincial Police
Police Arbitration Commission
Public Safety Division:
Fire Marshal
Chief Coroner's Office
Forensic Pathology
Centre of Forensic Sciences

Annual Report of The Ministry of the Solicitor General

Year ending December 31, 1978



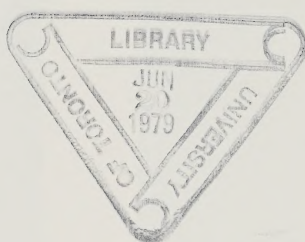
R. Roy McMurtry, Q.C.



John D. Hilton, Q.C.

The Honourable R. Roy McMurtry, Q.C.
Solicitor General

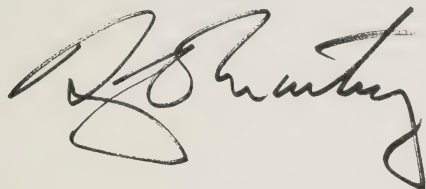
John D. Hilton, Q.C.
Deputy Solicitor General



To Her Honour the Lieutenant Governor in Council

May It Please Your Honour:

It is my pleasure to present to your Honour
the seventh annual report of the Ministry
of the Solicitor General.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'R. Roy McMurtry'. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large loop at the end of the last name.

The Honourable R. Roy McMurtry, Q.C.
Solicitor General.

Annual Report, 1978
Ministry of the Solicitor General

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Statutes administered by the Ministry of the Solicitor General

The Ministry of the Solicitor General Act, 1972

The Anatomy Act

The Coroners Act, 1972

The Fire Accidents Act

The Fire Department Act

The Fire Fighters Exemption Act

The Fire Marshals Act

The Hotel Fire Safety Act, 1971

The Lightning Rods Act

The Police Act

The Private Investigators and Security Guards Act

The Public Works Protection Act

The Retail Business Holidays Act, 1975

The Ontario Society for the Prevention of Cruelty
to Animals Act, 1955

The Egress from Public Buildings Act

The Human Tissue Gift Act, 1971

The Ministry

The Ministry of the Solicitor General is responsible for the related programs of law enforcement and public safety in Ontario. The overall goal of the Ministry is the protection and security of society by enforcement of the law, the maintenance of peace and order, and the protection of people and property in a manner which ensures individual freedom and rights.

The goal is pursued through a number of activities, including: advisory services to ensure continued improvement of policing services and training throughout the province; a provincial police force with expertise in the areas of criminal and traffic law enforcement; specialized scientific criminal analysis; monitoring and promoting an adequate standard of fire safety services in the province; the determination of causes of death in unusual circumstances; and the provision of anatomical materials and forensic pathology services.

Complete details of Ministry programs can be found in reports by our component agencies throughout the following pages. A brief review of some of the activities of the Ministry Office is given below:

The Ministry Office

The Ministry Office is responsible for directing and coordinating the affairs of the Ministry. It is made up of a Ministry executive group, composed of the Minister, the Deputy Minister, and a small Ministry Secretariat staff. This staff provides expertise to assist in the various roles of the Ministry, including Management Systems, Police Liaison, Communications, Legal Services, Auditing, Human Resources, and Administration. Their functions and activities are as described as follows.

Legal Services Branch

The Legal Branch provides a full and varied range of legal services to all levels of the Ministry. The Branch assists in the development of policy and provides legal opinions and advice, negotiates and prepares contracts and represents the Ministry before courts and tribunals. All Orders-in-Council, Regulations and legislation are prepared by the Branch. Legislative efforts this year included the preparation of a Bill to revise The Private Investigators and Security Guards Act and some significant amendments to The Coroners Act, 1972, which are described elsewhere in the Annual Report. The Branch also administers the store closing law.

Policy Development & Systems Coordinator

The advisory functions of policy development and management systems form part of the support role of the Ministry Secretariat.

The policy development function is directed mainly towards the identification of issues that may affect the delivery of policing services and public safety programs. Each issue is analyzed and the possible effect on Ministry programs is assessed. Alternative courses of action are evaluated and policy proposals developed. In order that the policy proposals are considered with the long-term view in mind, the effect on existing programs and the financial implications must be predicted.

In view of the significant costs in the delivery of policing services throughout the province, considerable attention is paid to changes which could bring about economies of operation and improved effectiveness in policing activities and also in public safety. Some of these changes may result from new or amended legislation or from program changes within another Ministry or agency.

Development of policy proposals involves the determination of certain principles of operation. Accordingly, after the systems development and design stage, a review of the systems techniques is required to ensure that all aspects of the policy proposals and the operating principles have been taken into account. The effect of the proposed changes on other Ministries or agencies is fundamental to the development process.

The delivery of effective policing services and public safety programs at a reasonable cost is of paramount importance to the welfare of the citizens of Ontario and as a major participant in the national structure.

Police Liaison Coordinator

The primary task of the Police Liaison Coordinator is to provide advice to the Minister, Deputy Minister, and program managers on policy and major issues requiring law enforcement expertise. His role is to assess, recommend and provide advice concerning law enforcement related matters and to advise the Deputy Minister of law enforcement problems created by legislative amendments.

He advises the Minister and Deputy Minister on current and/or anticipated problems within the public safety and law enforcement field which may require the development of policy alternatives. He maintains

close liaison with senior O.P.P., regional and municipal force personnel and program managers of the Ministry. He receives enquiries and complaints from the public and acts when required as an intermediary between the public, the Ministry and police forces in Ontario.

The Police Liaison Coordinator acts as the representative of the Ministry of Solicitor General on the following interministerial committees:

Liaison Group on Law Enforcement and Race Relations (Toronto Social Planning Council & Urban Alliance)

Seat Belt Usage in Ontario (Lead Ministry – MTC)

Child Abuse (Lead Ministry – C & S S)

Crash Rescue (Lead Ministry – MTC)

Reduced Travel Speeds (Lead Ministry – MTC)

A.L.E.R.T. Devices and 24-hour Licence Suspensions (Lead Ministry – Attorney General)

Communications Policy Advisor

The main task of the Communications Policy Advisor is to provide advice to the Minister, Deputy Minister and Program Managers on policy and issues requiring communications expertise. He helps ensure that government communications policies are applied well in the Ministry; initiates planning and development of such policies; advises Ministry agencies on program delivery; chooses techniques to be used, and monitors their effectiveness. He manages all communications activities of the Ministry Office, liaises with the media, and provides the Minister with speeches and written policy statements.

The Communications Policy Advisor is the representative of the Ministry of the Solicitor General on three interministerial committees working towards concrete deregulation action, reduction of "red tape" Customer Service training of personnel, and easier public access to government.

A good deal of the Communications Policy Advisor's activities involve crime prevention and fire prevention programs. These include the production of feature movies, television programs, and public service messages on T.V. and radio to help support police and fire services, and the human tissue donation program.

Twelve public service television and radio announcements were produced during the year. These were produced in both the English and French language and were distributed to all broadcasting stations throughout the Province.

Four television announcements and six radio announcements were produced to assist the Chief Coroner's Office to inform the public of the need for donations under the Human Tissue Gift Act. These were distributed to all broadcasting stations in the province. As well, a total of 42 outdoor billboards were displayed in Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Hamilton, Guelph, Waterloo and London. They conveyed the program's theme, "Help Somebody Someday – Register Now As A Human Tissue Donor". The Communications Advisor worked during the year on various related committees headed by Chief Coroner Dr. H. B. Cotnam.

A motion picture was written and produced by the Communications Policy Advisor for the Office of the Fire Marshal. The film, entitled "Torch", is a dramatized documentary showing arson investigation techniques used by the Fire Marshal's Office, the close cooperation between O.F.M. and police officers, and the motivations of arson.

Though primarily designed to convey detection techniques to investigators and fire departments, the movie also keeps in mind the needs of other interested people in government and the general public.

During the year, the Communications Policy Advisor was a guest instructor on the subjects of better communication, clear writing, and government/public relations, at a number of police and fire fighting courses. He also conducted a six-months' course on "Plain Words" throughout the Ministry to help personnel to improve written communications.

Internal Audit Branch

The Internal Audit Branch is a part of the Ministry's management organization, with specific responsibility for:

Reviewing and appraising the effectiveness and efficiency of Ministry systems of financial administration, including safeguarding of assets;

Ascertaining the extent of compliance of Ministry systems and procedures with financial policies, regulations, and other instructions of the Legislature, Management Board, the Treasurer, and the Ministry;

Assisting management by reviewing operations and recommending improvements to information systems, utilization of resources, and operating controls.

Audit coverage in 1978 consisted of eight major audits, five branches of the Ontario Provincial Police, the Ontario Police Commission, the Ontario Police College, and one section of the Financial Services Branch. In addition, five specific audits of a financial or administrative nature were completed.

The Branch is staffed by a Director, one Senior Auditor, and one Auditor. All staff were involved in a number of professional development activities and continued to assist in the work of the Internal Auditors' Council.

Human Resources Development

In September 1978, the Ministry placed the Women's Advisor, affirmative action, equal opportunity and the counselling services under one program, Human Resources Development. This action was taken to eliminate any feeling of discrimination and to open the services of the Advisor as a trained counsellor to the men as well as the women in the Ministry. The Advisor makes recommendations to the Deputy Minister, co-ordinates the design, implementation, and evaluation of the Ministry's Equal Opportunity/Affirmative Action Program and monitors it.

In support of the program, the Advisor has an active committee made up of representatives from all areas of the Ministry and all levels of classification. They meet once a month to consider new concerns of the employees and to look at activities that might reflect or meet these needs. The committee, along with other interested employees in the Ministry, formed task forces to look at specific problem areas in the Ministry. The task forces set up in-house workshops and noon-hour sessions to help in the development of human resources. Equal opportunity sections have been established in the libraries at the George Drew Building, Ontario Provincial Police Headquarters and the Fire Marshal's Office. The task forces are also concerned with new concepts such as bridging jobs, plus methods of bringing our regional staff into closer communication with the Toronto offices. A public relations task force has also been formed to publicize the various activities of the Human Resources Development program.

A Career Development Workshop, resume writing workshops and lunch-hour forums were offered as in-house training through 1978. An advanced Career

Development Workshop was developed and will be offered to both men and women in 1979.

The Advisor visited numerous Detachments and District Headquarters through the year as part of the regional delivery program. She presented workshops for all civilian staff in Sudbury and South Porcupine as well as assisting in the North Bay, Thunder Bay and Hamilton interministry information day presented by the Affirmative Action Council

Data has continued to be collected and updated with three additional studies conducted in 1978. An attitudinal questionnaire was sent to all civilian employees and the uniformed staff at O.P.P. General Headquarters in order to determine issues and concerns relating to the program especially in the areas of staff training, equal opportunity and career development. A regional questionnaire was sent to all women in the Ministry's district offices with questions relating to improved communication, staff training, internal and external problems and the Equal Opportunity Program. In order to monitor the success of its various activities, the Human Resources Development Office conducted a Career Development Workshop follow-up study.

A special project was undertaken to determine the different government positions that exist in the province outside of the Toronto offices. The study was aimed at assisting regional employees who wish to plan career moves within the government.

The bi-monthly equal opportunity newsletter "The Scanner" continued to be published and distributed in 1978. The newsletter is sent to all employees to ensure that they are aware of the Equal Opportunity Program, affirmative action, career training and Ministry activities.

As a trained counsellor, the Advisor offered career, academic and personal counselling to all staff of the Ministry as well as working with the managers in relation to individual problems and complaints.

A close liaison is maintained with the Personnel Services Branch in relation to job recruitment and staff training.

Administration Division

The Administration Division is the service organization responsible for the delivery of financial, personnel and related administrative services to all agencies and programs of the Ministry. It ensures that the Ontario Government's financial, personnel

and administrative policies as well as related Ministry policies are adhered to, that methods and procedures are appropriate, that systems are in place to ensure that they are complied with and that performance is evaluated.

Financial Services Branch

The Financial Services Branch is responsible for all Financial Administration Systems for the Ministry and for maintaining an accounting of all expenditures and revenues of the Ministry in accordance with Government accounting policies and procedures.

The Branch provides timely, accurate and meaningful financial and related information along with advisory service.

This assists Agency and Program Management in:

- Strategic Planning
- Decision Making
- Budgeting and Cost Analysis
- Allocation and efficient use of resources
- Maintenance of internal controls.

The Branch is also responsible for the purchasing of all goods and services required by the Ministry.

The zero-base budgeting system adopted for the Ministry is controlled and co-ordinated by staff of the Financial Services Branch. This system allows for more effective utilization of Ministry resources on a priority setting basis.

Personnel Services Branch

The function of the Personnel Services Branch is to ensure that the Ontario Government Personnel policies, Legislation and Regulations, and related Ministry policies are adhered to. It provides service in order to assist the Management of Ministry Agencies and Programs to effect the planning and the efficient utilization of human resources. To ensure adequate on-site service to the Ontario Provincial Police, a part of the Personnel Services Branch has been decentralized from 25 Grosvenor Street to 90 Harbour Street.

Administrative Services Branch

The Administrative Services Branch coordinates the compilation and distribution of Ministry administrative policies, maintains the comprehensive inventory and asset control systems for the Ministry, and provides office, messenger and supply services to the

operations located at 25 Grosvenor Street and 26 Grenville Street.

Planning and Evaluation

The Planning and Evaluation Branch provides coordination in Ministry-wide strategic planning and evaluation and provides assistance to Managers in priority development for operations. Assistance is given to the managers of agencies and programs in establishing objectives, and developing measures of performance, effectiveness, costs, benefits, and statistical techniques. Performance is evaluated by monitoring information on inputs, outputs, and finances of operations, through a quarterly performance report.

Continuing assistance was provided to the Field Productivity Study of the Ontario Provincial Police in the Detachment Planning Programme. The programme is fully operational in 14 out of 16 districts. The remaining 2 districts are in the process of implementation and will be operational by December 1979.

Further extension of the Management by Results (MBR) process was carried out during the year. From the initial experimental stage in 1974, coverage now includes 96% of the funding level for the Ministry's operations.

Provides systems support and development services to the Ministry. On a project basis, systems development projects are undertaken for both computer and manual systems from initial review and feasibility study to implementation and post implementation audit. Operational and maintenance support to existing computer systems is also provided.

Ontario Police Commission

Judge T. J. Graham, Chairman
S. MacGrath, Member
E. D. Bell, Q.C., Member

During 1978, the Commission underwent a major change in membership. Judge Thomas J. Graham, a founding member of the Commission, was appointed Chairman following the retirement of Mr. Elmer D. Bell, Q.C., who continues as the Commission's part-time member.

Mr. Shaun MacGrath, formerly Vice-Chairman of the Criminal Injuries Compensation Board, was appointed a full-time member in April.

Major-General H. A. Sparling, C.B.E., D.S.O., C.D., retired in March, following sixteen years of meritorious service. As the part-time member since the Commission's inception in 1962, General Sparling contributed his outstanding ability and energy to the Ontario Police Commission. In addition to his contribution in many areas of law enforcement and police governance, General Sparling was responsible for the Personnel Development Programme, which has become a model among police forces in Canada.

The first issue of the O.P.C. "Newsletter" was released in October 1978. This bi-monthly publication will be a focal point for a wide range of topics of concern and interest to the police community in Ontario. Such subjects as new or changing legislation, technical developments, court rulings, crime prevention programs, etc., will be featured in a concise and informative format. Initial response has been excellent, with particular interest expressed by Governing Authorities.

The continuing assistance and cooperation of the Governing Authorities and Chiefs of Police is a source of pride and satisfaction to the Commission. With their help during 1978, considerable progress was made in many areas as detailed in the ensuing report.

ADVISORY SERVICES BRANCH

The activity chart indicates that 1978 was a year highlighted with investigations and adequacy surveys of Municipal Police Forces. In addition, there was one major Inquiry under section 56 of the Police Act, which required the services of two, and sometimes three, Advisors for approximately six months. The Commission sat for 29 days of public hearings on one Force alone; indicating the prolonged involvement of the Commission in this aspect of its role responsibility.

Some of the Municipal Police Forces which were served by the Ontario Police Commission in 1978 were:

• Alexandria	adequacy survey
• Amherstburg	adequacy survey
• Cornwall	(1) adequacy survey
	(2) anonymous allegations of misconduct
• Halton Region	adequacy survey
• Leamington	adequacy survey
• Michipicoten Twp.	adequacy survey
• Mitchell	adequacy survey
• St. Mary's	investigation of Discipline Code provisions
• Sarnia Township	adequacy survey
• Sturgeon Falls	adequacy survey
• Terrace Bay	adequacy survey
• Thunder Bay	adequacy survey
• Waterloo Region	Inquiry under the Police Act
• York Region	Investigation of a former police officer's allegations of corruption

The foregoing does not reflect the many calls and visits made by the Advisors, some of which are recorded on the statistical Summary.

The Advisory Services Branch continued to provide comparative Budget & Resources information packages to Governing Authorities, Chiefs of Police, and concerned agencies of the Provincial Government. The number of participant Forces grew from 82 in 1977 to 115 in 1978, demonstrating the growing concern with financial constraints at the municipal level. In this regard, it is noted that the number of municipal police officers in Ontario grew by a mere 35 in 1978 — in spite of an estimated increase in population of over 110,000. Thus, in terms of police to population ratio, a decline from 1.81 officers per thousand in 1977 to 1.79 per thousand in 1978, represents a reversal in the pattern for over twenty years.

PERSONNEL DEVELOPMENT

The O.P.C. Personnel Development Programme continued to make progress during 1978 in the face of unexpected demands on the programme director's services. The following objectives were achieved:

- arrangements to finalize the completion of the Senior Command Training Programme in 1979,
- preliminary planning for the review of the Probationary Constable Training Programme,
- discussions with officials regarding the roles of Community Colleges in police training and education,
- preliminary planning for a study on police driver training.

INTELLIGENCE SERVICES BRANCH

Function

The general function of the Branch has not changed, but the activities involved in carrying out our function increased noticeably during the year 1978.

The Branch continued to carry out its prescribed programs directed at the threat of Organized Crime in Ontario. The success of our programs in encouraging and maintaining a unified strike force against Organized Crime through C.I.S.O. member agencies was most gratifying.

The functions of the Branch include:

- provision and maintenance of an exclusive intelligence radio network and surveillance equipment for C.I.S.O. Forces,
- training police officers and selected civilian personnel of police forces in matters related to Organized Crime and its investigation,
- supporting and maintaining close liaison with the Provincial Bureau, Criminal Intelligence Services, Ontario.

Organization

Six of the staff of 10 are assigned to the Provincial Bureau — two to the coordination of the radio and surveillance equipment network and support for Joint Force Operations, and two to the Training Program.

Activities

The number, the quality and the success of Joint Force Operations has increased dramatically throughout the year. The assistance provided by the Branch has escalated accordingly. The valuable intelligence information gathered by the many Joint Force Operations has been used to spark and support a most impressive number of criminal prosecutions.

The Training Program was altered with the establishment of a Basic Technical Surveillance Course to supplement the Advanced Training on this subject. The Criminal Intelligence Seminar was abandoned in favour of a newly developed two weeks course on the basics of organized crime investigation and Intelligence Unit operation.

The following training was provided in 1978:

- Basic Technical Surveillance — (2 weeks)
1 Course — 14 Students
- Advanced Technical Surveillance — (5 weeks)
1 Course — 15 Students
- Physical Surveillance — (2 weeks)
1 Course — 29 Students
- Senior Officers Intelligence Training — (1 week)
2 Courses — 29 Students
- Analysis and the Intelligence Process — (1 week)
3 Courses — 45 Students
- Basic Organized Crime Training — (2 weeks)
2 Courses — 33 Students

In addition to the above courses, a number of special seminars and day-long training sessions were arranged on the latest technical equipment and the law relating to the "Privacy Act."

TECHNICAL SERVICES BRANCH

To promote the efficient use of computer, communications and records technology in police forces, the Technical Services Branch supplies technical consulting services to police forces on request.

In 1978, support was provided to the City of Ottawa Police Force for their CADRE system, Guelph Police Force to study feasibility of automation, and Peel Regional Police Force in evaluating the feasibility of a shared Police/Regional data centre. Besides these major projects, advice was given to many ad hoc requests regarding computer automation.

Major communications systems in the Regions of Peel, Halton and Niagara were installed with the assistance of Branch technicians. In addition, advice and assistance were given to all Forces involved in the Integrated Radio Services Programme.

Continued management of the Radio Frequency plan for Ontario's Police Forces required considerable effort, as did liaison with the O.P.P. communications study team.

During the year, the Records Management Programme continued to develop, design and procure standard forms for Ontario's Police Forces. Advisory services were provided to Sault Ste. Marie, Elliott Lake, Sarnia Township and Guelph.

Information Services Programme

The Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) is a real-time centralized police computer system located within the R.C.M.P. Headquarters in Ottawa. It operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, providing full service to all accredited police forces across Canada.

Since July of 1972, the Forces in Ontario have had direct access to the system, via on-line terminals. The Ontario network is comprised of a total of 256 terminals, which not only link all Ontario Forces to the CPIC, but also permits them to communicate directly with any other police agency in Canada.

The basic purpose of CPIC is to act as a central repository into which all Forces may enter items of police operational information directly, thus creating a fully cooperative national file, which can be accessed by all Forces in the country.

Each police agency is responsible for the accuracy, validity and subsequent maintenance of their own records. Only the agency responsible for entering a record may remove it from the CPIC files.

Responsibility for system application and control within the Province of Ontario, rests with the Ontario Police Commission (OPC). This necessitates the services of three auditor analysts within the Branch. These specialists work with assigned police officers to conduct CPIC system audits and provide training and assistance throughout the Ontario police community.

The Branch performed CPIC audits of 57 municipal and regional police forces in 1978.

The Branch is also responsible for conducting investigations into breaches of system discipline, and recommending to the Commission appropriate disciplinary action. In addition, the Branch ensures that all recommendations endorsed by the ACCTS (Advisory Committee on Communications and Technical Services) are presented to the CPIC National Advisory Committee.

Costs for the CPIC network within Ontario are shared equally by the Provincial and Federal Governments. Estimates of the 78/79 fiscal year's Provincial share are projected at \$590,000.

Police Automated Registration Information System (PARIS)

The Police Automated Registration Information System (PARIS) was fully operational 24-hours-a-day, 7-days-a-week during 1978. The system provides Ontario police force users on-line access to the Ministry of Transportation and Communications (MTC) automated vehicle registration file. This is accomplished by way of an automated computer interface between the Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) and the Ontario Government Downstream Computing Centre (DCC). This allows immediate access to the MTC Motor Vehicle Data Base from local police CPIC terminals. Average response times during 1978 has been approximately 20 seconds.

Effective November 1, 1978, the system was extended to provide on-line access to the MTC driver licence file, as well as the addition of a name inquiry and a historical inquiry to the vehicle file. With the introduction of the new inquiry capabilities, the average inquiry volume has increased to approximately 200,000 inquiries per month. This additional service has provided the police community with rapid, convenient access to yet another important data base.

Computer Aided Dispatch and Records Entry Project

Many Forces are actively looking at the automation and computerization of their local operational and administrative systems. The benefits in increased efficiency and effectiveness to be realized by computerized records and communications are considerable.

Recognizing the benefits of a standardized system for the Forces, the Ontario Police Commission established a CADRE (Computer Aided Dispatch and Records Entry) study team in early 1975.

The final result was a CADRE system for municipal Police Forces in Ontario. The system is composed of computer and radio communications hardware and software designed to provide each Force with:

- Records Entry and Local File Management capability
- Statistical and Management Reporting facility
- Direct data base query capability from the field, as well as locally
- Computer Aided Dispatch facility

In 1976, this standard was accepted by the Police Forces of Ontario. Subsequently, the Ottawa Police Force chose to be the first Force in Ontario to implement the system. In 1977, a contract was awarded to the Planning & Research Corporation to implement the CADRE system in Ottawa without mobile terminals.

In August 1978, the Ottawa Police Force CADRE system (Computer Aided Dispatch and automation of local records) was placed into operational use. Also, in June of the same year, a contract was awarded to E-Systems Inc. to implement and integrate a mobile terminal system with the existing Ottawa Police Force CADRE system. This contract is scheduled to be completed by April 1979.

Suspended Driver Control Centre

The Control Centre was established in September of 1974 to enter and maintain suspended driver information on the CPIC system. Current, up-to-date suspension information is maintained on CPIC in a manner that clearly indicates the enforcement action to be taken by police when contacting a suspended driver. As a result, Police Forces in Ontario have been better able to support the Ministry of Transportation and Communication's highway safety programmes and the Ministry of the Attorney General's default fine driver licence suspension programme.

The number of drivers charged with driving under suspension in 1978 again far exceeded the number charged in the years before the information was available on CPIC. As indicated in previous reports, at the end of 1974, only 44.4% of the drivers suspended for default in payment of fines had paid their fine and been reinstated. In 1978, the reinstatement rate was 87.8%. The overall percentage of fines paid as a result of driver licence suspensions has now risen from 44.4% at the end of 1974 to 78.2% at the end of 1978.

The Integrated Radio Services Programme

With the inception of CPIC in 1972, came an increased demand for new, high-capacity radio communications systems for the Police Forces in Ontario. At the same time, the need emerged for intercommunications between Forces and remote access to CPIC terminals for smaller Forces.

The Forces of the Province turned to the Ontario Police Commission for assistance and guidance. In response, the O.P.C. combined funds available for intercommunications programs with a portion of CPIC communications system funds into a common program, which would meet the objectives of intercommunications capability and CPIC access, and also encourage modernization of a police force's total radio system.

Under the conditions of the "Integrated Radio Service Program" the Province of Ontario pays 75% of the cost of new radio systems for small municipal Forces, and 50% of the cost for larger Forces.

Forces receiving grants during 1978 include the City of Owen Sound and the Towns of Trenton, Strathroy and New Liskeard. Significant progress was made in the development of a joint shared system in Huron County for the Towns of Wingham, Clinton, Exeter, Goderich and Seaforth, with a contract being awarded for delivery and operation in early 1979.

APPEALS TO THE COMMISSION

The Commission had before it 12 Appeals in Disciplinary matters during the year, a list of which and their outcome is given below. Also heard by the Commission were 3 Appeals on such matters as status of civilian employees and performance of duties by a Police Officer.

OFFENCE	POLICE FORCE	DECISION ON APPEAL	CONVICTION	PUNISHMENT
Damage to Equipment	Windsor	Allowed	Quashed	Quashed
Neglect of Duty	Ontario Provincial Police	Allowed	Quashed	Quashed
Unlawful Exercise of Authority	Ontario Provincial Police	Appeal Abandoned by Appellant	Judgement written	
Neglect of Duty	Sudbury Regional	Dismissed	Confirmed	Confirmed
Neglect of Duty (2 Appeals)	Durham Regional	Dismissed	Confirmed	Confirmed
Discreditable Conduct	Metro Toronto	Allowed	Quashed	Quashed
Neglect of Duty — (Extend Time of Appeal)	Hamilton-Wentworth Regional	Allowed	Time limit to institute Appeal extended	
Discreditable Conduct	Metro Toronto	Dismissed	Confirmed	Confirmed
Insubordination — disobey order	Metro Toronto	Allowed	Quashed	Quashed
Neglect of Duty	Hamilton-Wentworth Regional	Dismissed	Confirmed	Confirmed
Damage to Equipment	Ontario Provincial Police	Allowed	Quashed	Quashed

COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE POLICE

Early in 1978, in response to developing concern about the manner in which citizen complaints against the Police were being disposed of, the Commission, in cooperation with the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police, instituted a uniform procedure for dealing with all citizen complaints against the Police. As a result of this action, the uniform procedure has now been adopted by all Forces in the Province and local by-laws have been passed by Boards of Commissioners of Police or Councils, in order to provide the legal basis for its operation.

Under this uniform system, complaints must first be made to the local Chief of Police, or his nominee, following which the citizen has recourse to the local Board and subsequently to this Commission if he is not satisfied with the action taken at the local level.

During 1978, there were 201 citizen complaints which were referred to the Commission for attention. Of these, 56 were for the use of excessive force; 11 for harassment; 28 for improper conduct; 96 for allegations of inadequate service; and 10 for other miscellaneous reasons. Disposition of these complaints indicates that 29 were resolved by discussion and an explanation of procedures; 71 proved to be unfounded; 34 were not sustained by the evidence; 13 were either fully or partially sustained; and in 50 cases, investigation is pending. Three police officers were charged with violations of the Criminal Code; 3 were charged under the Police Act; and 13 were disciplined otherwise.

Response to this Uniform Complaint System from both the Police and the Public has been most encouraging.

CRIME STATISTICS

An examination of crime statistics shows an upward trend in 1978 in Ontario Municipalities (our statistics do not include those areas policed by the O.P.P.). We have selected four crime groupings which we regard as the most appropriate barometer of serious crime, as follows: Robbery, up 5.6%; Break and Enter, up 9.8%; Theft over \$200.00, up 21.7%; and Fraud, up 4.5%. With the exception of the category Theft over \$200.00, the percentage increases are not particularly significant in the light of population increases and general public attitudes toward crime.

However, the 21.7% increase in Thefts over \$200.00 is substantial. Some of this is, no doubt, attributable to the inflationary trend in the economy, but even taking this into account, the increase is a cause for concern.

CRIME PREVENTION

In order to obtain the optimum results with available resources, the Commission has completely coordinated its Crime Prevention Programme with that of the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police.

Substantial progress has been made in three major areas; the identification of property (Operation Provident); the mutual expediency of group procurement of approved Crime Prevention Materials, brochures, etc., and the circulation of approved films for public presentation.

**Operation of Police Forces
in the Province of Ontario
During 1978**

Force	Police Strength	Police Budget
Municipal Police Forces	12,600	\$403,793,420.
Ontario Provincial Police.	4,052	146,178,000.
Totals	16,652	\$549,971,420.
Per Capita Cost — (Based on Population figure of 8,200,000)		\$67.07

Municipal Police Forces

	Total of Municipal Forces (128)	Metro, Regions, Cities (35)	Villages, Towns, etc. (93)
Population served by Municipal Police Forces	7,037,684	6,431,842	605,842
Police Budget \$	403,793,420.	377,907,235.	25,886,185.
Police Strength	12,600	11,698	902
Per Capita Cost \$	57.38	58.76	42.73
Police Population Index	1/559 or 1.79 per 1000	1/550 or 1.82 per 1000	1/672 or 1.49 per 1000

MUNICIPAL POLICE FORCES

Over the past 17 years, 150 Municipal Police Forces have disappeared through mergers or other changes in population and policing needs throughout Ontario. The following figures show the reduction in the number of Police Forces during the years 1962 to 1978, inclusive:

1962 – 278	1970 – 205
1963 – 270	1971 – 179
1964 – 280	1972 – 179
1965 – 268	1973 – 162
1966 – 262	1974 – 131
1967 – 225	1975 – 128
1968 – 216	1976 – 128
1969 – 207	1977 – 128
	1978 – 128

From 1975, the number of Municipal Police Forces has remained constant at 128.

The number of Municipalities which are under contract for Policing to the Ontario Provincial Police as per Section 62 (1) of the Police Act, is 13.

Comparative Tables – Municipal Police Forces

	Jan. 1st, 1977	Jan. 1st, 1978	Jan. 1st, 1979
Metropolitan Areas	1	1	1
Regional Areas	9	9	9
Cities	24	24	25
Towns	69	69	69
Townships	14	14	13
Villages	11	11	11
	128	128	128
Plus areas under contract to Ontario Provincial Police.	14	13	13

Comparative Tables – Municipal Police Strength

	Jan. 1st, 1977	Jan. 1st, 1978	Jan. 1st, 1979
- 1 Man Forces	4	4	3
2 - 5 Man Forces	28	27	29
6 - 9 Man Forces	31	29	28
10 - 14 Man Forces	13	15	14
15 - 19 Man Forces	11	11	11
20 - 24 Man Forces	5	6	7
25 - 49 Man Forces	9	9	9
50 - 99 Man Forces	10	9	9
100 & Man Forces	17	18	18
	128	128	128

Of the total number of organized Municipal Police Forces in the Province on January 1, 1979, 60 or 47 per cent represent forces of 9 members or less.

MUNICIPAL POLICE STRENGTH

As of December 31, 1978, the total Police strength of all Municipal Police Forces in the Province was 12,600 — an increase of 35 over the preceding year.

Included in the figure of 12,600 are 218 police women.

Over the past 17 years, the numerical strength of Police Forces has been as follows:

1962 — 6,626	1970 — 8,826
1963 — 6,269	1971 — 9,265
1964 — 6,728	1972 — 9,757
1965 — 6,985	1973 — 10,384
1966 — 7,198	1974 — 11,095
1967 — 7,775	1975 — 11,812
1968 — 8,065	1976 — 12,285
1969 — 8,434	1977 — 12,565
	1978 — 12,600

From 1962 to 1978, the total strength of all Municipal Police Forces has increased from 6,626 to 12,600, an increase of 5,974 or 90%.

The above figures indicate Police strength only and are exclusive of clerical help or civilian personnel employed by Police Forces.

Civilians employed in various capacities total 2,910.

Municipal Police Forces Personnel
(December 31, 1978)

Total Authorized Strength of Municipal Forces	12,600
---	--------

Changes — 1978

Hired	553
Left Forces	486

Reasons for Leaving Force

Retired	99
Dismissed	14
Resignation Requested	36
Joined Another Force	49
Dissatisfied	24
Other Reasons	239
Deceased	25
Total	486

Zone Meetings — 1978

Zone #1

Dryden	—	February 17, 1978
Marathon	—	May 5, 1978
Kenora	—	September 8, 1978
Terrace Bay	—	November 17, 1978

Zone #1-A

New Liskeard	—	February 16, 1978
Kapuskasing	—	May 4, 1978
North Bay	—	October 26, 1978

Zone #2

Kingston	—	February 15, 1978
Cornwall	—	April 19, 1978
Belleville	—	October 11, 1978
Picton	—	December 5, 1978

Zone #3

Toronto	—	January 24, 1978
Toronto (R.C.M.P.)	—	May 2, 1978
Toronto	—	October 25, 1978
Toronto	—	December 13, 1978

Zone #4

Paris	—	January 25, 1978
Simcoe	—	May 10, 1978
Simcoe	—	October 25, 1978

Zone #5

Meaford	—	February 8, 1978
Harriston	—	April 12, 1978
Palmerston	—	September 20, 1978
Kincardine	—	November 29, 1978

Zone #6

Point Edward	—	March 1, 1978
Aylmer	—	May 17, 1978
Windsor	—	September 13, 1978
St. Thomas	—	December 6, 1978

1978 Municipality	Equalized Assessment	Police Budget per \$ '000 of Assessment	Population	Police Strength	Police/Population Index	Civilian Strength	Total Force Personnel	Total Force Personnel/Population Index	Police Budget	Per Capita Cost
REGIONS										
Durham Region	\$ 2,609,525,000	\$4.36	256,357	350	1/732	59	409	1/627	\$ 11,381,169.	\$44.40
Haldimand-Norfolk	931,858,000	2.74	33,417	74	1/452	22	96	1/348	2,553,678.	76.42
Halton Region	2,549,155,000	3.56	230,375	263	1/876	83	346	1/666	9,073,900.	39.38
Hamilton-Wentworth	4,061,799,000	5.76	411,358	676	1/609	130	806	1/510	23,376,040.	56.83
Niagara Region	3,388,926,000	5.24	366,054	556	1/658	116	672	1/545	17,746,537.	48.48
Peel Region	5,296,971,000	3.61	425,293	589	1/722	129	718	1/592	19,100,000.	44.91
Sudbury Region	1,444,317,000	4.96	167,621	233	1/719	47	280	1/599	7,169,646.	42.77
Waterloo Region	2,897,261,000	4.89	296,113	426	1/695	91	517	1/573	14,161,098.	47.82
York Region	2,828,243,000	3.27	213,657	308	1/694	44	352	1/607	9,242,200.	43.26
Metro Toronto	28,710,380,000	6.01	2,259,587	5,364	1/421	1,345	6,709	1/337	172,460,200.	76.32

1978 Municipality	Equalized Assessment	Police Budget per \$ '000 of Assessment	Population	Police Strength	Police/Population Index	Civilian Strength	Total Force Personnel	Total Force Personnel/Population Index	Police Budget	Per Capita Cost
Cities										
Barrie	\$ 362,073,000.	\$3.89	35,546	48	1/741	10	58	1/613	1,406,990.	\$39.58
Belleville	287,231,000.	6.94	34,906	63	1/554	11	74	1/472	1,994,383.	57.14
Brantford	586,242,000.	6.06	69,091	106	1/652	28	134	1/516.	3,954,200.	51.44
Brockville	166,711,000.	6.15	20,013	38	1/527	8	46	1/435	1,025,212.	51.23
Chatham	290,736,000.	6.44	39,960	64	1/624	7	71	1/562	1,871,266.	46.83
Cornwall	332,505,000.	6.40	46,087	67	1/688	12	79	1/583	2,128,299.	46.18
Guelph	669,609,000.	4.73	71,349	108	1/661	18	126	1/566	3,163,900.	44.34
Kingston	449,724,000.	7.23	61,088	101	1/605	20	121	1/505	3,251,322.	53.22
London	2,132,081,000.	5.12	253,726	313	1/811	129	442	1/574	10,920,270.	43.04
Napan	707,519,000.	4.74	82,000	101	1/812	23	124	1/661	3,349,907.	40.85
North Bay	383,814,000.	8.36	51,000	89	1/573	23	112	1/455	3,207,358.	62.89
Orillia	181,346,000.	6.24	24,000	38	1/632	9	47	1/511	1,131,000.	47.13
Ottawa	3,046,832,000.	6.21	306,000	579	1/528	189	768	1/398	18,921,068.	61.83
Owen Sound	160,343,000.	5.38	20,500	33	1/621	5	38	1/539	861,878.	42.04
Pembroke	93,886,000.	7.29	14,444	21	1/688	8	29	1/498	683,921.	47.35

Statistics — Ontario Municipal Police Forces

1978 Municipality	Equalized Assessment	Police Budget per \$'000 of Assessment	Population	Police Strength	Police/Population Index	Civilian Strength	Total Force Personnel	Total Force Personnel/Population Index	Police Budget	Per Capita Cost
Cities — Cont'd.										
Peterborough	\$ 566,314,000.	\$5.24	59,181	99	1/598	17	116	1/510	\$ 2,969,405.	\$50.17
St. Thomas	207,710,000.	5.59	27,307	43	1/635	7	50	1/546	1,161,046.	42.52
Sarnia	580,175,000.	5.10	52,584	97	1/542	12	109	1/482	2,960,736.	56.30
Sault Ste. Marie	642,557,000.	5.70	80,630	115	1/701	23	138	1/584	3,660,399.	45.40
Stratford	208,807,000.	5.51	26,000	40	1/650	14	54	1/481	1,150,324.	44.24
Thunder Bay	855,519,000.	6.63	111,435	180	1/619	31	211	1/528	5,670,399.	50.89
Timmins	288,909,000.	7.23	44,261	71	1/623	16	87	1/509	2,088,053.	47.18
Vanier	119,127,000.	9.34	18,510	37	1/500	8	45	1/411	1,112,485.	60.10
Windsor	2,021,843,000.	6.08	196,069	366	1/536	55	421	1/466	12,296,383.	62.71
Woodstock	240,341,000.	4.59	26,323	42	1/627	4	46	1/572	1,102,563.	41.89

Advisors' Activities

	1976	1977	1978
Regular visits to Municipal Police Forces.	165	95	123
Special Surveys of Municipal Police Forces.	13	13	20
Complaints involving Police Forces and Police Officers.	13	21	12
Assistance provided upon request to Police Governing Authorities in appointments of Chiefs of Police and other Departmental Promotions.	18	9	13
Assistance and advice to Municipal Councils concerning police operations within their individual Police Forces.	31	22	28
Assistance and advice to Boards of Commissioners of Police regarding police matters.	18	34	22
Assistance and advice to Chiefs of Police relative to police operations and administration.	51	54	58
Police Zone meetings attended.	37	42	34
Surveys conducted — adequacy of Police Forces.	3	4	15
Surveys conducted — regionalization.	—	—	1
Attendance at Police meetings and Conferences.	44	44	21
Attendance at Community Colleges (Advisory).	—	3	4
Preparations of Hearings under The Police Act.	6	2	1
Attendance at Special Committee meetings.	26	22	26
Lectures (R.C.M.P. & Ontario Police College).	4	6	4
Lectures — Others.	1	5	—
Visits to Police Training Establishments.	15	15	10

Ontario Police College

Although the total number of people who received training in 1978 exceeded 1977 due to the demand for special and specialist courses, the number of Probationary Constables completing their training dropped from 809 in 1977 to 683 in 1978.

The drop in Probationary Constable's Course is undoubtedly the result of fiscal restraints imposed on Police Forces throughout the Province.

A summary of the training provided in the past ten years is included in Appendix 1.

New Programmes

Three new training programmes were implemented in 1978; namely, the Intermediate Command Course, the Advanced Training Course, and the Forensic Accounting Course. All have received very enthusiastic acceptance from the Forces throughout the Province.

- (a) The Intermediate Command Training Course commenced September 5, 1978, and is five weeks in length.

The objective of this course is to prepare selected first level supervisory officers for advancement to the next level by training them in the desirable attitudes and skills required to fulfill the responsibilities of that higher rank.

- (b) The Advanced Training Course, first introduced on September 11, 1978, is oriented towards Career Development in technical and operational procedures, and human relations.

This course is designed to upgrade police personnel who have not received any formal training in the previous five-year period. The first two weeks of the three-week programme will be devoted to a comprehensive review of basic academic materials on the College curriculum. During the third and final week of the course, students will be introduced to important human relations concepts. Specific topics include man management, psychology, sociology, racism, cultural issues, and family crisis intervention.

- (c) The Forensic Accounting Course commenced April 24, 1978, and is one week long.

This course is designed to develop skills at recognizing complex fraud offences. Instruction encompasses various aspects of searching, seizing, types of documentary evidence required for Court purposes, ability to catalogue such documents in accordance with acceptable audit practices, and to present a well-prepared case for the Crown.

Conservation Officer's Law Enforcement Courses for the Ministry of Natural Resources have been successfully conducted at this College for a number of years. This fact apparently became known to Mr. Mark Hoffman, Chief Conservation Officer for the Territorial Government of the Yukon, and as a result of which, a request was received to train their fourteen Conservation Officers.

It was agreed that the Yukon Government would cover all costs involved, and arrangements were made in August for one of our Instructors to travel to the Yukon to ascertain what would be required in a programme to meet their needs. As a result, the course was prepared.

The course itself was presented in Whitehorse between November 30, and December 15, 1978, in the Territorial Government Building Board Room. The class consisted of twenty-one students, and from the course critiques obtained, it would appear to have been very well received.

In 1978, through an agreement reached jointly with the University of Western Ontario, the Ontario Police Commission and this College, we have undertaken to provide a new dimension to police training and police professionalism in the Province of Ontario.

A programme is being designed, which will lead ultimately to the formulation of a Bachelor's degree in Police Sciences.

Before the Police Science degree course becomes a reality, interior levels of achievement, through attainment of designated University credits and Police College courses will be recognized by certification.

Cost of Training

The cost per student week of training in 1978 rose to \$264.88 from \$221.90 in 1977 — an increase of 19.4%.

This compares with an increase in total expenditures of only 4.6% — from \$3,258,840 in 1977 to \$3,409,300 in 1978. The much larger percentage increase in the cost per student week is explained by the structure of variable and fixed costs. Since the bulk of our costs are fixed in the medium or long-term, a temporary drop in student enrolment cannot be matched by a fully corresponding cut in costs; only the variable element can be adjusted. Enrolment has fallen consistently in the last two years as a result of fiscal and hiring restraints at the Force level, but is expected to show a significant increase in 1979.

Salaries and benefits in 1978 increased \$97,000 or 4.6%. Most of this increase resulted from improved salary awards and benefits. The number of staff was, in fact, reduced slightly because of the lower student enrolment.

Refer to Appendix 3

Function and Status of Personnel	Dec. 1977	Dec. 1978
General Academic — Regular	14	14
— Seconded	17	13
General Academic — Total	31	27
Range, Drill & First Aid — Regular	2	1
— Seconded	2	3
— Contract	2	2
Range, Drill & First Aid — Total	6	6
Physical Programme — Regular	1	1
— Seconded	3	2
— Contract	4	5
Physical Programme — Total	8	8
Identification — Regular	2	2
Command Training — Regular	0	1
— Seconded	2	2
Command Training — Total	2	3
Promotional Exams — Regular	1	1
Student Proctor — Regular	0	1
TOTAL	<u>50</u>	<u>48</u>

Refer to Appendix 2

Appendix 1
Ontario Police College
Training Statistics — Last 10 Years

*Totals cover Period 1963-1978 inclusive

COURSE	No. Men Trained — Calendar Year										*TOTALS
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	
Recruit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1100
Recruit — Part "A"	753	967	1026	955	979	1249	1643	1311	—	—	11232
Recruit — Part "B"	652	935	831	928	1005	1200	1668	1326	334	—	10802
Recruit — Metro Branch	295	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	600
Prob/Constable — Part "A"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	918	770	1688
Prob/Constable — Part "B"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	475	683	1158
General P/Training "A"	125	118	114	105	81	—	—	—	—	—	1451
General P/Training "B"	49	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	228
General P/Training "B" (Sudbury Regional PF)	—	—	—	—	—	46	22	—	—	—	68
Supervisory	218	152	158	153	193	210	212	206	141	—	2248
Criminal Investigation	95	94	95	91	109	75	120	130	174	197	1505
Identification	—	12	34	26	21	36	34	23	30	19	235
Police Administration											
— Part "A"	25	31	25	28	33	30	32	35	24	—	431
— Part "B"	30	31	25	29	29	20	35	32	27	—	380
— Part "C"	35	34	23	29	27	20	29	30	39	—	302
Traffic Supervisor) OPC & Traffic Control) OTC	26 19	20 15	20 21	23 17	25 24	18 33	17 22	18 30	20 23	28 14	395 326
Traffic Law & Collision Investigation	28	28	28	27	29	24	—	—	30	37	253
Youthful Offender	—	—	—	21	24	18	21	31	32	—	147
Youth Officer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	34
Crowd Control	—	—	84	63	39	—	—	—	—	—	310
Methods of Instruction	—	—	—	16	9	—	—	33	31	31	120
MNR Law Enforcement	—	24	—	—	24	24	49	137	89	64	532
Refresher	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	33
Advanced Training	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59	59
Fraud Investigation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	38	65	138
Forensic Accounting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	34
Advanced Electronic Surveillance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	15
Junior Command	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	140	186
Intermediate Command	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	28
Drug Investigation	—	—	—	—	66	64	19	32	—	30	211

Appendix 1
Ontario Police College
Training Statistics — Last 10 Years

*Totals cover Period 1963-1978 inclusive

COURSE	No. Men Trained — Calendar Year										*TOTALS
	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	
Basic Organized Crime	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	32
Identification Refresher	—	—	—	—	12	11	9	23	12	12	79
B&W Photography	—	—	—	—	12	12	—	—	—	—	24
Colour Photography	—	—	—	—	12	10	—	41	11	22	96
Basic Technical Surveillance	—	—	—	—	—	27	—	39	37	14	117
Analysis & The Intelligence Process	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	45	58
Effective Presentations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	16
Counterfeit Intelligence	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	42
Advanced Technical Surveillance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	15
Physical Surveillance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	29
V.I.P. Security	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	50
Senior Officers Intelligence	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	28
MTC Highway Carrier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	88	134
Ministry of Revenue (Gasoline Tax Branch)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	11
Motorcycle (OPP)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	32	62
Africans	24	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37
Seminars:											
Senior Officers	39	50	38	36	39	35	34	28	38	39	528
Detective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59
Criminal Intelligence	90	100	81	62	41	35	—	28	35	—	633
Youthful Offender	—	37	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	140
Youth Officers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	22
Drug Training	101	137	157	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	395
Ident/Supervisors	—	—	—	18	17	—	—	—	—	—	35
Forensic Laboratory	—	—	—	—	12	10	—	—	—	—	22
Identi-Kit	—	—	—	—	—	24	18	27	31	—	100
TOTALS:	2604	2808	2797	2627	2895	3231	3984	3595	2694	2719	39013

Appendix 2
Ontario Police College
Instructional Staff

December 1977		December 1978	
Position	Name	Position	Name
College Director	J. L. Mennill	College Director	D. A. Atam
Deputy Director i/c Training	H. D. Sears	Deputy Director i/c Training	H. D. Sears
Chief Instructor	T. D. Clark	Chief Instructor	T. D. Clark
Assistant to Chief Instructor	1. G. Hunsperger 2. G. Skaftfeld	Assistant to Chief Instructor	1. G. Hunsperger 2. G. Skaftfeld
Academic Regular Staff	1. G. Cole 2. C. Copeland 3. J. Driver 4. R. Fruin 5. L. Godfree 6. R. Hill 7. H. Knight 8. D. Lagrandeur 9. J. Lukash 10. W. McBurnie 11. A. Smith 12. R. Strawson	Academic Regular Staff	1. G. Cole 2. C. Copeland 3. J. Driver 4. R. Fruin 5. L. Godfree 6. R. Hill 7. H. Knight 8. D. Lagrandeur 9. J. Lukash 10. J. Slavin 11. A. Smith 12. M. VanWeert
Academic Seconded	1. J. Adkin (Windsor) 2. G. Ast (Metro Toronto) 3. G. Barry (North Bay) 4. W. Bowie (Niagara Reg'l.) 5. L. Briden (O.P.P.) 6. L. Dawson (Ham/Went. Reg'l.) 7. D. Diggon (Niagara Reg'l.) 8. W. Ewing (O.P.P.) 9. R. Gillam (Metro Toronto)	Academic Seconded	1. W. Arbing (Windsor) 2. C. Bouwman (O.P.P.) 3. W. Bowie (Niagara Reg'l.) 4. L. Briden (O.P.P.) 5. D. Brooks (O.P.P.) 6. B. Crump (London) 7. L. Dawson (Ham/Went. Reg'l.) 8. M. Hanmer (Ham/Went. Reg'l.) 9. K. Kinghorn (S.S. Marie)

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Ontario Police College
Instructional Staff

December 1977		December 1978	
Position	Name	Position	Name
College Director	J. L. Mennill	College Director	D. A. Atam
Deputy Director i/c Training	H. D. Sears	Deputy Director i/c Training	H. D. Sears
Chief Instructor	T. D. Clark	Chief Instructor	T. D. Clark
Assistant to Chief Instructor	1. G. Hunsperger 2. G. Skaftfeld	Assistant to Chief Instructor	1. G. Hunsperger 2. G. Skaftfeld
Academic Seconded Continued	10. N. Hagman (Windsor) 11. M. Hanmer (Ham/Went. Reg'l.) 12. K. Kinghorn (Sault Ste. Marie) 13. W. Latham (O.P.P.) 14. D. Parker (London) 15. R. Phibbs (Sarnia) 16. M. Turner (Metro Toronto) 17. M. VanWeert (London)	Academic Seconded Continued	10. A. Montgomery (O.P.P.) 11. D. Parker (London) 12. H. Price (Metro Toronto) 13. S. Young (Metro Toronto)

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Ontario Police College
Instructional Staff

December 1977		December 1978	
Position	Name	Position	Name
College Director	J. L. Mennill	College Director	D. A. Atam
Deputy Director i/c Training	H. D. Sears	Deputy Director i/c Training	H. D. Sears
Chief Instructor	T. D. Clark	Chief Instructor	T. D. Clark
Assistant to Chief Instructor	1. G. Hunsperger 2. G. Skaftfeld	Assistant to Chief Instructor	1. G. Hunsperger 2. G. Skaftfeld
Range, Drill & First Aid Regular	1. G. Barber 2. R. Prettie	Range, Drill & First Aid Regular	1. R. Prettie
Range, Drill & First Aid Seconded	1. H. Adamson (O.P.P.) 2. A. Read (Metro Toronto)	Range, Drill & First Aid Seconded	1. H. Adamson (O.P.P.) 2. A. Armit (Metro Toronto) 3. A. Read (Metro Toronto)
Range, Drill & First Aid Contract	1. J. Dewan 2. R. Hipgrave	Range, Drill & First Aid Contract	1. J. Dewan 2. R. Hipgrave
Physical Programmes Regular	1. J. Slavin	Physical Programmes Regular	1. W. McBurnie
Physical Programmes Seconded	1. G. Andress (Waterloo Reg'l.) 2. C. Bouwman (O.P.P.) 3. D. Hogan (North Bay)	Physical Programmes Seconded	1. W. Gill (Niagara Reg'l.) 2. R. Harris (Norwich)
Physical Programmes Contract	1. J. Birch 2. P. DeLeeuw 3. S. Gilmour 4. B. Lowry	Physical Programmes Contract	1. G. Currie 2. K. Jarvis 3. C. Leber 4. C. Shaw 5. C. Smith

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Instructional Staff

December 1977		December 1978	
Position	Name	Position	Name
College Director	J. L. Mennill	College Director	D. A. Atam
Deputy Director i/c Training	H. D. Sears	Deputy Director i/c Training	H. D. Sears
Chief Instructor	T. D. Clark	Chief Instructor	T. D. Clark
Assistant to Chief Instructor	1. G. Hunsperger 2. G. Skaftfeld	Assistant to Chief Instructor	1. G. Hunsperger 2. G. Skaftfeld
Identification Regular	1. D. Guttman 2. H. Tuthill	Identification Regular	1. D. Guttman 2. H. Tuthill
Command Training Regular		Command Training Regular	1. R. Brock
Command Training Seconded	1. G. Lees (Peel Reg'l.) 2. R. Russell (Metro Toronto)	Command Training Seconded	1. D. Powell (Durham Reg'l.) 2. R. Russell (Metro Toronto)
Promotional Exams Regular	1. D. Trask	Promotional Exams Regular	1. D. Trask
Student Monitor Regular		Student Monitor Regular	1. G. Barber
TOTAL INSTRUCTIONS	50	TOTAL INSTRUCTIONS	48

Appendix 3
Ontario Police College
Cost of Training Per Student Week
Last Five Years

Year	Student Weeks of Training	Cost Fiscal Year	Cost Student Week
1974	16,726	\$1,643,619.90	\$ 98.27
1975	22,127	\$2,230,051.58	\$100.78
1976	18,408	\$2,992,719.00	\$162.58
1977	14,686	\$3,258,840.00 *	\$221.90
1978	12,871	\$3,409,304.22 *	\$264.88

* Cost/Calendar Year

Ontario Provincial Police

The Senior Establishment as of 31 December 1978

Commissioner H.H. Graham

Deputy Commissioner Operations J. L. Erskine

Deputy Commissioner Services K.W. Grice

Assistant Commissioners

G.A.A. DuGuid, Management
R.A. Ferguson, Special Services
J.S. Kay, Traffic
J.W. Lidstone, Field
E.S. Loree, Staff Services
C.A. Naismith, Staff Development

Chief Superintendents

A.T. Eady, Staff Services
A.W. Goard, Special Services
J.A. MacPherson, Policy Analysis
H.M. Sayeau, Management
D.E. Wellesley, Traffic
V.C. Welsh, Field

The Ontario Provincial Police is responsible for policing those areas of Ontario which are not covered by municipal forces; maintaining a criminal investigation branch; maintaining highway traffic patrols, and enforcing the province's liquor laws.

The objective of the OPP is to provide uniform and impartial law enforcement in all areas of the province under its jurisdiction and to render aid and services, upon request, to other law enforcement agencies.

Policing services in 1978 were provided over some 992,481 square kilometres of rural area and on 21,968 kilometres of King's Highway. The Force is also responsible for policing the vast majority of the 174,000 square kilometres of Ontario's waterways. In addition the Force policed 13 municipalities on a contract basis.

As of 31 December 1978 the Force had a strength of 3,973 uniformed members and 1,167 civilian personnel.

In 1978 the Force handled 86,300 actual non-traffic criminal occurrences, a decrease of 0.1 per cent over 1977. Crimes against persons decreased by 7.3 per cent and there were 7 more homicide offences. Crimes against property increased by 1.4 per cent with breaking and entering showing a decrease.

During 1978, 30,440 Criminal Code charges were laid against 24,026 persons. In addition, 26,954 charges were laid against 17,519 persons in connection with driving offences under the Criminal Code. A total of 375,785 charges under the Highway Traffic Act and Ontario Regulations related to traffic enforcement were laid. There were 377,478 prosecutions processed through the judicial system this year. Included in this number are proceedings instituted the previous year.

There were 4,338 charges laid relating to offences under federal statutes other than the Criminal Code and the Narcotic Control Act. Cases under the Canada Shipping Act and the Indian Act accounted for the majority.

The volume of provincial statute enforcement work totalled 425,679 summonses or arrests. Traffic and liquor cases accounted for almost 97 per cent of the work in this category.

Dealing with traffic, the number of accidents decreased by 1.4 per cent. Fatal accidents increased by 1.0 per cent and the number of accidents resulting in personal injury decreased by 1.8 per cent. Of note is

the fact that fatal and injury categories were still below the 1975 level. Enforcement, decreased speed limits and use of seat belts would appear to be contributing factors in the overall reduction.

Policy Analysis Secretariat

A policy analysis secretariat serves the Commissioner's office in the development of, or response to, policy initiatives in order to assist in a more effective decision making process.

Operations

Field Division

Field personnel carry out law enforcement duties in all areas of the province where policing is the direct responsibility of the Force. Generally, this includes traffic, crime, liquor and the enforcement of certain federal and provincial statutes. Management of the traffic law enforcement programme is the responsibility of the Traffic Division. Where necessary, special investigative assistance is provided in all areas of activity by the Special Services Division.

The Detachment Planning Programme, under the supervision of Field Division, is now fully operational in twelve districts. It has been expanded to all detachments in Districts 16 and 17 and introduced to a total of six detachments in Districts 5 and 14. It is anticipated that implementation of the programme will be completed throughout the whole of the Province during 1979.

District Identification Units

District identification personnel attended at the scene of 7,244 criminal occurrences and 387 traffic accident occurrences. A total of 6,384 latent fingerprints were found at scenes of crime, resulting in the subsequent identification of 328 persons.

They made 157 successful comparisons of footwear and tire impressions, broken glass, metal and torn paper exhibits. In addition, 893 charts and crime scene drawings were made for presentation in the courts.

Each district identification unit is responsible for investigating reports of bombs or infernal devices and their subsequent disposal. Personnel responded in 198 occurrences pertaining to explosives.

Field Administration Branch

Field Administration Branch provides administrative assistance to the 16 OPP Districts. The Branch is responsible for manpower deployment, administration of the Field budget, the Detachment Planning Programme as well as the Helicopter, Indian and Municipal Policing and Field Audit Sections.

Helicopter Section

The helicopter section, consisting of five Force-member pilots utilizing two Force-owned helicopters, is based at King City Airport. Each fully equipped helicopter, one a Bell 206L Long Ranger and the other a Bell 206B Jet Ranger, is used in all aspects of law enforcement as well as for search and rescue assignments. The helicopters were utilized in 468 occurrences during 1978.

Indian and Municipal Policing Services Section

The Force administers the Indian Policing Programme with Force members also serving to some degree as supervisors. Two aircraft are utilized under this programme to patrol the northeastern and northwestern section of the province.

Band Constables

In this programme, Indians from various Indian reservations in the province are appointed special constables and they carry out necessary law enforcement duties on their reserves.

Indian Policing

Regular Force personnel carry out law enforcement duties on other Indian reservations and settlements throughout the province where there are no band constables. The Force maintains a regular detachment on the Grassy Narrows Reservation and a sub-detachment on the Shoal Lake and Islington reservations.

Field Audit Section

Members of this section are responsible for the auditing of law enforcement reports submitted by members of the Force. In 1978, the Section scrutinized 5,094 reports of major occurrences to ensure compliance with established Force policy.

OPP Auxiliary Police Branch

The authorized strength of the OPP Auxiliary is 544 comprised of seventeen units with an authorized

complement of thirty-two members each, located in districts 1 to 12. As of 31 December 1978 the actual strength was 502. Each unit is under the direction of a regular Force member. Auxiliary personnel receive training which covers all aspects of the police function. During 1978, auxiliary members served a total of 64,000 hours assisting regular members of the Force.

Canine Search and Rescue Teams

The OPP has twelve canine search and rescue teams, one each at London, Burlington, Barrie, Peterborough, Long Sault, North Bay, Thessalon, Cochrane, Thunder Bay and Dryden, and two teams at Mount Forest.

Each team has inter-district responsibility and is utilized in searching for wanted or missing persons and caches of stolen property. Eleven of the teams are trained in narcotics detection.

The teams responded to 819 occurrences during the year. In addition, because of public interest the teams presented 255 public demonstrations.

Pipes and Drums Band

The band has a strength of seventeen uniformed members. During 1978, it played a fifty-three engagements before audiences of an estimated three million and in addition appeared on national and local television. In conjunction with the Ontario Ministry of Industry and Tourism, the band took part in the Grey Cup Parade for the first time.

Tactics and Rescue Units

Five tactics and rescue units are strategically located throughout the province at London, Downsview, Kingston, North Bay and Thunder Bay. Their purpose is to deal effectively with a barricaded gunman or individual(s) or group bent on sniping, hijacking, kidnapping, terrorism or hostage taking. In addition to providing support service for our field operations, they are also available to assist other police forces upon request.

Underwater Search and Recovery Teams

The OPP underwater search and recovery teams, located in fourteen of our sixteen districts, now consist of 34 fully equipped members. The teams were utilized on 203 occasions during the year, primarily in the recovery of drowning victims and the locating of evidence for use in criminal prosecutions.

Special Services Division

The Special Services Division of the OPP is staffed with personnel specially trained in specific areas of crime detection and investigative techniques. Members of the five branches within the division provide assistance to members of the Force and municipal police forces.

Anti-Rackets Branch

"White Collar" crime, including diversified rackets, fraudulent schemes, and the manufacture and distribution throughout Ontario of counterfeit and forged instruments such as payroll cheques, money orders, bonds, credit cards and currency, are investigated by anti-rackets personnel.

Dealing with all aspects of this responsibility, 556 new investigations were commenced during the year, some of which were very complex and time consuming. A total of 2,400 actual offences were covered in 663 charges laid in 1978 against 254 persons.

The total loss to victims in the cases investigated during the year was \$10,139,377.59.

Counterfeiting in the Province was reduced by forty-seven percent of the 1977 figure, from \$497,786.00 to \$264,262.50.

Intelligence Branch

The objective of this function is to gather information concerning major criminal activity, and through the intelligence process, identify criminal leaders, associates and their activities. Information is then disseminated to the appropriate enforcement body for further action.

Organized crime is investigated in conjunction with other intelligence officers and police forces, nationally and internationally.

A total of 1,218 investigations were conducted in 1978.

Criminal Investigation Branch

Detective inspectors of the Criminal Investigation Branch investigate the more serious types of crime such as murder, kidnapping, rape, and armed robbery.

Investigators were detailed to 272 assignments during the year including 45 Murders, 13 Attempt murders, 39 Miscellaneous deaths which included 6 Suicides,

10 Suspicious Deaths, 4 Armed Robberies, 1 Rape and 2 Abductions. Five of the murders were committed in municipal police jurisdictions and there were 6 murders reported that were unfounded.

Security Branch

This function was established to provide protection from subversive elements in the maintenance of public order. The branch is also responsible for providing appropriate security for ranking officials of government and other persons. In addition, the branch has responsibility for administrative supervision of the Ontario Government Protective Service whose initial responsibility is protection of government property and preservation of the peace in government buildings.

Special Investigations Branch

The special investigations function includes anti-gambling, auto-theft investigations, drug enforcement and liquor laws enforcement.

Anti-Gambling Section

This section assists in the investigation of disorderly houses, lotteries, and in keeping gambling under control. In 1978, 102 investigations were conducted into disorderly houses and related offences, and 62 charges were laid.

Ontario Racing Commission

On 1 August 1977, two members of the Anti-Gambling section were assigned to a special unit to investigate specific allegations of criminal offences which the Ontario Racing Commission brings to their attention. Members of the unit conducted 113 investigations during 1978.

Pornography

A joint forces operation between the OPP and the Metropolitan Toronto Police Force was organized in 1975 for the purpose of investigating the supply and distribution of pornographic material throughout Ontario. The project members are involved in investigations, gathering and analysis of intelligence, organized crime data gathering, prosecutions, training and education as these matters relate to obscene material. During 1978, project members were involved in 75 investigations.

Auto-Theft Section

Expert assistance is provided to all Ontario police forces in the investigation of organized vehicle theft rings and the identification of vehicles, the particulars of which may be in doubt. An example of the latter was the identification of 67 vehicles through the restoration of obliterated serial numbers.

During 1978, 124 investigations relating to vehicles and 298 miscellaneous investigations were conducted which resulted in 89 prosecutions and the recovery of stolen property worth \$221,200.00.

Drug Enforcement Section

The role of the OPP in drug enforcement is to provide assistance to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police by having field members investigate routine drug occurrences. A special 30 member section from Special Investigations Branch has been assigned to full time drug enforcement duties in joint-forces operations in various areas of the province. During the year, this special 30 member section conducted 4,214 investigations resulting in 2,164 charges.

Liquor Laws Enforcement Section

Specially trained investigators in the liquor laws enforcement field respond to requests for investigations initiated by the Liquor Control Board, the Liquor Licence Board, municipal police departments, crown attorneys, or Force personnel. During 1978 there were 126 establishment investigations and 165 investigations pertaining to new licences or transfers.

Traffic Division

The Traffic Division is responsible for developing, coordinating and implementing various traffic related enforcement programmes, such as selective traffic enforcement through the use of regular patrols, radar, aircraft and special traffic enforcement vehicles. These methods are programmed in an effort to control the level of motor vehicle accidents in all areas, with emphasis being placed on areas experiencing a high ratio of accidents.

Motor Vehicle Accidents — Highways

In 1978, OPP personnel investigated a total of 74,755 highway accidents. Of that number, 36,051 were classified as reportable property damage only* (damage in excess of \$400.), 18,079 were classified as non-reportable (damage under \$400.), 19,850 involved injury to 32,288 persons and 775 were fatal accidents resulting in the deaths of 923 persons.

*In January 1978, the duty under the Highway Traffic Act to report an accident where the damage to property apparently exceeds \$200, was increased to \$400.

The total of 74,755 accidents is a decrease of 1.4 per cent from the 1977 total of 75,846. The number of personal injury accidents is a decrease of 1.8 per cent from the 1977 total of 20,219. Fatal accidents increased by 1.0 per cent from the 1977 total of 767. The number of persons killed increased by 0.5 per cent from the 1977 total of 918 persons.

Highway Traffic Enforcement — General

In 1978, a total of 402,739 charges were laid by the Force under the provisions of The Highway Traffic Act and includes those sections of the Criminal Code dealing with driving offences. Warnings dealing with driving offences totalled 349,936.

Offences under the Criminal Code relating to the condition of 11,568 drivers through use of intoxicants, accounted for 20,283 of the total number of charges. This is a decrease of 1,400 over 1977.

Highway traffic enforcement from the air was suspended for 1978.

There were 377,478 cases processed through the courts (not including Criminal Code related traffic offences) in 1978 (this figure includes cases not disposed of in 1977) resulting in 358,953 convictions. This reflects a conviction rate of 95 per cent which indicates that the charges were of good quality and were properly prepared and presented to the courts.

To assist in controlling high speed driving on our highways members of the Force operated 140 radar units on a selective basis for a total of 182,249 hours (an increase of 31.4%). Relating to the use of radar equipment, a total of 164,038 charges were laid (an increase of 17.2%) and 48,661 warnings issued (an increase of 7.0%).

A total of 531 members of the Force have been appointed as qualified technicians to operate the 108 breathalyzer units located at strategic points throughout the Province.

Seat Belt Enforcement

In 1978 a total of 36,881 charges were laid by the Force under the provisions of The Highway Traffic Act relating to seat belts. This is an increase of 5,535 charges over the 31,346 charges laid in 1977. A total of 60,388 warnings were issued.

Snow Vehicle Accidents

The number of accidents involving snow vehicles increased in 1978 to 645 compared to 537 in 1977. The number of persons killed in snow vehicle mishaps increased to 28. Twenty-five persons were killed in 1977. Persons injured increased to 381 in 1978 compared to the 1977 figure of 341. A total of 2,730 charges were laid resulting from violations in the use of snow vehicles.

Management Division

Staff Inspections Branch

Staff Inspections personnel audit Force programmes and activities to ensure adherence to policy. In addition, special studies and assignments are undertaken as required.

The inspection process implemented in January 1976 continued to be utilized in 1978. Some adjustment was made to the reporting schedule to spread the workload at the various levels of management more evenly over the year and provide for programmed inspections of all employees. More emphasis was directed towards improving communication and documentation of a member's performance.

Planning and Research Branch

This function provides comprehensive management and consulting services to all divisions of the Force. It is also responsible for controlling the method and mode of all information of an administrative and operational nature disseminated within the Force.

Included in the Planning and Research Branch function is the data processing activity and statistical analysis. The former is utilized to record and process operational and administrative data to identify criminals and to aid management in making decisions in the control and deployment of resources. The latter provides for meaningful analysis to management of all operational statistics to aid in the direction of the police effort.

During 1978 the System Coordination and Development Section was expanded to provide increased service in the development, installation, implementation and testing of Force management information systems.

A large number of special projects were commenced or continued by other areas within the planning function, such as the further development and dissemination of the various parts of our Police Orders system. Two manuals, "Crowd Control Manual" and "Honours and Awards Manual" were completed during the year.

Properties Branch

The properties function provides co-ordinating services to all agencies within the Ministry for buildings, properties, leasing, parking, and telephone requirements.

A total of nine houses were purchased, constructed or transferred from other Ministries for use by Force personnel at Red Lake, Noelville, Schreiber, Nakina and Whitney.

One Force employee-occupied accommodation at Kemptville was declared surplus and transferred to the Ministry of Government Services for disposal.

Registration Branch

Private Investigators and Security Guards Section

The OPP has a responsibility to investigate and license all persons who are employed in Ontario as private investigators and security guards. The responsibility includes the licensing of agencies by whom they are employed. The objective is to ensure the highest possible standard for agencies and their personnel.

As of 31 December 1978 there were 291 agencies licensed under the Private Investigators and Security Guards Act. Licenses issued to individuals totalled 24,637. Fees collected amounted to \$365,935.50.

Firearms Section

The OPP controls the issuing of firearm permits in certain areas of the province in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Code.

A total of 35,491 firearm registrations were processed. Permits issued to carry a restricted firearm totalled 6,378. There were 4,156 permits issued to minors, and 11 permits issued to sell at retail.

Three new shooting clubs were approved in 1978. The number of shooting clubs in Ontario now stands at 277.

November 1978 was declared a Firearms Amnesty Period. During this period a citizen was able to legally dispose of or register a firearm and not be charged for previous failure to do so. The success of this programme increased the number of registrations from 20,997 in 1977 to 35,491 in 1978. In addition, 4,508 firearms, 259 prohibited weapons other than firearms and 49,638 rounds of ammunition were surrendered for disposal.

Staff Development Division

Career Management Branch

Career Management Branch was restructured during 1978 to accommodate the integration of the former Manpower Administration and Staff Relations Branches. The enlarged Branch is able to provide Force management with a new controlled personnel function.

The integration of two former branches resulted in additional responsibilities for this Branch; namely, manpower information, administration of personnel records and employee counselling services. These responsibilities were additions to the already existing responsibilities of recruitment of uniformed members, operation of the Force promotional process, the performance review system and career related activities such as on-the-job development, managerial education and career counselling.

The constable to corporal and sergeant to commissioned ranks promotional process, announced in late 1977, were implemented in 1978.

Seventy-three sergeants each of whom received a positive promotional assessment from his branch director or district superintendent appeared before a promotional assessment board. Forty-nine of the candidates were assessed promotable. These candidates participated in a two-day assessment centre programme comprised of a twelve point criteria over a series of exercises designed to test their administrative potential. The process took place in Toronto in the month of June. The assessors for this programme were eight members of superintendent or inspector rank. The top 25 candidates in terms of points received were selected by the Commissioner and his Committee to enter a period of on-the-job development for the rank of Inspector.

On 20 September 1978, 1544 eligible constables completed a 70 question, multiple choice examination. The top 434 were identified for promotional assessment and subsequently 355 appeared before a promotional assessment board. The board approved 273 members who were then placed in order on the basis of their examination results. One hundred and twenty-four candidates were selected to enter into an on-the-job development programme for the rank of corporal.

In August 1978, a corporal to sergeant promotional process was announced. Of 484 eligible members, 186 received positive promotional assessments and appeared before a promotional assessment board. One hundred and twenty-four candidates were assessed as promotable. These candidates will write a promotional examination in March 1979 based on a home-study programme with a managerial focus.

Manpower Administration Section

Records and Statistics Unit

The role of this Unit is to provide management with a manpower information system; and a records maintenance function for personnel records and other assigned duties.

Recruiting Unit

During the year, the Recruiting Unit processed 1,308 applications for appointment to the Force. This was a decrease of 84 applications over the previous year.

Staff Relations Section

This section is responsible for an employee counselling service related to alcohol, financial, emotional and family problems. It also correlates the collection of all data concerning labour relations for the purpose of assisting in preparation of amendments for the Memorandum of Understanding. During 1978 a hospital visiting programme was initiated. In addition, 19 visits were made to the next-of-kin of deceased employees to explain survivor benefits and to provide general comfort and assistance.

Training Branch

The OPP Training Branch at 291 Sherbourne Street, Toronto, provides the initial training of recruits appointed to the Force and the training of members of the OPP in specialized responsibilities. A continuing programme of in-service training in all aspects of policing is also carried out. Arrangements are made by the Centre for required training at the Ontario Police College at Aylmer as well as training beyond the scope of our facilities.

Staff Services Division

Central Records and Communications Branch

An in depth study of this Branch was conducted in 1978 to evaluate the function of various sections in terms of modern management techniques. The result of the study was that functions within the Branch were redefined which led to a consolidation of supervisory responsibilities. This change in the Branch is planned to take effect in 1979.

Records Section

The records area functions as a central repository of records relating to the operation of the Force in connection with administrative and crime. The activity includes recording and disseminating data on crime and criminals to assist in identifying the perpetrators of unsolved crime.

There are also technical and specialized services relating to criminal identification such as forensic fingerprint analysis, drafting and crime scene drawing, and photography. The supply of photographic and identification equipment and the procurement, and maintenance of communications and radar equipment in use by the Force, is also the responsibility of the branch, as is varotyping, printing and mail services.

This Force was the first police force in the world to purchase and utilize a 15 watt Argon ion laser for the detection of fingerprint evidence. In 1978 the laser was instrumental in detecting fingerprints in several cases where conventional powder methods had failed.

Telecommunications Section

The objective of this activity is to provide instant transmittal of information essential for police operations. In order to accomplish this, the Force has a radio system comprised of 119 fixed stations, 11 transportable stations, 11 automatic repeater stations, and 1,575 mobile stations installed in automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, boats and aircraft. In addition, 231 portable transceivers and 114 monitor receivers are located at strategic locations across the province. The radio system logged a total of 6,846,177 messages in 1978.

During the year the Telenet system, a computer controlled teleprinter, was used by the Force to handle 113,397 transactions pertaining to administrative and Provincial Alert messages.

The Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) terminals continue to be a great asset. The number of Force terminals was increased to 117 with the acquisition of 1 by the Intelligence Branch. During 1978, the total number of transactions on this system, which included both narrative traffic and operational queries conducted by the Force was 8,779,100.

The Police Automated Registration Information System (PARIS) and a manual system, both housed at OPP General Headquarters, are available to police agencies throughout Canada to access the Ministry of Transportation and Communications computer data banks of vehicle and driver licence information. During 1978, 1,993,055 enquiries were handled through the computer and 54,385 manually.

The study of General Radio Service, also known as Citizen's Band (CB) radio, will be continued into 1979 as part of an overall communications study.

Quartermaster Stores Branch

Quartermaster (QM) Stores procure, stock and distribute uniforms and equipment to members of the Force, the Ontario Government Protection Service, Auxiliary Police, and special constables assigned to Indian policing. This Branch also maintains a repository of seized offensive weapons.

A study was conducted by members of the Planning and Research Branch and QM Stores Branch regarding the provisioning of stationery and office supplies to Force locations. QM Stores currently performs this function. The impetus for this study was the ongoing commitment of the Force to strive for maximum efficiency within the current financial constraints. The results of this study concluded that considerable savings could be realized. After reviewing this study the Commissioner authorized the transfer of responsibility for supplying stationery and office supplies to the Ministry of Government Services.

The implementation of this programme will commence and full transition completed during 1979.

Transport Branch

The transport activity is responsible for providing and maintaining mobile and related equipment to meet the transportation needs of the Force.

In 1978 the Force operated 1,981 transport units that included automobiles, trucks, buses, snow vehicles, motorcycles, watercraft and aircraft. The motor vehicles travelled 94,901,672 kilometres during the year, our marine and snow equipment logged 24,058 hours, our fixed wing aircraft logged 1,413 hours and our helicopters logged 1,410 hours.

The acquisition of vehicles, on a tender basis, and the subsequent disposal of them is the responsibility of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications.

Community Services Branch

Community Services personnel strive to instill in the minds of the public, correct attitudes toward safety, toward crime prevention, and to project an awareness of the Force through the preparation and dissemination of information relating to Force activities. There is also sound and effective police-media-community relations.

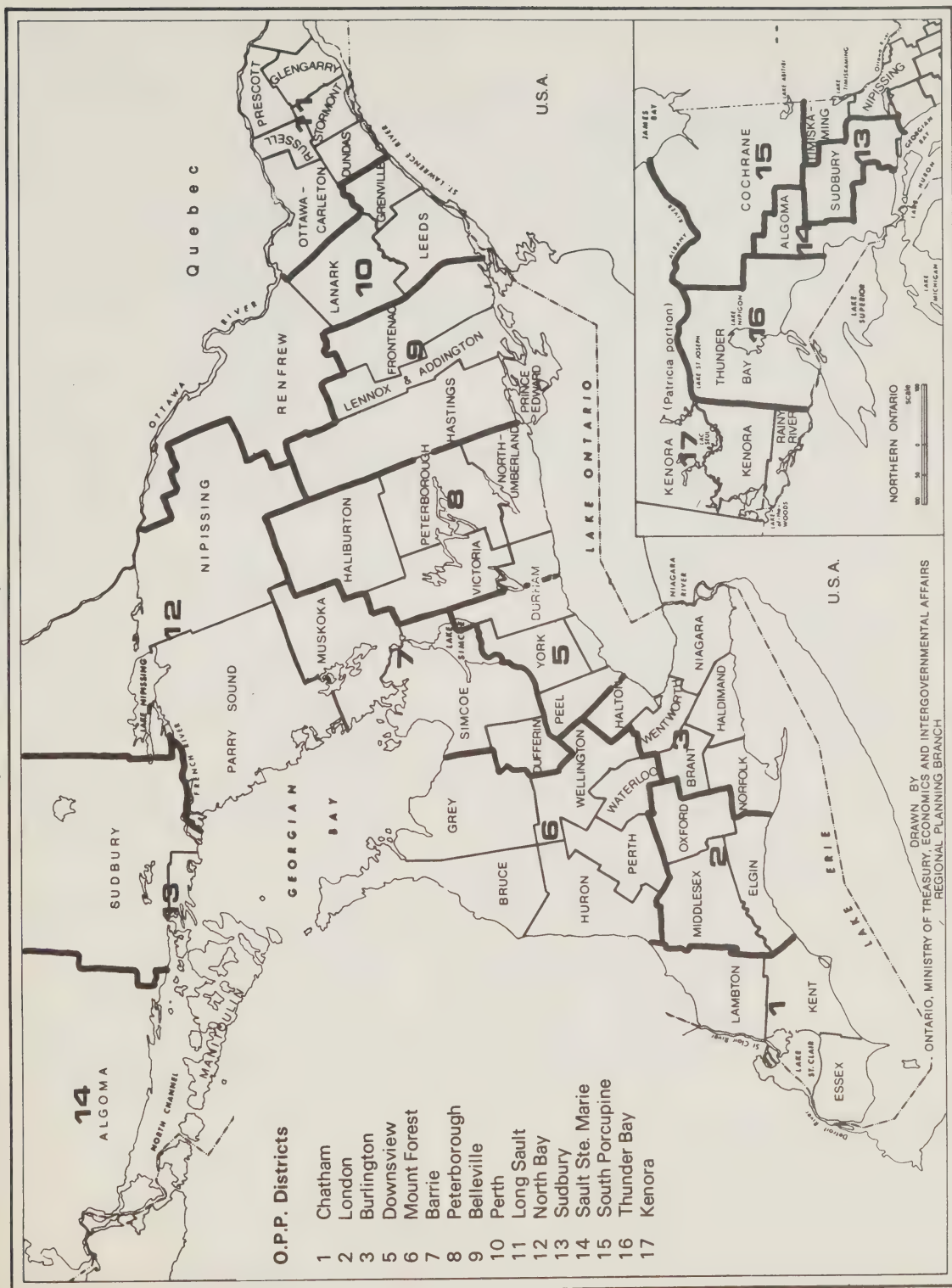
During 1978, community services personnel throughout Ontario had personal contact with 843,092 people. That figure does not include the general public who visited the many OPP static displays located at fall fairs, shopping plazas, and career expositions to name but a few.

This function is also responsible for the administrative processing of all complaints against members of the Force and complaints regarding policing services. The operation of the "Commissioner's Citation Programme" is another area of responsibility. This programme is a vehicle whereby members of the general public can be recognized for their services or assistance to not only the police but to the public at large.

Honours and Awards

Ninety-five members of the Force were commended for excellent performance. Twenty-eight Commissioner's Citations were awarded to private individuals or associations. Twenty years of service with the Force is recognized by presentation of the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal; ninety-five members passed the 20 year milestone in their careers. Fourteen members of the Ontario Provincial Police Auxiliary were awarded the Commissioner's Recognition of Service Certificate.

Map of Ontario Showing OPP Districts



Appendix B

OPP Districts, Jurisdiction, Detachments

District	Jurisdiction	Detachments
No. 1 Chatham	Counties of Essex, Lambton and Kent	Chatham, Belle River(M), Blenheim(M), Essex, Forest, Gosfield South Twp.(M), Grand Bend(S), Malden Twp.(M), Merlin, Petrolia, Pelee Island(S), Pinery Park, Ridgetown, Ridgetown(M), Rondeau Provincial Park(s), Sombra, Tecumseh(M), Wallaceburg, Wheatley(M).
No. 2 London	Counties of Elgin, Middlesex and Oxford	London, Dutton, Glencoe, Lucan, Parkhill, Port Burwell, St. Thomas, Strathroy, Tillsonburg, Woodstock.
No. 3 Burlington	Regional Municipalities of Hamilton-Wentworth, Halton, Niagara, Haldimand-Norfolk and the County of Brant.	Burlington, Brantford, Brantford Twp.(M), Long Point Provincial Park(S), Milton, Simcoe, Waterdown, Norfolk, Niagara Falls, Cayuga, St. Catharines, Welland.
*No. 4 Niagara Falls		
No. 5 Downsview	Regional Municipalities of York, Peel, and part of Durham	Downsview, Brechin, Oak Ridges, Port Credit, Sibbald Point Provincial Park(S), Snelgrove, Whitby.
No. 6 Mount Forest	Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Counties of Bruce, Grey, Huron, Perth and Wellington	Mount Forest, Exeter, Goderich, Guelph, Kincardine, Kitchener, Lion's Head, Listowel, Markdale, Meaford, Owen Sound, Sauble Beach(S), Seaforth, Sebringville, Tobermory(S), Walkerton, Wiarton, Wingham.
No. 7 Barrie	Regional Municipality of Muskoka, Counties of Dufferin and Simcoe	Barrie, Alliston, Bala, Bracebridge, Bradford, Elmvale, Huntsville, Midland, Orillia, Shelburne, Stayner, Wasaga Beach.
No. 8 Peterborough	Part of the Regional Municipality of Durham, Counties of Northumberland, Peterborough, Victoria and Haliburton	Peterborough, Apsley, Brighton, Campbellford, Campbellford(M), Cobocconk, Cobourg, Lindsay, Millbrook, Minden, Newcastle.
No. 9 Belleville	Counties of Frontenac, Prince Edward, Hastings and Lennox and Addington	Belleville, Amherstview, Bancroft, Kaladar, Kingston, Madoc, Napanee, Picton, Sharbot Lake.
No. 10 Perth	Counties of Grenville, Lanark, Leeds and Renfrew	Perth, Almonte(M), Brockville, Gananoque, Kemptville, Killaloe, Pembroke, Prescott, Renfrew, Rolphoton, Westport, Whitney.

*Closed effective December 31, 1977.

No. 11 Long Sault	Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carlton, Counties of Dundas, Glengarry, Prescott, Russell and Stormont	Long Sault, Casselman, Hawkesbury, Lancaster, Manotik, Maxville, Morrisburg, Ottawa, Rockcliffe Park(M), Rockland, West Carlton, Winchester.
No. 12 North Bay	Territorial Districts of Parry Sound, Nipissing and Timiskaming	North Bay, Burk's Falls, Elk Lake, Englehart, Haileybury, Kirkland Lake, Mattawa, McGarry Twp.(M), Parry Sound, Powassan, Still River, Sturgeon Falls, Temagami, Virginiatown.
No. 13 Sudbury	Regional Municipality of Sudbury, Territorial Districts of Sudbury and Manitoulin Island	Sudbury, Chapleau, Dowling, Espanola, Foleyet, Gogama, Gore Bay, Killarney, Little Current, Manitowaning, Mindemoya, Noelville, Warren.
No. 14 Sault Ste. Marie	Territorial District of Algoma	Sault Ste. Marie, Blind River, Dubreuilville, Elliot Lake, Hornepayne, Spanish, Thessalon, Wawa, White River.
No. 15 South Porcupine	Territorial District of Cochrane	South Porcupine, Cochrane, Hearst, Iroquois Falls, Kapuskasing, Matheson, Moosonee, Smooth Rock Falls.
No. 16 Thunder Bay	Territorial District of Thunder Bay	Thunder Bay, Armstrong, Beardmore, Geraldton, Kakabeka Falls, Longlac, Manitouwadge, Marathon, Nakina, Nipigon, Schreiber, Shabaqua, Upsala.
No. 17 Kenora	Territorial Districts of Kenora and Rainy River	Kenora, Atikokan, Central Patricia, Dryden, Ear Falls, Emo, Grassy Narrows, Ignace, Minaki, Nestor Falls, Rainy River, Red River, Sioux Lookout, Sioux Narrows, Vermilion Bay. Shoal Lake and Islington sub-detachments.

(S) indicates a summer detachment.

(M) indicates a municipal detachment.

APPENDIX C

Crime and Traffic Occurrences Summary

	Actual Occurrences		% Change
	1977	1978	
Crimes Against Persons	8,339	7,729	-7.3
Murder, Manslaughter, Infanticide	30	37	+23.3
Attempted Murder	24	44	+83.3
Other Crimes Against Persons	8,285	7,648	-7.7
Crimes Against Property	48,515	49,199	+1.4
Fraud	2,993	3,212	+7.3
Theft of Motor Vehicle	3,120	3,282	+5.2
Breaking and Entering	17,083	16,930	-0.9
Other Crimes Against Property	25,323	25,775	+1.8
Other Criminal Code (Non-traffic)	29,490	29,372	-0.4
Total	86,348	86,300	-0.1
Clearance Rate	42.0	41.8	

	Accidents		% Change
	1977	1978	
Total Highway Accidents	75,846	74,755	-1.4
Fatal Accidents	767	775	+1.0
Personal Injury Accidents	20,219	19,850	-1.8

Appendix D

Criminal Offences (Non-Traffic) Reported (By District)

Offence	1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Homicide	1	2	2	1	—	4	3	4	3	1	—	3	4	4	2	6	40
Attempted Murder	1	1	5	4	1	1	9	7	1	2	4	3	1	1	1	6	48
Sex Offences	57	48	28	21	80	139	54	47	51	60	54	41	21	23	29	62	815
Assaults	762	439	453	172	590	870	514	642	472	472	519	293	298	389	481	914	8340
Robbery	37	18	56	—	20	39	14	21	15	24	26	11	6	14	11	20	332
Breaking & Entering	1798	881	895	392	1727	2689	2086	1600	1262	1274	1428	677	618	613	640	1030	19610
Theft Motor Vehicle	452	268	299	98	448	541	336	298	189	351	316	136	102	206	134	177	4351
Theft Over \$200	668	400	310	151	607	884	636	534	382	563	436	210	198	216	277	457	6929
Theft Under \$200	1919	1288	1121	523	2057	3100	1750	1914	1231	1551	1229	559	626	746	810	1202	21626
Have Stolen Goods	76	69	63	31	76	202	75	88	48	76	109	44	39	21	58	53	1128
Frauds	368	298	284	117	408	595	350	365	223	215	242	118	70	127	108	139	4027
Prostitution	—	—	1	—	1	5	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	11
Gaming & Betting	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	7
Offensive Weapons	107	73	65	46	83	180	84	92	70	73	121	67	46	68	66	155	1396
Other	3546	2126	2308	1011	3365	4113	2485	2570	1866	2423	2011	976	803	1123	1278	1753	33757
Totals	9794	5911	5890	2567	9463	13362	8458	8183	5814	7086	6498	3138	2832	3551	3895	5975	102417

Criminal Offences (Traffic) Reported (By District)

Criminal Negligence																	
— Causing Death	—	—	3	1	2	—	2	3	1	2	—	1	—	1	4	1	21
— Bodily Harm	1	—	1	2	—	1	3	3	1	1	1	—	1	—	3	1	19
— Operating Motor Vehicle	5	9	8	15	5	16	8	10	6	8	3	3	8	—	1	1	106
Fail to Remain	204	106	202	354	200	213	184	139	121	189	87	68	54	68	73	50	2312
Dangerous Driving	40	31	87	104	78	80	80	72	39	55	27	42	16	20	15	20	806
Refusing Breathalyzer	37	28	53	96	24	101	29	79	76	58	26	22	15	15	37	27	723
Over 80 mgs Alcohol or Driving While Impaired	613	534	994	1433	747	1293	763	1096	770	744	460	707	307	311	418	378	11568
Driving While Disqualified	304	313	515	606	335	508	297	284	248	234	135	167	121	106	169	112	4454
Totals	1204	1021	1863	2611	1391	2212	1366	1686	1262	1291	739	1010	522	521	720	590	20009

Note: Data displayed represents the scoring by uniform crime reporting procedures.

Appendix E

Criminal Offences (Non-Traffic) Actual (By District)

Offence	1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Homicide	1	2	—	1	—	3	3	4	3	1	—	3	4	4	2	6	37
Attempted Murder	1	1	4	4	1	—	9	6	1	2	3	2	1	2	1	6	44
Sex Offences	45	32	17	18	59	104	37	29	43	43	41	28	16	14	20	35	581
Assaults	657	389	354	144	461	697	469	482	417	365	394	246	268	320	415	761	6839
Robbery	28	15	17	—	18	30	11	18	11	18	17	8	4	11	7	15	228
Breaking & Entering	1537	760	741	338	1433	2284	1839	1378	1137	1093	1209	620	550	527	567	917	16930
Theft Motor Vehicle	369	210	215	83	326	424	242	218	145	264	238	87	80	161	98	122	3282
Theft Over \$200	596	356	280	133	513	761	543	462	319	461	351	182	166	183	230	380	5916
Theft Under \$200	1738	1157	979	456	1817	2725	1471	1670	1065	1334	1065	472	548	616	691	1011	18815
Have Stolen Goods	73	68	58	30	68	181	73	82	47	73	94	41	37	16	51	52	1044
Frauds	328	257	225	97	316	467	267	262	168	169	206	104	59	103	81	103	3212
Prostitution	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6
Gaming & Betting	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	5
Offensive Weapons	81	55	43	37	67	129	69	69	55	53	86	56	30	57	50	131	1068
Other	3132	1894	1883	911	2754	3273	2069	2094	1628	1956	1563	810	676	1004	1113	1533	28293
Totals	8587	5196	4816	2252	7833	11082	7103	6774	5040	5833	5269	2659	2439	3018	3326	5073	86300

Criminal Offences (Traffic) Actual (By District)

Criminal Negligence																	
— Causing Death	—	—	3	1	2	—	2	3	1	2	—	1	—	1	4	1	21
— Bodily Harm	1	—	1	2	—	1	3	3	1	1	1	—	1	—	3	1	19
— Operating Motor Vehicle	5	9	8	15	5	16	8	10	6	8	3	3	8	—	1	1	106
Fail to Remain	186	101	200	331	188	208	175	131	110	177	79	55	49	66	66	46	2168
Dangerous Driving	40	31	87	104	78	80	80	72	39	55	27	42	16	20	15	20	806
Refusing Breathalyzer	37	28	53	96	24	101	29	79	76	58	26	22	15	15	37	27	723
Over 80 mgs Alcohol or Driving While Impaired	613	534	994	1433	747	1293	763	1096	770	744	460	707	307	311	418	378	11568
Driving While Disqualified	304	313	515	606	335	508	297	284	248	234	135	167	121	106	169	112	4454
Totals	1186	1016	1861	2588	1379	2207	1357	1678	1251	1279	731	997	517	519	713	586	19865

Note: Data displayed represents the scoring by uniform crime reporting procedures.

Appendix F

Criminal Offences (Non-Traffic) Cleared (By District)

Offense	1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Homicide	1	2	—	—	1	1	3	3	3	2	—	3	3	4	—	6	32
Attempted Murder	1	1	4	4	1	—	9	5	1	2	3	2	1	2	1	6	43
Sex Offences	34	24	12	11	47	77	31	20	34	38	32	24	13	14	14	26	451
Assaults	570	357	319	140	416	595	415	418	378	319	360	231	246	297	365	697	6123
Robbery	13	2	6	—	11	16	4	9	6	10	12	6	4	9	3	9	120
Breaking & Entering	298	218	198	112	475	556	497	339	265	272	312	225	124	221	197	385	4694
Theft Motor Vehicle	122	91	59	38	162	166	86	74	62	105	108	51	47	73	52	79	1375
Theft Over \$200	65	47	43	26	69	106	61	49	66	62	49	45	25	47	41	109	910
Theft Under \$200	356	272	217	113	468	876	291	403	233	256	317	140	133	192	195	259	4721
Have Stolen Goods	69	68	59	30	70	178	74	78	46	76	90	42	37	16	51	51	1035
Frauds	251	197	166	77	275	329	230	193	121	128	163	92	44	81	68	86	2501
Prostitution	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Gaming & Betting	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	4
Offensive Weapons	67	46	35	33	68	100	61	58	45	42	69	53	28	53	46	122	926
Other	1096	740	927	491	1127	1506	865	959	661	906	830	523	373	653	605	860	13122
Totals	2944	2065	2045	1075	3190	4509	2628	2608	1922	2219	2346	1437	1078	1662	1638	2695	36061

Criminal Offences (Traffic) Cleared (By District)

Criminal Negligence																	
— Causing Death	—	—	3	1	2	—	2	3	1	2	—	1	—	1	4	1	21
— Bodily Harm	1	—	1	2	—	1	3	3	1	1	1	—	1	—	3	1	19
— Operating Motor Vehicle	5	9	8	15	5	16	8	10	6	8	3	3	8	—	1	1	106
Fail to Remain	28	31	74	119	45	52	53	44	31	44	21	26	15	24	20	9	636
Dangerous Driving	40	31	87	104	78	80	80	72	39	55	27	42	16	20	15	20	806
Refusing Breathalyzer	37	28	55	96	24	101	29	79	76	58	26	22	15	15	37	27	723
Over 80 mgs Alcohol or																	
Driving While Impaired	613	534	994	1433	747	1293	763	1096	770	744	460	707	307	311	418	378	11568
Driving While Disqualified	304	313	515	606	335	508	297	284	248	234	135	167	121	106	169	112	4454
Totals	1028	946	1735	2376	1236	2051	1235	1591	1172	1146	673	968	483	477	667	549	18333

Note: Data displayed represents the scoring by uniform crime reporting procedures.

Appendix G

Other Offences (Non-Traffic) Reported (By District)

Offence	1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Heroin	2	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	10
Cocaine	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Other Drugs	2	3	7	3	6	11	8	7	1	6	6	4	4	6	7	2	83
Cannabis	284	107	61	59	228	349	102	94	84	92	146	73	43	82	81	118	2003
Controlled Drugs																	
Trafficking	1	1	1	—	—	3	—	2	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	13
Restricted Drugs	5	—	1	—	5	9	2	2	4	3	5	1	4	2	2	—	45
Other Fed. Statutes	145	117	35	37	53	603	907	162	121	92	77	434	33	175	342	1123	4456
Provincial Statutes	5511	3947	3299	2806	5575	6683	4277	3886	3194	1942	2230	1602	1037	1709	2587	4059	54344
Municipal By-Laws	322	—	18	—	—	20	1	—	29	1	12	—	—	—	—	2	405
Totals	6272	4175	3422	2905	5868	7680	5298	4155	3434	2138	2480	2114	1122	1974	3019	5305	61361

Other Offences (Non-Traffic) Actual (By District)

Heroin	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	6
Cocaine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Drugs	2	3	3	2	5	7	8	6	1	6	3	2	3	5	5	2	63
Cannabis	260	95	51	56	211	321	93	81	82	82	104	54	39	72	73	104	1778
Controlled Drugs																	
Trafficking	1	1	1	—	—	2	—	2	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	1	12
Restricted Drugs	3	—	—	—	2	7	2	—	3	—	3	1	4	2	2	—	29
Other Fed. Statutes	141	114	33	36	48	589	902	157	120	85	69	419	32	172	338	1083	4338
Provincial Statutes	5327	3831	3061	2749	5214	6291	4000	3635	3048	1765	1995	1522	988	1620	2478	3874	51398
Municipal By-Laws	302	—	15	—	—	10	1	—	29	1	12	—	—	—	—	—	372
Totals	6037	4044	3164	2843	5480	7227	5007	3883	3284	1941	2189	1998	1067	1871	2896	5066	57997

Other Offences (Non-Traffic) Cleared (By District)

Heroin	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Cocaine	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Drugs	2	3	3	2	5	9	9	5	1	5	1	2	3	4	5	2	61
Cannabis	256	90	49	55	204	309	91	75	74	78	91	52	34	72	69	92	1691
Controlled Drugs																	
Trafficking	1	1	1	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	10
Restricted Drugs	3	—	—	—	2	7	2	—	3	—	2	1	2	2	2	—	26
Other Fed. Statutes	136	104	29	35	49	551	895	152	120	81	61	416	30	172	318	1010	4159
Provincial Statutes	5193	3746	2986	2731	5010	5970	3835	3510	2921	1685	1907	1518	931	1604	2189	3772	49508
Municipal By-Laws	250	—	10	—	—	12	—	—	25	1	12	—	—	—	—	2	312
Totals	5841	3944	3078	2823	5270	6860	4833	3745	3145	1851	2076	1989	1001	1854	2583	4878	55771

Appendix H

Persons Charged 1978

Criminal Code (Non-Traffic)	Juveniles (Under 16)	Adults	Criminal Code (Traffic)	Juveniles (Under 16)	Adults
Murder	1	42	Criminal Negligence		
Manslaughter	—	2	— Causing Death	—	20
Infanticide	—	—	— Causing Bodily Harm	1	15
Attempted Murder	—	43	— Operating Motor Vehicle	2	86
Rape	—	62	Fail to Remain	5	465
Other Sex Offences	7	175	Dangerous Driving	12	726
Assaults (Not Indecent)	77	2,201	Fail to Provide Breath Sample	—	706
Robbery	10	183	Excess of 80 mgs of Alcohol in		
Breaking & Entering	1,606	3,591	Blood and Drive While		
Theft Motor Vehicle	317	956	Ability Impaired	4	11,564
Theft — Over \$200	134	650	Drive While Disqualified	1	3,912
Theft — \$200 & Under	592	2,490	Total	25	17,494
Have Stolen Goods	119	996			
Frauds	21	1,141	Other Offences		
Prostitution	—	6	Highway Traffic Act	369	377,109
Gaming & Betting	—	1	Liquor Acts	374	37,717
Offensive Weapons	43	643	Other Ontario Statutes	68	6,177
Other Criminal Code			Federal Statutes	227	5,442
Offences (Non-Traffic)	555	7,368	Municipal By-Laws	—	83
Total	3,482	20,544	Total	1,083	426,528

Appendix I

Motor Vehicle Accident Statistics — Monthly and Yearly Comparison (OPP Jurisdiction) 1976 1977 1978 On Highways

Month	M.V. Accidents			Fatal Accidents			Persons Killed			Injury Accidents			Persons Injured		
	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978	1976	1977	1978
January	7559	8514	8341	40	42	40	44	46	46	1373	1923	1644	2122	3078	2560
February	5963	5932	5008	35	36	43	39	42	51	1242	1231	1134	2000	2076	1782
March	5283	4880	5005	47	53	24	67	63	26	1101	1170	1158	1699	1883	1909
April	4008	4196	4015	54	43	46	69	45	50	1092	1225	1090	1754	2027	1698
May	4915	5103	5216	71	64	60	92	73	67	1459	1619	1529	2244	2625	2543
June	5608	5728	5844	78	82	84	104	100	94	1718	1829	1801	2724	2965	2926
July	6866	6956	6946	107	88	106	126	111	127	2085	2295	2194	3435	3903	3867
August	6508	6738	6762	105	95	98	131	116	119	2059	2064	2119	3332	3491	3544
September	5702	5977	6308	77	62	77	91	77	97	1643	1780	1942	2565	2954	3190
October	6256	6122	5960	62	77	77	77	96	96	1711	1640	1665	2666	2629	2690
November	6376	7321	7001	64	60	64	82	70	82	1508	1747	1752	2374	2764	2665
December	8417	8379	8349	74	65	56	90	79	68	1807	1696	1822	2800	2685	2914
TOTALS	73461	75846	74755	814	767	775	1012	918	923	18798	20219	19850	29715	33080	32288
% Change*	-4.0	+3.2	-1.4	-17.2	-5.8	+1.0	-15.5	-9.3	+0.5	-14.9	+7.6	-1.8	-16.2	+11.4	-2.4

*Percent Change Over Previous Year

Ontario Police Arbitration Commission

R. F. Egan, Chairman

A. Perik, Administration Officer

The Ontario Police Arbitration Commission continued to offer assistance to municipalities and municipal police forces in their negotiations during 1978.

Administered by the Ministry of the Solicitor General, the Ontario Police Arbitration Commission is a five-member body that administers the arbitration process between municipalities and municipal police forces throughout Ontario. Under the Police Amendment Act, 1972, all arbitrations are conducted by a single arbitrator. The Commission maintains a register of qualified part-time arbitrators available for designation by the Minister and it is the aim of the Arbitration Commission to promote more harmonious employee/employer relations in the police community, to help improve the long-term effectiveness of policing in Ontario.

The names of the part-time arbitrators on the register in 1978 are:

Professor G. W. Adams

Dr. A. P. Aggarwal

Professor P. G. Barton

Mr. Kevin Burkett

Ms. Gail Brent

Professor R. H. McLaren

Professor J. W. Samuels

Professor K. P. Swan

All appointments to the register of arbitrators have been for one year renewable periods.

The Chairman of the Arbitration Commission is Mr. Rory F. Egan. The other members of the Arbitration Commission are His Honour Judge Philip G. Givens, Mr. D. R. Latten, Mr. L. H. Langlois and Mr. J. L. McIntyre. Other than the Chairman, two members of the Arbitration Commission represent municipal police governing bodies and two members represent police forces. All five members of the Arbitration Commission are appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in council.

The Arbitration Commission does not in any way influence the parties in their actual negotiations and it has no specific responsibilities in the operation of the actual conciliation process. During the conciliation and arbitration process, however, the Commission may be called upon to assist the parties in their efforts to reach an agreement by making available material and various experts knowledgeable in employee/employer relations. As well, the Commission monitors and evaluates the general effectiveness of the police bargaining system and makes recommendations for its improvement.

If during their negotiations to renew a collective agreement, either party to the negotiations request the assistance of a conciliation officer, the Solicitor General may appoint one. The Arbitration Commission has now arranged to have available to those requesting conciliation the services of Mr. Victor E. Scott, the former Director of the Conciliation and Mediation services of the Ministry of Labour for the Province of Ontario.

The following table is illustrative of the use of conciliation services as sought by the parties:

Barrie
Belleville
Bradford
Brantford
Brockville
Cobourg
Collingwood
Fergus
Haldimand-Norfolk
Halton Regional
Innisfil Township
Leamington
Listowel
Meaford
Metropolitan Toronto
Michipicoten
Midland
Mitchell
North Bay
Parry Sound
Peel Regional
Peterborough
Shelburne
Stratford
Sudbury

Mr. Scott was appointed to act as the conciliation officer in 24 of the above mentioned conciliation hearings. It is interesting to note that of the 25 conciliation hearings held during 1978, only 4 disputes went on to arbitration. This record clearly demonstrates that the conciliation process can be of invaluable help to parties who are seriously attempting to reach an agreement through collective bargaining.

The arbitrations processed through the Commission in 1978, are similarly listed below. When referring to "Rights" and "Interest" disputes, it should be remembered that "Rights" disputes refer to disputes that involve the interpretation of an existing agreement, whereas, "Interest" disputes involve settling the terms of a new agreement.

Arbitrations processed for the year 1978

Place	Arbitrator	Date of award	Dispute
Ingersoll	G. G. Brent	Feb. 14, 1978	Interest
Lindsay	A. P. Aggarwal	Mar. 10, 1978	Interest
Brockville	J. W. Samuels	Apr. 12, 1978	Interest
Sault Ste. Marie	A. P. Aggarwal	Apr. 17, 1978	"Rights"
Collingwood	K. P. Swan	May 1, 1978	Interest
Sault Ste. Marie	P. G. Barton	June 1, 1978	Interest
Niagara Region	P. G. Barton	July 20, 1978	"Rights"
Kingston	P. G. Barton	July 28, 1978	Interest
Metropolitan Toronto	J. W. Samuels	Aug. 10, 1978	Interest
Uniformed Members			Interim Award
Peterborough	J. W. Samuels	Aug. 11, 1978	"Rights"
Stratford	G. G. Brent	Aug. 17, 1978	"Rights"
Metropolitan Toronto			
Uniformed Members	J. W. Samuels	Sept. 13, 1978	Interest
Guelph	P. G. Barton	Oct. 18, 1978	Interest
London	K. M. Burkett	Oct. 23, 1978	Interest
Red Rock	A. P. Aggarwal	Oct. 31, 1978	Interest
Durham Regional	P. G. Barton	Oct. 30, 1978	"Rights"
Stratford	A. P. Aggarwal	Nov. 13, 1978	Interest
Metropolitan Toronto	G. G. Brent	Nov. 13, 1978	"Rights"
Belleville	P. G. Barton	Nov. 14, 1978	Interest
Metropolitan Toronto	G. G. Brent	Nov. 22, 1978	"Rights"
Brockville	P. G. Barton	Dec. 29, 1978	Interest

The administrative arrangements for the arbitration hearings are made by the Arbitration Commission. Other duties and functions that have been carried out by the Commission include the establishment of forms to be used by the parties whenever they require arbitration or conciliation services as well as prescribing procedures for conducting arbitration hearings.

Public Safety Division

Office of the Assistant Deputy Minister

F. L. Wilson, Q.C., Assistant Deputy Minister.

The fundamental concern of the Ministry's Public Safety Division is to devise methods of minimizing or eliminating hazards to persons or property.

Included in the division are the programs of the Fire Marshal, the Chief Coroner's Office, the Centre of Forensic Sciences, and Forensic Pathology.

The objectives of the Ministry's public safety programs are achieved by:

- promoting adequate standards for fire safety services, determining causes of fires, and reviewing the fire safety standards of building plans;
- determining causes of death in unnatural circumstances to help prevent or minimize any future loss of life;
- providing designated schools of anatomy with sufficient materials for teaching purposes.
- providing services and expertise in forensic pathology;
- using specialized and systematic analysis to present facts to the province's judicial system

Office of the Fire Marshal

J. R. Bateman, Fire Marshal
A. C. Williams, Deputy Fire Marshal

The objective of the organization is to assist in preventing or minimizing the loss of life and property from fire. The Fire Marshal of Ontario is responsible for co-ordinating, directing and advising on virtually every aspect of fire prevention, fire fighting and fire investigation as prescribed under The Fire Marshals Act and other provincial statutes.

A major function of the organization is the investigation of the causes of fire, but it is also engaged in supporting, encouraging and advising local governments and other groups devoted to fire service matters.

In carrying out its task, the Office depends on co-operation from all levels of government, from fire departments, industry, insurance companies, testing laboratories, and a host of other organizations with interests allied to fire prevention and protection.

The eight major functions provided by the staff of 107 include:

- Fire Investigation Services
- Statistical Services
- Technical Services
- Consulting Services
- Fire Advisory Services
- Ontario Fire College
- Public Information Services
- Administrative Services

Fire Investigation Services

The investigation into fires not only leads to criminal prosecutions, but also disclose weaknesses that may exist in fire prevention and protection measures. Public disclosure of investigation reports by the OFM often contain recommendations which local governments, fire departments, building designers and others can adopt to minimize fire hazards and resultant losses.

During 1978, 131 lectures were provided to Fire and Police Departments, the Insurance Industry and social groups on fire crime detection and arson investigation by members of the OFM staff.

A staff of specially trained investigators and engineers conduct investigations into suspected incendiary fires, losses of \$500,000 and over, fatal fires and gaseous explosions.

In 1978, investigations of 1,960 fires were completed by the OFM. This total compares with 1,844 in 1977 — an overall increase of 6.3%.

The decrease, by type of fire, in 1978 over 1977 was 20.06% for suspicious fires and 2.20% for fatal fires. (The decrease in suspicious fires results from more precise screening of requests.)

Compared to 1977, there were 36.49% less large loss fires and explosions investigated in 1978 — 74 to 47. The reason for the large decrease is because of the change in large loss fires from \$250,000 to \$500,000.

Of 1,627 suspicious fires investigated in 1978, 1,247 were found to be of incendiary origin, 144 were accidental, and 336 were of undetermined cause. Criminal charges laid in 1978 totalled 585.

TECHNICAL AND CONSULTING SERVICES

The engineers of the staff, together with professional and technical members of the fire research group, perform a number of specialized services for ministries and provincial agencies which are reflected in the development of a safer environment for citizens of the Province. Included is providing technical support in solving fire service problems and determining possible fire cause and reasons for fire spread.

The OFM plays an important, continuing role in consumer protection. Laboratories that test building materials, fire protection devices and equipment, report results to the Office for review and approval prior to listing and labelling of the respective products. The OFM conducts its own product investigations when outside testing facilities are not available. Laboratories at the Ontario Fire College, at Gravenhurst, are utilized for such work. When the performance of fire safety characteristics of a product are found to be faulty, the manufacturer is advised of necessary improvements.

The Office carries out inspections of all new lightning rod installations, and checks some previously inspected installations approved this year (41.3%) is down, substantially from 1977. This is probably a result of the number of new installers who made minor errors of installations. Two Lightning Rod Inspectors inspected 363 new installations, of which 150 were approved. Seven installations were re-inspected, and all were approved.

The staff encourages municipal fire departments to minimize the change of fire occurring in their communities by making fire prevention inspections and advising what corrective measures are needed where hazards are found. In 1978, of the 597 fire departments in the Province, 253 reported they made 282,895 inspections.

Compared with 1977, there was a 26.5% increase in the number of departments reporting on their fire prevention program, and a 23.7% increase in the number of fire prevention inspections conducted.

Hotels which are required to be licensed under The Tourism Act and not licensed by The Liquor Licence Board of Ontario, are inspected by the Office of the Fire Marshal for compliance with The Hotel Fire Safety Act 1971 and Regulation 366/71. In 1978, visits to hotels to conduct inspections, follow-up to inspections, or advisory, totalled 1,061. 501 Notices of non-compliance Work Orders were issued in 1978.

The role of Consulting Services is to advise ministries and provincial agencies on matters relating to building design and construction, which is reflected in the development of a safer environment for citizens of the Province. This is achieved by utilizing professional engineers on staff specialized in the area of fire protection.

Plans for the construction, renovation or alteration of buildings proposed by ministries or provincial agencies are subjected to detailed examination by the staff engineers. Architects, engineers and designers consult with staff members to achieve the most effective and economical designs within Building and Fire Code constraints, to ensure that structures are afforded an environment for their occupants which is as fire-safe as possible.

These structures include provincial buildings, schools, hospitals, nursing homes, homes for the aged, hotels, colleges and universities, and major projects supported by the Ministry of Culture and Recreation.

In addition, staff members have participated actively on the Ontario Fire Code Advisory Committee, and continue to serve on the National Fire Code committees. In addition to the role of Fire Code development, our engineers serve on a number of special standard-making committees, established by major North American fire protection organizations, including those sponsored by governments.

ONTARIO FIRE COLLEGE

Year-round training of personnel employed by municipal fire departments ensures that fire fighters throughout the Province are fully conversant with and skilled in the use of the latest equipment and advanced fire fighting techniques.

Some of the larger municipalities in Ontario operate their own in-house training programs for fire service personnel, including the experienced fire fighter and new recruits. A great many municipalities, however, depend on training programs and instructors provided by the OFM.

At the Ontario Fire College in Gravenhurst, training for officers or potential officers of municipal fire departments continued during the academic year 1978 from January 23 to December 8. During that period, 394 students enrolled in the Fire Protection Technology Course. This course is 15 weeks in length, permitting three full courses to be conducted. Enrolment for each course unit is restricted to 40 students. The purpose of the course is to provide academic study and practical experience to improve the skills of officers in fire prevention, fire fighting operations and management of fire departments. The course consists of three units of academic study which must be taken over a period of three years or less, with a minimum of one complete unit being taken each year.

The Fire Prevention Unit includes mathematics, science and report writing; principles of fire prevention and protection features of building design; the preparation and interpretation of building plans; design of fire detection and fire protection equipment; functions of testing laboratories; discussion of fire prevention laws and development of fire prevention programs.

The Fire Fighting Operations Unit consists of a study of the operational responsibilities of a command officer in fire protection, leadership and command functions; pre-fire attack planning; fire crime detection; design and tactical use of fire fighting trucks and preparing the fire department officer for training duties within his own fire department.

The Fire Department Management Unit deals with management and organization; oral and written communications; various acts and codes relating to fire safety; fire department management problems; financial administration; organization and man management; leadership styles; fire department records; decision-making and human relations.

Candidates on course during the year represent 87 fire departments in Ontario and 6 Ontario Government Agencies.

During 1978, 103 students completed course requirements, passed the examinations and received their diplomas. This brings to 865 the number of officers who have graduated since the introduction of the Fire Protection Technology Course in 1967. Of the 394 students trained in 1978, there were 72 new student applications accepted and 291 students who will return in 1979.

Regional Training

Regional Fire Training Schools of five-day duration were conducted by OFM in 1978 in Prescott and Russell, Durham, Elgin, Haldimand-Norfolk, Perth, Oxford, York, Renfrew, Hamilton-Wentworth, Halton, Essex and Simcoe. Students are invited from the fire departments in the country, region or district in which the school is held and receive forty hours of classroom instruction as well as practical field instruction in basic fire fighting techniques using fire trucks and equipment supplied by the OFM. A total of 457 students received certificates after completing the course.

Regional Fire Prevention Schools were offered to fire departments in 1978 as a means of developing fire prevention awareness and expertise in smaller departments that have not been able to send their members to the Fire Protection Technology Course. Instruction of 40 hours duration is provided by the District Fire Services Advisers and the course may be taken in day or night classes or a combination of both. Basic fire prevention and inspection procedures are taught, using local classroom facilities. Five such schools were conducted in 1978 in the following counties, regions or districts: Kent — Frontenac, Lennox and Addington — Bruce — Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry and Huron. A total of 188 students completed the course and received their certificates.

During 1978, the OFM staff provided training in the basic skills of firemanship, in 3-hour units of instruction, to 7,000 fire fighters of newly organized fire departments in their own municipal departments.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

The Administrative Service performs support services to all Sections of the Branch such as maintenance of acquisition, personnel and financial records including

compilation of attendance, overtime, vacation and sick leave records.

Budget control continues to be the most important function of this service, whereby all Branch expenditures are processed and detailed records maintained. Other services include inventory control, initiation of all requisition for supplies and equipment, mail sorting facilities, stationery, stockroom and shipping area and preparation and distribution of information concerning location of licensed users of radioactive material in Ontario. In 1978, there were 878 notifications sent to municipal fire chiefs.

PUBLIC INFORMATION SERVICES

The public information staff direct their efforts to publicizing effective fire prevention by supplying publicity material and educational and technical information. The material, including general information, fire prevention pamphlets, technical, legal and instructional literature, is distributed to municipal fire departments which, as local agents for the OFM, place it in homes, businesses, schools, libraries, and other public places, where it will effectively make the public aware of the dangers of fire and what to do to reduce these dangers. A variety of publications, films and special publicity material, is also circulated to groups with allied interests, directly or through fire departments.

The Office releases information and articles to the news media in order to promote a better understanding of the work of the OFM and how people can help keep fire losses in Ontario to an absolute minimum.

The total number of fire prevention pamphlets supplies in 1978 was 867,428. All 720 requests were screened to ensure full and effective use.

During the year, films on fire prevention, fire department training and life-saving were supplied by the OFM film library, screened for more than 12,014 audiences and viewed by more than 450,000.

The OFM also utilized audio-visual and printed publicity material developed for use in every Canadian Province and Territory by Fire Prevention Canada, a non-profit organization.

Municipal fire departments were again encouraged by the OFM to organize and conduct a year-round fire prevention campaign, particularly during Fire Prevention Week, involving as many people as possible in their community.

FIRE ADVISORY SERVICES

The fire advisory staff of the OFM assist municipalities and communities in improving the effectiveness of their prevention and fire fighting services and where no such service is provided, the advisory staff will assist and advise in the establishment of such service.

They also assist in the development of fire prevention and training programs of fire departments. The advisory service includes conducting selection boards for fire department officers and providing technical advice regarding fire department management and operations.

On the formal request of municipal councils, the advisers study the fire department organization, fire protection and fire prevention by-laws, fire trucks and equipment, manpower, station locations, communications and water supply. Detailed reports of these surveys, including recommendations for improvement, are prepared and submitted to the municipal councils.

Since 1964, there have been 792 municipal fire protection surveys conducted which have resulted in 13,263 recommendations. To date, 54% of the recommendations have been accepted and the number increases as the municipal councils find the means to implement the advisers' recommendations.

The advisory staff provided further technical assistance to the following municipalities: 2 in conducting promotional examinations or selection boards; 52 in fire departments organized or reorganized; 770 in advice to municipal councils; 721 in advising fire department chiefs; and 316 in special training and lectures conducted.

To ensure adequate preparedness of the provincial fire service for any large-scale emergencies, 45 regional, county and district Mutual Fire Aid Systems and Emergency Fire Service Plans have been developed by the Ontario Fire Marshal's Office. The staff assisted by the Fire Co-ordinators have revised 11 Emergency Fire Service plans during the year. A Mutual Fire Aid System was established in the District of Manitoulin in 1978.

There was a significant increase in the program to provide fire protection in unorganized communities in the North. The program, which is conducted in co-operation with the Ministry of Northern Affairs who selects communities and provides funds for the purchase of fire fighting equipment, enables the Office of the Fire Marshal to organize fire protection teams

for areas that would otherwise be without fire protection.

The Advisory Services Section prepares apparatus and equipment specifications, receives, tests and distributes the equipment. An agreement is made between the Office of the Fire Marshal and the people of the community whereby the fire protection team agrees to maintain the equipment and the OFM agrees to provide training and advice regarding fire protection. Activity in this connection increased from 146 instances where communities were assisted in 1977 to 470 in 1978.

The Advisers are assisting the Statistical Section in the field education of fire department personnel in completing Fire Loss Reports. When errors are found in reports submitted by fire departments, the Adviser visits the department when he is in the area and assists the Fire Chief in correcting the report.

FIRE LOSS STATISTICS

The statistical staff of the Office of the Fire Marshal use a computerized fire statistical system for recording fires, fire deaths, injuries and fire loss in Ontario.

The system is designed to be compatible with similar programs either already in use in other Canadian provinces or in the planning stage. It is one that has been approved by the Association of Canadian Fire Marshals and Fire Commissioners and is very similar to the one approved by the National Fire Protection Association. This program holds almost 1,800 codes in the master files involving fire, crime and casualty, plus 850 municipal codes, compared with the former 20 property codes and 29 cause codes.

Aside from the advantage of more detailed recording of Ontario fire loss, the new system will provide each fire department with a running monthly report of normal monthly and cumulative fire statistics for that municipality with additional casualty figures.

In addition, any concerned body will be able to obtain detailed statistical relationships on request. By applying specific relationships, significant strides should be made by engineering and building design groups to improve fire prevention procedures and technology in every conceivable form of occupancy.

Fire Investigation Services
Record of Fire Crime Prosecutions

Charge	1974		1975		1976		1977		1978		Pending
	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq.	
Arson	266	34	284	53	323	63	321	32	282	57	277
Attempted Arson	2	1	9	0	3	0	2	0	6	1	8
Conspiracy to Commit Arson.	0	0	4	0	4	3	4	0	0	6	24
Negligently Causing Fire	0	0	2	0	6	1	13	2	4	0	7
Attempt to Defraud.	2	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	1	5
Other Fire Crimes	33	8	83	7	39	3	29	6	50	4	45
Totals	303	43	382	60	378	70	371	40	342	69	366

Technical and Consulting Services
Record of Building Plans Reviewed

Classification	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Schools	386	601	601	681	1,065
Hospitals	416	419	361	345	343
Community & Social Services	118	148	159	172	272
Universities & Colleges	124	84	102	80	150
Ontario Government Buildings.	50	50	25	47	26
Hotels	1,016	1,351	1,206	667	1,004
Totals	2,092	2,653	2,454	1,992	2,860

Municipal Fire Prevention Inspections

Occupancies	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Assembly.	25,718	25,297	29,306	25,013	26,174
Institutional.	6,413	6,844	5,958	5,286	5,554
Residential.	169,194	161,873	137,406	119,182	158,112
Business and Personal Service.	20,581	21,534	23,718	19,446	24,289
Mercantile	42,697	38,723	40,845	30,887	31,255
Industrial.	40,197	33,679	34,359	28,815	37,511
Totals	304,800	287,950	271,592	228,629	282,895

Fire Advisory Services

Record of Municipal Fire Protection Surveys

Surveys	1964-73	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	Totals
Surveys Conducted	637	39	24	28	25	15	768
Recommendations Made	10,599	802	518	619	487	238	13,263
Recommendations Accepted	6,184	445	221	214	85	36	7,185
Percentage of Acceptances	58%	55%	43%	43%	17%	15%	54%

County, District and Regional Mutual Fire and Activations

1967-74	1975	1976	1977	1978	Totals
314	30	32	38	22	436

Public Information Services

Record of Literature Distribution

Type of Literature	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Information	29,369	21,050	24,033	27,638	26,130
Fire Prevention	693,404	658,257	729,400	864,200	838,000
Technical.	1,301	830	757	950	898
Legal.	445	180	1,287	1,631	1,525
Instructional.	5,168	150	275	975	875
Totals	720,687	680,467	755,752	895,394	867,428

Fire Loss Statistics 1978

Property Fire Record for the year 1978

Number of Fires	25,190
Total Fire Loss	\$182,201,419

Five-Year Average Property Fire Record for years 1974-78

Number of Fires	24,238
Total Fire Loss	\$148,486,394

Fire Deaths

Year	Men	Women	Children	Total	Ontario Fire Death Rate	Canadian Fire Death Rate
1978.	121	85	40	246	2.9	*
1977.	113	63	62	238	2.8	3.47
1976.	133	68	64	265	3.3	3.72
1975.	135	79	63	277	3.4	3.55
1974.	129	84	68	281	3.5	4.1

Fire Death Rate is the number of fire deaths per 100,000 population per annum.

Fire Incidents

Year	Number of Fires	Ontario Fire Incident Rate	Canadian Fire Incident Rate
1978.	25,190	302.2	*
1977.	24,610	292.4	316.9
1976.	23,109	284.2	302.9
1975.	23,913	290.7	330.5
1974.	24,367	301.0	328.6

Fire Incident Rate is the number of fires per 100,000 population per annum.

Dollar Loss

Year	Dollar Fire Loss†	Ontario Loss Per Capita	Canadian Loss Per Capita
1978.	\$182,201,419	\$21.58	*
1977.	156,676,624	18.61	\$24.49
1976.	143,102,417	17.60	21.63
1975.	131,552,081	15.99	20.07
1974.	128,899,427	15.93	19.10

Population figures obtained from Statistics Canada.

Canadian fire loss data obtained from the Annual Reports of Fire Losses in Canada of the Dominion Fire Commissioner.

*Data not available at this time.

†Not adjusted for inflation.

Office of the Chief Coroner

H. B. Cotnam, M.D., Chief Coroner
R. C. Bennett, M.D., Deputy Chief Coroner

The objectives of the Office of the Chief Coroner are to investigate all sudden and unnatural deaths and, in conjunction with related activities, to use the knowledge gained to promote better health and safety for the citizens of Ontario.

The nine major functions of the Office of the Chief Coroner are:

- Coroners Investigations
- Inquests and Jury Recommendations
- Educational Courses
- Metro Toronto Despatch Office and Coroners Courts
- Provincial Morgue
- Research and Liaison
- General Inspector of Anatomy
- Human Tissue Gift Act Programme
- Public Education

Coroners Investigations

The Coroners System in Ontario is responsible for the investigation of all deaths reportable to a coroner as defined in The Coroners Act, 1972, in order to determine for each case the identity of the deceased and the facts as to how, when, where and by what means the deceased came to his death. The system, therefore, is a vital part of law enforcement in initially determining whether deaths are due to natural causes, accident, suicide or homicide.

At the present time, all coroners in Ontario are practicing medical doctors, appointed by Order-in-Council. The province is therefore in the enviable position of having a one hundred percent medical coroners system, which is not true in most other jurisdictions. Experience has shown that a physician is best qualified through education and practice to deal with the problems encountered in investigating sudden and traumatic death.

There are 385 of these local coroners. They conducted more than 27,000 investigations in 1978. Working with pathologists, police, fire investigators and many other experts, they complete their investigations and determine if an inquest is necessary. Their reports are reviewed, compiled for statistics and filed in the Office of the Chief Coroner.

Another aspect of the Coroners System, and one that is equally important, pertains to public safety and the prevention of similar deaths in the future. Since all the facts related to sudden or traumatic deaths become known to the coroner during his investigation, he can provide warnings to the public of hazards to be encountered during the course of their daily lives. This they do frequently when an inquest is not deemed to be necessary.

In addition to the investigation of deaths, conducting inquests and informing the public of their findings, coroners also must certify that there are no reasons for further investigation regarding all bodies to be cremated or shipped out of Ontario. The number of cremations in Ontario is shown in Appendix F.

Full-time Regional Coroners have been appointed in six of the eight regions into which the province is divided for administration of the system. It is expected that a seventh will soon be appointed. Regional Coroners review all reports and assist the Chief Coroner in the supervision of the local coroners. They also participate in complex or lengthy investigations and inquests. A summary of coroners activities is given in Appendix A.

Inquests

Local coroners, the Chief Coroner or the Minister may order an inquest into any death. Other than those which are mandatory under The Coroners Act, which will be discussed later, inquests are held in cases where it is necessary to establish who the deceased was, and when, where, how and by what means the death occurred.

In addition, the inquest procedure provides an excellent medium to disseminate the true circumstances relating to a particular death, thus providing the public with a warning about a hazardous situation, trend or contingency. The coroner's jury is also a good source for recommendations that could prevent similar deaths in the future.

Mandatory Inquests

a) *Mining and Construction*

Although inquests have been mandatory under The Mining Act and were frequently held into the circumstances of construction related deaths, an amendment to The Coroners Act which came into effect in the middle of 1978 makes inquests into these cases mandatory. During 1978, inquests were held for 16 mining deaths. The recommendations coming from these inquests will continue to contribute toward preventing similar deaths in the future. Company, union and government officials have co-operated fully in implementing these recommendations.

b) *Deaths in Custody*

Inquests are mandatory under The Coroners Act for all persons who die while in the custody of a peace officer or when they are an inmate at a correctional institution, lock-up or training school. Twenty three deaths in custody occurred in 1978, a decrease of 10 over 1977. Initial investigations by coroners indicate that 11 of the deaths were suicides, 5 were natural and 6 were accidental. The remaining death was the result of injuries received prior to arrest, for which criminal charges were laid against the assailant. Inquests have been held into these custody deaths, or will be concluded early in 1979.

Inquest Jury Recommendations

Recommendations emanating from Coroners' Juries have been pursued by this office since its inception, and, in fact, the Chief Coroner has the responsibility of bringing jury recommendations to the attention of appropriate persons, agencies and departments of governments. A significant amendment to The Coroners Act which came into effect in 1978 confirms that coroners may hold inquests when they feel that the public should be informed of the circumstances of the death and it is expected that the jury may make recommendations directed towards the avoidance of death in similar circumstances.

Although this office has no authority to force any person or organization to implement recommendations, nevertheless it is surprising the number that are, in fact, implemented in some way. No doubt this is due to the fact that the organization affected would find itself in a most embarrassing position if a second death occurred under similar circumstances, without having remedied the situation which caused the first fatality.

It is extremely difficult to record precise statistics on the number of recommendations which are implemented as there is often a considerable time lag involved, particularly with those that require amending legislation or the expenditure of large sums of money. However, this office estimates that approximately seventy-five percent (75%) of all recommendations which are reasonable and practical are eventually implemented in some manner. See Appendices B and C for statistics of Inquests, Recommendations and Inquests by County or District.

Educational Courses

The annual Educational Course for Coroners was held in October of 1978 in Toronto. Expanded to five days, it was attended by a total of 250 new and experienced coroners, police officers, fire investigators and other specialists involved in the investigation of sudden and unexplained deaths.

Regional Meetings for coroners were conducted, and many lectures were given by personnel of this office at the Ontario Police College, the Ontario Fire College and meetings of professional organizations.

Metro Toronto Despatch Office and Coroners Courts

The Despatch Office is manned on a 24 hour, 7 day per week basis by complement of the Office of the Chief Coroner as a central service for coroners in the Metropolitan Toronto area. During 1978, this office processed 6,943 Metro cases. In addition, the Despatch Office staff provide the off-hours contact for all coroners requiring assistance or advice in their investigations.

There were 58 inquests held during the year in the two inquest courtrooms occupying the ground floor level of the George Drew Building. This is the only facility in the province designed and maintained exclusively for coroners' inquests. As required by The Coroners Act, the police department having jurisdiction provides Coroner's Constables to assist in inquests. In the case of coroners' inquests and the courts in Toronto, the City of Toronto, now Metropolitan Toronto, Police Department has staffed the coroners' courts continuously since 1919.

Provincial Morgue

The majority of the approximately 8,500 post mortem examinations ordered by coroners across the province are performed by local hospital pathologists. In the Toronto area most of the post mortem examinations, numbering 1,362 in 1978, are performed in the Provincial Morgue located in the Coroners Building by pathologists from local hospitals. Despatch office personnel supervise and service the Morgue. A few complex cases of identification or homicide are transported to Toronto for examination by the Provincial Forensic Pathologist in the Coroners Building. The proximity of The Centre of Forensic Sciences aids in the investigation of these and many other coroners' cases.

Research and Liaison

The information gathered from all the coroners' investigations over a number of years is available in the Office of the Chief Coroner. Compiled annually into statistical data, it is also possible to extract data for research into deaths in almost any type of population or environment. Personnel from this office use these studies to assist many organizations concerned with the review and prevention of deaths.

During 1978, some of the research and liaison activities of office personnel included working with groups concerned with child abuse, suicide prevention, traffic fatality research and firearm deaths.

a) Child Abuse

Child abuse is of special importance because there is an apparent increased incidence of this type of case being reported to child protective agencies.

From studies done in other jurisdictions, it is estimated that the reporting rate should be approximately 250 to 350 cases per million population. Ontario, with a population of approximately eight million, should therefore have about 3,000 cases reported each year.

The number of cases of child abuse reported through the Central Registry of the Ministry of Community and Social Services, Children's Services Division, for the past five years were as follows:

1974	562
1975	769
1976	746
1977	1,045
1978	1,760

It appears, therefore, that over fifty percent of the cases occurring are now being reported.

The great increase in cases reported in 1978 probably reflects an improvement in the reporting of cases by physicians and others, rather than a significant increase in the number of cases occurring.

The following statistics deal with deaths resulting from child abuse as compiled by the Office of the Chief Coroner. The victims ranged in age from a few days to five years.

Year	Number of Deaths
1962	3
1963	11
1964	16
1965	4
1966	21
1967	11
1968	7
1969	10
1970	5
1971	8
1972	6
1973	9
1974	11
1975	11
1976	9
1977	14
1978	6
Total	162

The average number of deaths per year over the last sixteen years is ten. The sex incidence was eighty-two males and eighty females. There has been a slight preponderance of male deaths each year. The age distribution was as follows:

Age	Number of Deaths
Up to one year	95
One to two years	33
Two to three years	17
Three to four years	13
Over four years	4
Total	162

The significant facts shown by these figures are that the majority of deaths occur up to two years of age, with approximately sixty percent of the total being under one year and eighty percent under two years.

The breakdown of how these deaths were disposed of is as follows:

I. Investigation only	38
II. Investigation and charges laid	9
III. Investigation and inquest only	48
IV. Investigation and Inquest and charges laid	3
V. Investigation or Inquest and perpetrator committed to mental institution, or referred for psychiatric treatment	10
VI. Investigation and/or Inquest and Convictions	48
VII. Charges laid and cases still pending before the Courts	6
Total	162

During 1978, Bill 114, An Act to revise the Child Welfare Act, was introduced in the Legislature. It received third reading on December 12, 1978, and Royal Assent on December 15, 1978. Section 49 (1) deals with the reporting of child abuse cases.

b) *Suicides*

The Office of the Chief Coroner has been studying suicides and advising suicide prevention organizations for many years. The results of this study, now in its fourteenth year, are shown in Appendix D.

c) *Traffic Fatalities*

During 1978, the Office of the Chief Coroner and The Centre of Forensic Sciences co-operated with the Traffic Injury Research Foundation in a drug and alcohol screening programme for all drivers and pedestrians killed in motor vehicle accidents. The results of coroners' and police investigations were compiled in this office with the toxicological analyses on a total of 1,005 cases. This programme will be completed March 31, 1979, following which the final report will be made available.

d) *Deaths by Firearms*

Deaths caused by firearms of all types has been of particular interest to the Chief Coroner for a number of years. Appendix E is a compilation of the statistics of deaths using firearms in suicides, accidents and homicides for the last six years. The introduction of gun control legislation and increased public education and concern should see these numbers changing in coming years.

The General Inspector of Anatomy

The Anatomy Act is administered through the Office of the Chief Coroner.

The revised Anatomy Act, passed in 1967, provides for the dissection of donated as well as unclaimed bodies by designated Schools of Anatomy.

An adequate supply of bodies is essential to teach medical students the anatomy of the human body in their undergraduate years. Courses in human anatomy are given to many para-medical students including nurses, physiotherapists, physical educationalists and others. In addition, advanced courses are given to surgeons to develop new surgical techniques or for research purposes.

All the demands in 1978 for bodies by the Schools have been fulfilled.

The following Schools have been designated to receive bodies.

(1) University of Toronto	Department of Anatomy
(2) University of Ottawa	Department of Anatomy
(3) University of Western Ontario (London)	Department of Anatomy
(4) Queen's University (Kingston)	Department of Anatomy
(5) McMaster University (Hamilton)	Department of Anatomy
(6) University of Guelph	Section of Human Anatomy
(7) Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College (Toronto)	Department of Anatomy
(8) University of Waterloo	Section of Human Anatomy

There is one General Inspector of Anatomy in Toronto and twenty-one Local Inspectors of Anatomy appointed throughout the Province to carry out the provisions of The Anatomy Act. Most Local Inspectors are in the areas near the Schools. All Inspectors must also be coroners. Where there is no Local Inspector, any coroner may carry out the duties outlined in The Anatomy Act.

A lecture on The Anatomy Act is included in the Educational Course for Coroners each year.

An annual meeting was held on February 23, 1979, with representation from all the Schools. Throughout the remainder of the year, the General Inspector makes periodic visits to all the Schools and inspects their methods and facilities for handling, preserving, storing, dissecting and disposing of bodies. The

General Inspector has the authority to suspend delivery of bodies to a School if required standards are not met. No such action was necessary during 1978.

A report must be filed by the Local Inspector and the School receiving each body with the General Inspector, who maintains a master register. This register contains particulars of all bodies at all Schools in the Province, when they were received and when and where they were buried or cremated following their use for medical education or scientific research.

Any person wishing to donate his or her body to a School of Anatomy may do so by signing a consent or by consent of their next-of-kin. Bodies are accepted by the Schools for the above purposes, providing they are suitable and there is a need for them.

A Memorial Service is held by each School at the time of burial or cremation. The next-of-kin are notified of the date, time and place of the service and they may attend if they so wish.

Following are some basic statistics which show the numbers of donated and unclaimed bodies processed under The Anatomy Act in 1978, compared with 1977.

I. The total number of bodies provided to the eight Schools of Anatomy in Ontario, and to the Faculty of Medicine, Memorial University, St. John's, Newfoundland:

1977 — 285
1978 — 269

II. The total number of bodies processed other than to Schools of Anatomy:

1977 — 107
1978 — 115
(Buried by Municipalities —
Section 11 of The Anatomy Act)

III. The total number of reported unclaimed bodies which were subsequently reclaimed for burial or cremation:

1977 — 22
1978 — 54
(Section 5 (1) of The Anatomy Act)

IV. The total number of bodies provided to the Faculty of Medicine, Memorial University, St. John's Newfoundland:

1977 — 7
1978 — 25

V. The total number of bodies processed under The Anatomy Act:

1977 — 415
1978 — 450

The Human Tissue Gift Act Programme

By Order-in-Council dated July 7, 1976, the administration of The Human Tissue Gift Act, 1971, was transferred from the Minister of Health to the Solicitor General.

This Act, along with The Anatomy Act and The Coroners Act, comes under the jurisdiction of the Office of the Chief Coroner, which seems to be a logical transfer inasmuch as these three Acts are very closely related and integrated in many respects.

Under The Human Tissue Gift Act, provision is made for inter-vivos gifts for transplants, as well as post mortem gifts for transplants and other purposes such as therapeutic, medical education and scientific research.

Since 1975, a consent form under this Act has been included in each Ontario driver's licence, on their respective renewal dates, which each person may complete or destroy. Each licenced driver has had the opportunity to give a consent to use his or her whole body, or specified parts thereof, for the purposes designated in the Act.

The organs or tissues in greatest demand at present are eyes, kidneys, pituitary glands, joints and bones, as well as livers, lungs and other organs on occasion.

In addition, we need approximately 300 whole bodies annually for the eight Schools of Anatomy for medical education or scientific research.

The public attitude has changed rapidly in the past few years and more and more people are donating their bodies, or parts of their bodies, for medical purposes.

We welcome this change, however, many persons who wish to donate want more information and details on precisely what happens when they sign the consent on the driver's licence, or otherwise. Therefore, to avoid some of this confusion, a new consent form has been designed which will appear in the next printing of the driver's licence, as well as in our brochures and our consent cards for non-drivers.

The new format is as follows:

Consent under the Human Tissue Gift Act, 1971

Check ☒ appropriate choice(s)

If you wish to donate your body or parts of your body for humanitarian purposes after death, please complete the consent form below and *leave attached to the licence*.

If you *do not* wish to be a donor, please detach and destroy the consent form.

I, _____ having attained the age of 18 years, consent to the use after my death of:

- I. A. ☐ Any needed organs or parts of my body, or
B. ☐ Only the following organs or parts of my body,

_____ for transplant, treatment, medical education or research.

- II. C. ☐ My whole body by a School of Anatomy for medical education or research.

Signature of Donor

Date

(See Reverse Side)

If you complete choice A or B, your body will be returned to your next-of-kin for burial or cremation.

If you complete choice C, and a School of Anatomy accepts your body, it will be buried or cremated by the School.

Please inform your next-of-kin or executor of your wishes.

For further information regarding human tissue donations, please write to:

Dr. H. B. Cotnam
Chief Coroner for Ontario
Coroners Building
26 Grenville Street
Toronto, Ontario M7A 2G9

Enquiries are now increasing each day, not only from the 4½ million licenced drivers in Ontario, but also from non-drivers and persons who obtain a copy of our explanatory brochure. We also have a consent form for next-of-kin to complete after death, where the deceased has made no prior arrangements.

Since the Act was transferred to the Ministry of the Solicitor General, the Chief Coroner has been informing coroners, pathologists and others of the needs for tissues and organs and requesting their assistance in obtaining consents from the public prior to death, or from the next-of-kin after death if no previous consent was signed. The office has also asked coroners, pathologists, other physicians and police to search for a consent in the wallets or purses of deceased persons.

The staff of the Office of the Chief Coroner answers all enquiries either by telephone or in writing. They are convinced that if they can get the message across to the public showing the great need for tissues and organs, the shortages of eyes for the blind, pituitary glands for dwarfism and kidneys for persons on permanent dialysis would be virtually eliminated in a few years. The results have been very encouraging to date. In 1978, telephone enquiries to the office exceeded 1,500 together with an equal number of written enquiries.

With the great assistance of Mr. Sidney Allinson, Communications Policy Advisor in the Ministry, many other important things are being done to promote the donation programme.

A province-wide billboard campaign began January 2, 1979, for two months in Metropolitan Toronto, Ottawa, Kingston, Hamilton, Guelph, London and Waterloo. It bears the organ retrieval theme: "Help Somebody, Someday".

It is a reminder of the need for donations of human organs and tissues to relieve the suffering of people and prevent needless deaths. This is a part of a continuing public information campaign by the Office of the Chief Coroner.

Four new public service announcements for television together with four audio tape recordings with respect to donations will be available early in 1979.

In addition, and most important, a total of 1,800,000 brochures have been printed in English, French and Italian to be distributed to the public informing them of the need for donations of human organs and tissues. To date, 1,356,000 have been distributed.

This brochure explains in detail how persons may consent to donate their whole bodies or specified parts, what it means precisely when they do give a consent and what happens to their bodies eventually when the medical purposes have been served. A consent form is attached to each brochure.

The brochure is free of charge and is available through the Office of the Chief Coroner. Brochures have been distributed to the public, as well as to hospital waiting rooms, doctors' offices, organ donor foundations, charitable organizations, driver licencing bureaus, over 200 supermarkets and shopping centres, libraries, police and fire departments, Ontario Government Bookstores and consumer information and publication centres.

The Office of the Chief Coroner had many discussions and meetings with the transplant surgeons, anatomists and other physicians involved in this field. Without exception, they are in favour of our publicity programme, and they hope it will continue because they all report a substantial increase in donations in 1978. For example, The Canadian National Institute for the Blind (Ontario Division) received 100 eyes in the month of January 1979. This is the largest number donated in one month in their entire history. They agree that eventually the deficits of organs and tissues will be eliminated and no person should have to wait for months or years for treatment, as they do now.

A very important step forwards occurred in 1978 with respect to increasing our supply of pituitary glands. Bill 186, An Act to amend The Coroners Act, 1972, had first reading on November 27, 1978, and third reading on December 8, 1978. It received Royal Assent on December 15, 1978. The amendment reads as follows:

23a.-(1) Any person performing a post mortem examination of a body under the warrant of a coroner may extract the pituitary gland and cause it to be delivered to any person or agency designated by the Chief Coroner for use in the treatment of persons having a growth hormone deficiency.

(2) This section applies where the coroner or person performing the post mortem examination has no reason to believe that the deceased has expressed an objection to his body being so dealt with after his death or that the surviving spouse, parent, child, brother, sister or personal representative objects to the body being so dealt with, and notwithstanding that no consent otherwise required by law is given.

In 1977, a total of 5,703 pituitary glands was harvested throughout Ontario by consent. In 1978, a total of 5,064 was harvested. In spite of these numbers, Ontario is still in a bad deficit position to treat all the pituitary dwarfs we have in this Province. Each patient is only receiving about half the hormone he or she requires each year in order that most receive some hormone. Some must remain on a waiting list.

It is estimated we need double the number of pituitary glands each year in order to provide adequate treatment. It is believed that Bill 186 will greatly increase the number of glands harvested in future.

Public Education

As was discussed earlier in relation to the Human Tissue Gift Act Programme, 1978 saw a continuing increase in public education about activities of the Office of the Chief Coroner. Due in part to that programme, and an ongoing increase in awareness of the Coroners System, this office has received many more requests than ever before for information from interested citizens, students and the media.

The staff of the Office of the Chief Coroner, Regional Coroners and local coroners were called upon many times during 1978 to appear in the media and speak at public meetings. Although time consuming, public education about the Office of the Chief Coroner is considered an important part of its overall activities.

Appendix A

Statistical Summary

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Investigations	26,900	28,000	26,598 *	26,985	27,078
Post Mortem Examinations	8,400	8,300	8,777	9,121	9,285
Inquests.	306	327	290	282	254
Cremations.	6,001	6,798	7,259	8,319	9,128
Bodies — Anatomy Act.	454	471	473	415	450

*This total is not comparable with the totals in previous years since a different cut-off date was used beginning in 1976.

1978 Investigations by Type of Death

Natural	22,086
Accidental	3,403
Suicide	1,346
Homicide	192
Non-Coroner's Cases	2
Undetermined	49
Total	<u>27,078</u>

Appendix B

Inquest Statistics — 1978

Month	No. of Inquests	No. of Recommendations	No. of Recs. Implemented	No. of Recs. not Imp'd.	No. Recs. Cons'd.	No. of No Recs.
January	18	54	44	6	4	2
February	22	88	74	10	3	2
March	17	61	31	15	—	1
April	23	73	53	13	4	3
May	22	80	53	14	2	3
June	25	92	60	21	1	4
July	19	74	50	9	1	1
August	14	49	27	7	5	1
September	13	61	35	6	1	2
October	30	106	53	16	3	4
November	26	81	30	6	5	4
December	25	75	34	4	7	1
Total:	254	894	544	127	36	28

Summary of Implementation of Recommendations made by Coroners' Juries, or by Coroners:

1. No. of Jury Recommendations implemented
from inquests held in 1978 — 544
 2. No. of Jury Recommendations Implemented
from inquests held prior to 1978 — 167
 3. No. of Coroners' Recommendations
implemented during 1978 without inquests — 31
- Total: 742

Appendix C

Inquests — 1978 — By Counties, Districts, or Regional Municipalities

County, District or Regional Municipality	No. of Inquests
Algoma	5
Brant	1
Bruce	1
Cochrane	6
Dufferin	2
Durham	7
Elgin	1
Essex	4
Frontenac	3
Grey	1
Haldimand-Norfolk	3
Haliburton	1
Halton	3
Hamilton-Wentworth	10
Hastings	2
Huron	—
Kenora	5
Kent	3
Lambton	2
Lanark	—
Leeds & Grenville	—
Lennox & Addington	1
Manitoulin	1
Metropolitan Toronto	61
Middlesex	12
Muskoka	3
Niagara	5
Nipissing	6
Northumberland	2
Ottawa-Carleton	18
Oxford	5
Parry Sound	—
Peel	13
Perth	2
Peterborough	—
Prescott & Russell	—
Prince Edward	1
Rainy River	3
Renfrew	4
Simcoe	7
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	7
Sudbury	10
Temiskaming	4
Thunder Bay	10
Victoria	1
Waterloo	5
Wellington	5
York	8
Total:	254

Appendix D

Suicides by Sex

Ontario 1965 — 1978

Year	Male	%Male	Female	%Female	Total
1978	976	72.5	370	27.5	1,346
1977	964	69.8	418	30.2	1,382
1976	820	66.2	419	33.8	1,239
1975	878	69	399	31	1,277
1974	878	68	415	32	1,293
1973	718	66	360	33	1,078
1972	763	66	393	34	1,156
1971	Unavailable	—	Unavailable	—	1,131
1970	586	67	284	33	870
1969	616	68	287	32	903
1968	598	72	235	28	833
1967	428	71	180	29	608
1966	440	73	162	27	602
1965	437	73	163	27	600

Age Distribution of Suicides

Ontario — 1978

Age Group	Male		Female		Total for	% for
	No.	%	No.	%	Age Group	Age Group
0- 9	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
10-19	77	81.1	18	18.9	95	7.0
20-29	254	78.9	68	21.1	322	23.9
30-39	176	74.8	59	25.1	235	17.5
40-49	177	70.5	74	29.5	251	18.7
50-59	149	63.4	86	36.6	235	17.5
60-69	71	61.2	45	38.8	116	8.6
70-79	50	80.6	12	19.3	62	4.6
80 & over	22	73.3	8	26.7	30	2.2
Totals	976	72.5	370	27.5	1,346	100

Appendix E

Deaths by Firearms

Accidental	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Handguns	2	3	3	3	1	4
Rifles/ Shotguns	31	32	22	13	16	9 6
Not Specified	0	0	0	0	3	2
TOTALS	33	35	25	16	20	21
Suicides						
Handguns	21	34	34	38	33	40
Rifles/ Shotguns	226	274	343	284	360	197 97
Not Specified	23	0	15	19	33	36
TOTALS	270	308	392	341	426	370
Homicides						
Handguns	8	14	18	11	17	14
Rifles/ Shotguns	40	59	58	40	39	29 13
Shotguns and Handguns	0	3	0	0	0	0
Not Specified	8	0	3	5	9	10
TOTALS	56	76	79	56	65	66
Total Firearm Deaths						
Handguns	31	51	55	52	51	58
Rifles/ Shotguns	297	365	423	337	415	235 116
Shotguns and Handguns	0	3	0	0	0	0
Not Specified	31	0	18	24	45	48
TOTALS	359	419	496	413	511	457
Total Suicides — All Means	1,078	1,293	1,277	1,239	1,382	1,346
Suicides by Firearms	270	308	392	341	426	370
% Firearm Deaths	25%	24%	31%	28%	31%	28%
Total Homicides — All Means	174	164	203	178	194	192
Homicides by Firearms	56	76	79	56	65	67
% Firearm Deaths	32%	46%	39%	31%	33%	35%

Appendix F

Cremations in Ontario — 1978

Toronto Crematorium	628
St. James Crematorium, Toronto	1,630
Prospect Crematorium, Toronto	552
Mount Pleasant Crematorium, Toronto	714
Riverside Crematorium, Weston	1,233
Westminster Crematorium, Willowdale	436
Hamilton Mausoleum and Crematory	941
Woodland Crematorium, London	275
Mount Pleasant Crematorium, London	222
Pinecrest Crematorium, Ottawa	730
Beechwood Crematorium, Ottawa	506
Park Lawn Crematorium, Sudbury	279
Sault Ste. Marie Crematorium	95
Riverside Crematorium, Thunder Bay	150
Highland Park Crematorium, Peterborough	263
Victoria Memorial Crematorium, Windsor	217
City of Waterloo (Parkview) Crematorium	257
Total:	9,128

Centre of Forensic Sciences

D. M. Lucas, Director
H. J. Funk, Deputy Director

The purpose of the Centre of Forensic Sciences is to provide evidence to law enforcement officers, crown attorneys, lawyers, coroners, pathologists and other official investigative agencies. Not only are scientific analyses performed and the examinations interpreted but physical objects and materials are also evaluated. These functions are vital to the proper administration of justice.

The services of the Centre are provided at no cost to official investigative bodies and to defence counsel in criminal cases. The services are toxicological, biological, chemical, mechanical and electrical analyses, as well as firearm, toolmark and document examinations and specialized photography. Research is continually conducted to improve and expand these services. Educational programmes and materials are provided to the service users to increase their awareness of the Centre's capabilities and of the limitations of the services available.

The Centre is organized into several specialized sections:

Biology Section

This section examines and identifies stains of body fluids found on a wide variety of materials and objects. Hairs and fibres are identified and compared, as are botanical materials in the form of wood chips, plants and plant products.

Chemistry Section

Paints, glass, soil, petroleum products, explosives, metals and a wide variety of other materials are analyzed by this section. In addition, metallurgical, electrical and engineering studies of mechanical and material failures are performed.

Document Section

The staff of this section examines and compares typewritten, hand-written and machine produced documents. Altered, erased and charred documents are also examined. Written material on forged cheques is classified and examinations are carried out on a variety of writing materials and instruments.

The Provincial Fraudulent Cheque File is maintained by this section.

Firearms Section

This section examines bullets, cartridge cases and firearms of every description. It also receives tissue and clothing for the purpose of determining the distance from which a gun was fired. Additionally, this section examines tools and marks made by them.

Photography Section

The duties of this section include the search for physical matches and comparisons that are not visible to the naked eye. Photographing exhibits received by other sections and producing audio-visual aids for training and educational purposes are also important functions.

Toxicology Section

The staff of this section conduct tests for alcohol, drugs and poisons in biological and other specimens arising from investigations of a medico-legal or criminal nature. Personnel in this section are responsible for the acquisition and maintenance of Breathalyzers and the training of operators.

TECHNICAL RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Blood

Currently we are using the ABO, PGM, AK, EAP, Hp and EsD grouping systems on blood stains to include or eliminate a possible donor of the blood. Work is continuing to increase our capabilities toward the ultimate goal of individualizing the source of body fluids, particularly blood.

A preliminary study of the HLA grouping system in blood stains was completed and has been submitted for publication. This system exhibits tremendous potential for individualizing blood stains but considerably more work needs to be done before it can be applied to case work.

A correlation study of the Lewis factor in blood as it relates to secretor status continued. Once this correlation is reliably established it will be useful in the examination of materials collected from a deceased in a sex-related murder.

To increase our efficiency an assessment of the possibilities of grouping a single blood specimen in several systems simultaneously was begun.

The work on further subdividing the PGM grouping system using iso-electric focusing continued.

Hair

The Centre is collaborating with RCMP laboratories in standardizing the microscopic examination and reporting of findings on human scalp hair. It is also anticipated that we will be able to expand our current PGM grouping capabilities to the grouping of hair root sheaths. The application of the "Slow-Poke" reactor to the comparative chemical analysis of hair is being reviewed in conjunction with a joint study with the F.B.I. Laboratory.

Drugs in Traffic Fatalities

In cooperation with the Chief Coroner's office and the Traffic Injury Research Foundation of Canada, a major project was started in April 1978 to determine the degree of involvement of drugs in victims of traffic accidents in Ontario. While this project will not be completed until mid-1979, the preliminary results indicate that, with the exception of alcohol, cannabinoids (constituents of marihuana and hashish) or their metabolites are the most frequently detected drugs in traffic fatalities. This project constitutes a first study of this type conducted in Canada.

Cannabinoids

A great deal of work was applied to the development of an analytical procedure for the detection of cannabinoids in blood and urine specimens. The evaluation of the radioimmunoassay for "screening" urine samples, started in 1977, was continued and a column chromatographic-mass spectrometric procedure was developed for the measurement of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) in blood specimens. These new procedures were partially evaluated on "controlled" specimens obtained as a result of a clinical study which involved smoking marihuana of known THC content and collection of blood and urine samples at pre-determined time intervals.

Although much more research is still needed in this increasingly important area, the preliminary knowledge gained made it possible to apply these procedures to selected casework in 1978, making the Centre the first forensic laboratory in Canada to offer this service.

Narcotics

The use of radioimmunoassay for "screening" of urine specimens for morphine and cocaine metabolites was evaluated and found suitable for application to casework.

These procedures have increased our capability for detection of these two drugs. The development of similar methodology for the detection and quantitation of these two drugs in blood specimens is in progress.

Drug Detection and Quantitation

Evaluation of semi-automated gas chromatographic equipment for screening blood and urine for a wide variety of drugs was mainly completed and applied to casework in 1978, increasing the sensitivity for the detection of various drugs. With this technique it is possible to "screen", on the average, 15 samples of blood or urine (2 ml of each) for about 100 different drugs in one working day.

An evaluation of this equipment for the quantitation of drugs in blood specimens was begun at the end of the year. It is anticipated that the use of this equipment will improve the accuracy and reproducibility of the results for some common drugs such as diazepam, amitriptyline and propoxyphene.

High Pressure Liquid Chromatography was applied to selected problems and an appraisal is still in progress. The preliminary results are very encouraging for the analysis of some drugs which were formerly very difficult to detect in body specimens. It appears that this relatively new technique will find full-time application in casework.

Gunshot Residues

The evaluation of new methods for the collection of gunshot residues from hands or clothing and preparation of the samples for analysis by SEM was continued. These methods appear promising for expanding our capabilities of detecting these residues. Antimony and Barium are now being routinely analysed by Flameless Atomic Absorption.

Fracture Surfaces

The Scanning Electron Microscope has been found to be very useful in physically matching fracture surfaces. This is now a routine method of examination.

Automotive Paint

The cooperation of provincial, municipal and regional police forces is gratefully acknowledged in collecting hundreds of automobile paint samples. These samples together with samples collected by the Centre staff are being coded according to make, model and year.

Soil and Glass

An investigation of the application of X-ray fluorescence to the chemical analysis of glass and soil samples was initiated with a view to increasing specificity and reducing analysis time for these samples. A study on the analysis of soil by neutron activation was continued.

Explosives

The application of High Pressure Liquid Chromatography to the identification of explosive residues continued with special emphasis on the new types of sensitizers being employed with common blasting agents.

Tires

Tests were performed using a passenger vehicle equipped with radial tires with one tire severely underinflated or completely deflated to determine the driver feel and handleability of the vehicle and the amount of tire damage sustained in relation to the distance travelled. This was a valuable experience for the tire examiners and further testing with different variables is scheduled for 1979.

Voice Identification

The Centre's studies of voice identification are not currently sufficiently advanced for utilization in judicial hearings.

Technical Publications

"Disulfiram: Comments on Detection in Post-Mortem Blood", J. Wells and E. Koves, *Journal of the Canadian Society of Forensic Science* II, No. 3, Sept. 1978.

"Laboratory Aids for the Investigator", Third Edition.

Staff Training and Development

1978 saw the completion of the training of additional document and firearm examiners and the commencement of the training of a photographer. A number of the staff took university and in-service courses in order to improve their technical, communication and/or management qualifications. Members of the staff attended and made technical presentations at ten scientific conferences dealing directly with subjects of interests to the Centre.

The Centre's staff actively participated in professional associations. D. M. Lucas was President of the American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors and Chairman of the Committee on Alcohol and Drugs of the National Safety Council (U.S.A.). G. Cimbura was a member of the Drug Advisory Committee of the Ontario College of Pharmacists and was 2nd Vice-President of the Canadian Society of Forensic Science. R. Hallett was a member of the Executive Committee of the Committee on Alcohol and Drugs, U.S. National Safety Council and the Breath Testing Committee, Canadian Society of Forensic Science. R. Charlebois continued to be Honorary Secretary, Canadian Society of Forensic Sciences. D. W. Robinson was the Chairman of the Nominating Committee, Society of Forensic Toxicologists. E. A. Anderson was Past-President of the Association of Firearms and Toolmark Examiners. B. Dixon was elected Chairman of the Chemistry Section of the Canadian Society of Forensic Science. J. Bortniak was Secretary of the Biology Section of the Canadian Society of Forensic Science and also served on the Board of Directors.

Educational Programs

Lecturers, workshops and seminars conducted by the Centre's staff were included in programs organized by the Ontario Police College, the Ontario Provincial Police Training and Development Centre, the Metropolitan Toronto Police College, Peel Regional Police, Forensic Pathology, the Ontario Fire College, Crown Attorneys, the Upper Canada Bar Association, the University of Ottawa, the University of Toronto, Seneca College, The Ministry of Natural Resources and Ontario Hydro. In addition, one-day seminars were given at the Centre in connection with the Criminal Investigation Courses and Identification Courses at the Ontario Police College and a one-day seminar was conducted for the members of the O.P.P. Criminal Investigation Branch.

Six two-week Breathalyzer courses were held. They were attended by one hundred and eighty students from the Ontario Provincial Police, Municipal Police Forces and the Canadian Forces Security and Intelligence Branch. The requests for service in this area are rapidly increasing.

Tours of the Centre for senior secondary school students and other post-secondary groups were reinstituted this year. University students were trained to act as tour guides. The program for developing display materials for these tours was completed this year.

Case Data

Table I shows a comparison of cases reported and items examined for 1978 and 1977. Although the total number of cases was almost the same, the workload, as indicated by the number of items examined, increased by about 15%. The staff decreased during the year by about 1%. As a result, the average number of cases per technical staff was 110 and the average cost per case was \$266.

The substantial increase in items in Toxicology in spite of a slight reduction in cases was due to the increased work associated with the traffic fatality project. The decrease in the number of cases reported and items examined in Biology was due in part to the increased work required on many cases by the additional blood group systems being identified. The reduction in cases in Photography is not significant since case work represents only a small proportion of the workload in this section. The large increase in items in Documents was a result of several major cases each requiring the examination of 600 — 700 items. The increased interest on the part of the police in the capabilities of the Fraudulent Cheque File is indicated by the substantial increase in submissions to it.

Cases and Items 1977 – 1978

Section	Source	Cases		%	Items		%
		1977	1978		1977	1978	
Biology	Metro	381	328				
	O.P.P.	186	220				
	Mun. P.D.	399	354				
	Pathologists	3	3				
	Others	14	15				
	Total	983	920	-6	10,584	8,810	-17
Chemistry	Metro	179	194				
	O.P.P.	363	429				
	Mun. P.D.	483	478				
	Pathologists	—	7				
	Others	262	255				
	Total	1,287	1,363	6	5,353	5,474	2
Document	Metro	231	245				
	O.P.P.	172	182				
	Mun. P.D.	544	501				
	Pathologists	—	—				
	Others	123	113				
	Total	1,070	1,041	-3	17,083	22,654	33
Firearms	Metro	187	198				
	O.P.P.	175	204				
	Mun. P.D.	184	179				
	Pathologists	—	1				
	Others	19	19				
	Total	565	601	6	3,351	4,591	37
Photography	Metro	24	6				
	O.P.P.	13	7				
	Mun. P.D.	14	21				
	Pathologists	—	—				
	Others	9	2				
	Total	60	36	-40	249	243	-2
Toxicology	Metro	287	311				
	O.P.P.	791	768				
	Mun. P.D.	531	654				
	Pathologists	2,410	2,264				
	Others	85	67				
	Total	4,104	4,064	-1	8,653	10,303	19
Sub-Total	Metro	1,289	1,282				
	O.P.P.	1,700	1,810				
	Mun. P.D.	2,155	2,187				
	Pathologists	2,413	2,275				
	Others	512	471				
	Total	8,069	8,025	-0.5	45,273	52,075	15

Section	Source	Cases		%	Items		%
		1977	1978		1977	1978	
Fraudulent Cheques	Metro	593	2,178				
	O.P.P.	479	627				
	Mun. P.D.	1,086	739				
	Pathologists	—	—				
	Others	63	1				
	Total	2,221	3,445	55	7,064	8,826	25
Total Centre	Metro	1,882	3,460				
	O.P.P.	2,179	2,437				
	Mun. P.D.	3,241	2,826				
	Pathologists	2,413	2,275				
	Others	575	472				
	Total	10,290	11,470	11	52,337	60,901	16
Staff Activities							
		1977	1978	%			
	Court Attendances	989	1,125	14			
	Crime Scene Attendances	43	54	26			
	Lectures (hours)	970	1,016	5			
	Vehicle Examinations	66	96	45			
	Miles Travelled	191,662	232,504	21			

Forensic Pathology

J. Hillsdon Smith, M.D., Director

The forensic pathologist is a vital member of the team which is involved in the investigation of sudden and unexplained deaths. In this Province, this kind of death is investigated initially by the Coroner, assisted at the scene by a police officer. As a result of their investigation, it might be decided that a post-mortem examination which includes a medicolegal autopsy will be required. At this time, a pathologist who is familiar in medicolegal investigations is called in to assist in the investigation.

The forensic pathologist's primary function is to evaluate the pathological findings in cases of sudden death in relation to circumstances surrounding the death and the results of any ancillary investigations. Sudden death pathology is as much a speciality as other subdivisions of pathology, e.g. neuropathology, skin pathology, etc. In any inquiry into sudden death, whether it turns out to be from natural or unnatural causes, the forensic pathologist acts as a link-man between Coroner and police. This link becomes more apparent in homicides and in cases of suspicious or unexplained deaths.

During the year 1978, the Coroners Office investigated 27,078 sudden deaths. Of this number, they ordered 9,285 medicolegal autopsies which were carried out by 250 pathologists throughout the Province and authorized to carry out medicolegal autopsies.

The role of the Forensic Pathology Agency is to assist in determining causes and mechanisms of death in unusual circumstances and to aid law enforcement agencies throughout the Province in the interpretation of certain aspects of sudden death through the application of expertise in forensic pathology.

The objectives can be achieved by:

- a) Providing an advisory service to police, Coroners and pathologists in the Province.
- b) Developing training programmes in forensic pathology.
- c) Carrying out forensic pathology examinations in difficult or complex cases.

Staff

The position of Deputy Director remains unfilled.

An assistant forensic photographer joined the staff during October 1978.

Educational

During the year two Forensic Pathology Seminars were held:

1. An Advanced Forensic Pathology Course, March 6 through 8, attended by 93 pathologists from the Province. Twenty-four hours of tuition were offered by lecturers from Ontario, U.S.A. and the United Kingdom. A transcript of these proceedings amounting to 389 pages was issued to each of the participants.
2. November 13 through 23, attended by 88 senior police investigators from police departments across Canada. A total of 72 hours of tuition was provided by lecturers from Canada, the United States and the United Kingdom. A transcript of these proceedings amounting to 877 pages will be issued to each attendee.

The Director gave 78 hours of lectures (in addition to the Seminars) to pathologists groups, undergraduate medical students at Queen's University, law students at Ottawa University, police officers including an ongoing bimonthly address of 7 hours to the R.C.M.P. Investigators Course and Senior Identification Officers courses. In addition, addresses were delivered to a Seminar on Identification in Mass Disasters at Calgary, the Medical Jurisprudence Section of the Ontario Medical Association, Fire Investigators Course, Arnprior, the Aylmer Police College based Identification Officers course, and the Federation of Law Societies of Canada Evidence Program.

Mr. Jack Evans conducted 6 forensic pathology orientation courses for Metropolitan Toronto Police probationary officers in addition to addresses to Accident Investigation officers, and several two hour workshop type tours for Senior High School students, at Community College level, involved in law oriented programmes.

Mr. Frank Piredda gave several illustrated lectures on analytical forensic photography methods to interested groups.

Mr. James Beaton gave similar lectures on forensic radiography techniques to various radiographers groups.

In-department elective tuition was provided for three trainees in pathology from the University of Manitoba and McMaster University, together with six medical students from the University of Toronto, McMaster University and one dental student from the University of Toronto.

These elective periods often provide the first and only exposure of medical undergraduates to the field of forensic pathology.

The Director attended the Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences held in St. Louis during February.

Research

Basic "control" x-ray data continued to be collected in relation to the hypothesis that the finer structure of bone is unique to each individual.

The use of the method of superimposition of an unknown skull onto a photograph of a person's head was continued and resulted in 10 positive identifications and 4 exclusions.

The use of stereoscopic x-rays for the localisation of radio-opaque foreign materials was utilised on six occasions.

The comparison of x-rays taken before and after death led to 10 positive identifications in situations where no other method of identification was possible.

The assembly and utilisation of laser beam technology in various aspects of forensic pathology is nearing its final stage and should be in exploratory use by 1979.

Level of Service — 1978

Medicolegal Examinations	171
Autopsies	38 including 15 homicides
Opinion Cases	114
Unidentified	5
Skeletal Remains	14
Number of microscopic examinations	2,392
Medicolegal photographs for teaching and record purposes	2,889
Number of hours in Court	92
X-rays taken	1,436
Consultations, second opinions for Crown and Defence	131
Number of hours seminar	for 104 participants 177
Number of hours lecture (additional to seminars)	78

Travelling

Number of miles travelled by road on Branch business	9,339
Number of miles travelled by air on Branch business	6,000

Ministry Organization

Solicitor General
Deputy Solicitor General

The Honourable R. Roy McMurtry, Q.C.
John D. Hilton, Q.C.

Ministry Secretariat

J. Allen, Executive Assistant to the Deputy
S. Allinson, Communications Policy Advisor
K. Gardner, Director, Internal Audit
N. O'Connor, Human Relations Advisor
R.N. Rintoul, Policy Development & Management Systems Advisor
J.M. Ritchie, Director of Legal Services
W.A. Smith, Police Liaison Co-ordinator

Ontario Police Commission

Police Service Advisors
Intelligence Services
Planning and Research
Ontario Police College

Chairman: His Honour Judge T. J. Graham
Members: Shaun MacGrath
E. D. Bell, Q.C.

Ontario Provincial Police

Administration: Personnel
Staff Services
Special Services
Field Operations: Traffic Operations

Commissioner: H.H. Graham
Deputy Commissioner, Operations: J.L. Erskine
Deputy Commissioner, Services: K.W. Grice

Ontario Police Arbitration Commission

R. F. Egan, Chairman
A. Perik, Administration Officer

Public Safety Division

Assistant Deputy Minister
Office of the Chief Coroner
Centre of Forensic Sciences
Forensic Pathology
Fire Marshal

F.L. Wilson, Q.C.
Dr. H.B. Cotnam
D.M. Lucas, Director
Dr. J. Hillsdon-Smith
J.R. Bateman

Administration Division

Executive Director
Financial Services
Personnel Services
Planning & Evaluation
Administrative Services

P.F.L. Gow
Director: L.H. Edwards
Director: T.A. Thomson
Director: G.A. Krishna
Manager: M.G. Harrop

Ministry of the Solicitor General





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Ontario Police Commission

Ontario Provincial Police

Ontario Police Arbitration Commission

Public Safety Division

Office of the Fire Marshal

Office of the Chief Coroner

Forensic Pathology

Centre of Forensic Sciences

**Annual Report
of
The Ministry of the Solicitor General
Year ending December 31, 1979**

DEPOSITORY LIBRARY MATERIAL



R. Roy McMurtry, Q.C.



John D. Hilton, Q.C.

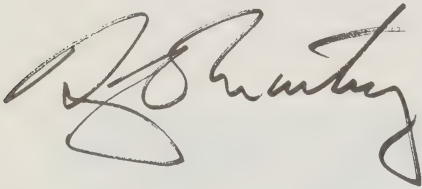
**The Honourable R. Roy McMurtry, Q.C.
Solicitor General**

**John D. Hilton, Q.C.
Deputy Solicitor General**

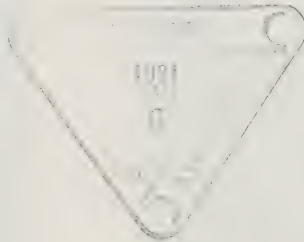
To Her Honour the Lieutenant Governor in Council

May It Please Your Honour:

It is my pleasure to present to your Honour
the eighth annual report of the Ministry
of the Solicitor General.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'R. Roy McMurtry', written in a cursive style.

The Honourable R. Roy McMurtry, Q.C.
Solicitor General.



Annual Report, 1979
Ministry of the Solicitor General

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Statutes administered by the Ministry of the Solicitor General

The Ministry of the Solicitor General Act, 1972

The Anatomy Act

The Coroners Act, 1972

The Fire Accidents Act

The Fire Department Act

The Fire Fighters Exemption Act

The Fire Marshals Act

The Hotel Fire Safety Act, 1971

The Lightning Rods Act

The Police Act

The Private Investigators and Security Guards Act

The Public Works Protection Act

The Retail Business Holidays Act, 1975

**The Ontario Society for the Prevention of Cruelty
to Animals Act, 1955**

The Egress from Public Buildings Act

The Human Tissue Gift Act, 1971

The Ministry

The Ministry of the Solicitor General is responsible for the related programs of law enforcement and public safety in Ontario. The overall goal of the Ministry is the protection and security of society by enforcement of the law, the maintenance of peace and order, and the protection of people and property in a manner which ensures individual freedom and rights.

The goal is pursued through a number of activities, including: advisory services to ensure continued improvement of policing services and training throughout the province; a provincial police force with expertise in the areas of criminal and traffic law enforcement; specialized scientific criminal analysis; monitoring and promoting an adequate standard of fire safety services in the province; the determination of causes of death in unusual circumstances; and the provision of anatomical materials and forensic pathology services.

Complete details of Ministry programs can be found in reports by our component agencies throughout the following pages. A brief review of some of the activities of the Ministry Office is given below:

The Ministry Office

The Ministry Office is responsible for directing and coordinating the affairs of the Ministry. It is made up of a Ministry executive group, composed of the Minister, the Deputy Minister, and a small Ministry Secretariat staff. This staff provides expertise to assist in the various roles of the Ministry, including Legal Services, Policy Development, Strategic Planning, Management Systems, Police Liaison, Communications Policy, Auditing, Human Resources, and Administration. Their functions and activities are described as follows.

Legal Services Branch

The Legal Branch provides a full and varied range of legal services to all levels of the Ministry. The Branch assists in the development of policy and provides legal opinions and advice, negotiates and prepares contracts and represents the Ministry before courts and tribunals. All Orders-in-Council, Regulations and legislation are prepared by the Branch. Legislative efforts this year included the preparation of a Bill to establish a project for the processing of public complaints against the Metropolitan Toronto Police and a Bill to amend The Police Act. The Branch also administers the store closing law, and is involved in training and development courses for police officers and fire fighters.

Policy Development & Management Systems Advisor

The Advisor is a member of the Ministry Secretariat reporting to the Deputy Solicitor General. Advice and guidance on matters of policy and their extension into man-

agement systems is provided within the Ontario Police Commission, the Ontario Provincial Police and other areas of the Ministry.

The Advisor represents the Ministry in a number of committees and is responsible for delivering the Ministry's viewpoint on a variety of subjects both within the Government of Ontario as well as with other agencies. The changing needs of society require that policies and procedures be reviewed constantly as well as the need to assess the impact of proposed changes. Furthermore, the delivery of programs in the face of the continuing program of financial constraint must be considered in light of the complexities of multi-tiered government.

Of necessity, the policy development function carries the associated function of planning, both tactical and strategic since the development of policy proposals normally involves the determination of certain principles of operation. Accordingly, the policy development and planning functions usually materialize into new procedures and operational systems. As an example, the Advisor is the Ministry representative on the Inter-ministerial Steering Committee on the Vehicle Registration System Project. This Project is the largest systems project ever undertaken by the Government of Ontario and will take at least three years to develop and implement. The new system being developed provides many of the mechanisms for the introduction of the provisions of The Provincial Offences Act which, with the exception of Part 2, will be proclaimed on March 31st, 1980. Introduction of the provisions of this Act will result in more effective law enforcement and improved utilization of resources.

The fundamental nature of the programs and services provided by this Ministry demand that the resources available be applied in the most effective manner. In view of the significant cost in the delivery of policing services throughout the Province, considerable attention is paid to changes which could bring about economies of operation and improved effectiveness in policing activities. The many public safety programs also receive attention. Early in 1979, it was decided to begin a continuous review of future policing needs; in particular, the type of policing services required in the 1980s. The vehicle for this process was the introduction of strategic planning. By the end of the calendar year, the Ontario Provincial Police were active in this technique and a number of position papers for future planning were in the process of development.

In the fall of 1979, a review of the effect of the demographic trends on our major programs revealed a graphic outline of law enforcement and public safety in the 1980s. Forecasts, comments and opinions were gathered from a number of sources within Canada, the United States and Europe. Significant changes in society's needs and attitudes will add pressure on the law enforcement functions in particular.

Police Liaison Coordinator

The primary task of the Police Liaison Coordinator is to provide advice to the Minister, the Deputy Minister and programme managers on policy and major issues requiring law enforcement expertise. His role is to assess, recommend and provide advice concerning law enforcement-related matters and to advise the Deputy Minister of law enforcement problems created by Legislative amendments.

He advises the Minister and Deputy Minister on current and/or anticipated problems within the public safety and law enforcement field which may require the development of policy alternatives. He maintains a close liaison with senior O.P.P., regional and municipal police personnel and programme managers of the Ministry. He receives enquiries and complaints from the public and acts, when required, as an intermediary between the public, the Ministry and police forces in Ontario.

The Police Liaison Coordinator acts as the representative of the Ministry of the Solicitor General on the following Ministerial Committees:

- Liaison Group on Law Enforcement and Race Relations (Toronto Social Planning Council and Urban Alliance),
- Child Abuse (lead Ministry—Community and Social Services),
- Crash Rescue (lead Ministry—Transportation and Communications),
- Reduced Travel Speed (lead Ministry—Transportation and Communications),
- A.L.E.R.T. Devices, 24 Hour Licence Suspension (lead Ministry—Attorney General),
- Multi-Cultural Outreach Programme (lead Ministry—Culture and Recreation).

Communications Policy Advisor

The main task of the Communications Policy Advisor is to provide advice to the Minister, Deputy Minister, and Agency Heads on policy and programs requiring communications expertise. He helps ensure that government communications policies are applied well in the Ministry; initiates planning and development of such policies; advises Ministry agencies on program delivery; chooses techniques to be used, and monitors their effectiveness. He manages communications activities of the Ministry Office, answers public enquiries, liaises with the media, and assists Program Managers in these areas.

The Communications Policy Advisor is the representative of the Ministry of the Solicitor General on interministerial committees working towards concrete deregulation action, reduction of "red tape", Customer Service training of personnel, easier public access to government, and French language services. He is a member of

the Ministry's Educational Subsidy Committee, and is also a member of the Crime Prevention Committee working with the Ontario Chiefs of Police Association.

A good deal of the Communications Policy Advisor's activities involve crime prevention and fire prevention programs. These include the production of feature movies, television programs, and public service messages on T.V. and radio to help support police and fire services, and the human tissue donation program.

Availability of the arson investigation motion picture "Torch"—written and produced by the Communications Policy Advisor—was widely promoted during the year. This was done by broad distribution of a descriptive brochure which was produced, and through a sustained effort to inform a variety of official and public interest groups which could benefit from learning more about arson investigation techniques and facilities of the Ministry. Eight prints of the movie were supplied to the Film Library, Office of the Fire Marshal, for distribution in response to many requests for loan to screen it.

A series of television and radio announcements were produced to help the Chief Coroner's Office to inform the public of the need for donations under the Human Tissue Gift Act. They were produced in both the English and French languages and distributed to all 36 television stations and 100 radio stations throughout Ontario. As well, a 20-minute videotape was produced to fully explain the human tissue program. This was given wide exposure, at the Canadian National Exhibition, the Chief Coroner's Annual Conference, and by a number of television stations.

The revised H.T.G.A. brochure/donor-registration cards continued to be distributed to reach as wide an audience as possible of potential donors. As well as being made available in various government offices, hospitals, and libraries throughout the Province, a further 40,000 brochure/cards were distributed through 340 supermarkets and shopping centres. The Communications Advisor also worked during the year on a number of related committees headed by the Chief Coroner, Dr. H. B. Cotnam.

A half-hour videotape was produced to provide T.V. stations with "stock-footage" portraying various activities and services of the Ministry. This material shows actual activities and facilities being used, to generally illustrate news broadcasts referring to the Ministry, but does not show specific news events. The stock-footage will be made available to broadcast news editors across the province to help increase public understanding of our law enforcement and public safety activities.

A series of planning meetings with the Ontario Police Commission resulted in the start of a program aimed at further improving that body's communications with police departments.

A series of announcements about store-closing on Dominion Day and other holiday closing requirements was arranged to over 5,000 retail businesses and establishments in Ontario. The Communications Advisor compiled the Ministry's Annual Report, and was the Ministry Chairman for the United Way Campaign. He was a guest lecturer on the subjects of better communication, clear writing, and government/public relations at a number of police and fire-fighting courses.

Internal Audit Branch

The Internal Audit Branch is a part of the Ministry's management organization, with specific responsibility for:

- Reviewing and appraising the effectiveness and efficiency of Ministry systems of financial administration, including safeguarding of assets;

- Ascertaining the extent of compliance of Ministry systems and procedures with financial policies, regulations, and other instructions of the Legislature, Management Board, the Treasurer, and the Ministry.

- Assisting management by reviewing operations and recommending improvements to information systems, utilization of resources, and operating controls.

Audit coverage in 1979 consisted of eight major audits—three branches of the Ontario Provincial Police, one branch of the Public Safety Division, one branch of the Administration Division, two O.P.P. sponsored Special Constable programs, and an implementation review of the Gun Control Program. In addition, six specific audits of a financial or administrative nature were completed.

The Branch is staffed by a Director, one Senior Auditor, and one Auditor. All staff were involved in a number of professional development activities and continued to assist in the work of the Internal Auditors' Council. The Branch was also involved with a number of Ministry Committees.

Human Resources Development Advisor

The Human Resources Development Advisor continued to implement the human resources development, equal opportunity and affirmative action programs in the Ministry. The advisor makes internal policy recommendations to the Deputy Minister, and co-ordinates the design, implementation, and evaluation of these programs and monitors their implementation. The Advisor is a member of the Ministry's Educational Subsidy Committee and as a member of the Secretariat, attends all Secretariat meetings.

The Advisor has an active committee made up of representatives from all areas of the Ministry and all levels of classification. They meet once a month to consider new concerns of the employees and to look at activities

that might reflect or meet these needs. Task forces, made up of committee members and other interested employees in the Ministry, continued to look at specific problem areas in the Ministry. The task forces set up in-house workshops and noon-hour sessions to help in the development of human resources. The human resources development section in the three main libraries continued to be updated with new publications. The task forces also concerned themselves with the establishment of bridging jobs (the first bridging position in the Ministry was established in 1979), plus methods of bringing our regional staff into closer communication with the Toronto offices. The public relations task force publicizes the various activities of the Human Resources Development program. Committee and task force members met with the Deputy Minister in 1979 to report on the progress of their activities and to discuss their concerns.

The Human Resources Development office offered an Effective Speaking Course and a Career Development Workshop in 1979. Lunch-hour sessions were also held on topics such as Family Law Reform, Employee Benefits, Credit, and Time Management.

The Advisor visited numerous Detachments and District Headquarters as part of the regional delivery program. She presented workshops for all civilian staff in Thunder Bay and Sault Ste. Marie, as well as assisting in regional information workshops presented by the Affirmative Action Council.

The Human Resources Development office continued to collect and update its data base. An Annual Statistics Report was published which included employee salary distribution, occupational distribution, post-audit monitoring of competitions and staff training and development data. A report was also published on the results of the Employee Information Questionnaire which was conducted in 1978. The report presented the highlights of the findings, some conclusions and recommendations. The office is presently involved in a study on Women in Policing.

The bi-monthly newsletter "The Scanner" continued to be published and distributed in 1979. The newsletter is sent to all employees to ensure that they are aware of the Human Resources Development Program, career training, and Ministry activities.

As a trained counsellor, the Advisor offered career, academic, and personal counselling to all staff of the Ministry, as well as consultation to managers in relation to staff and individual problems and complaints.

A close liaison is maintained with the Personnel Services Branch in relation to job recruitment and staff training.

Administration Division

The Administration Division is the service organization responsible for the delivery of financial, personnel and related administrative services to all agencies and programs of the Ministry. It ensures that the Ontario Government's financial, personnel and administrative policies as well as related Ministry policies are adhered to, that methods and procedures are appropriate, that systems are in place to ensure that they are complied with and that performance is evaluated.

Financial Services Branch

The Financial Services Branch is responsible for all Financial Administration Systems for the Ministry and for maintaining an accounting of all expenditures and revenues of the Ministry in accordance with Government accounting policies and procedures.

The Branch provides timely, accurate and meaningful financial and related information along with advisory service.

This assists Agency and Program Management in:

- Strategic Planning
- Decision Making
- Budgeting and Cost Analysis
- Allocation and efficient use of resources
- Maintenance of internal controls.

The Branch is also responsible for the purchasing of all goods and services required by the Ministry.

The zero-base budgeting system adopted for the Ministry is controlled and co-ordinated by staff of the Financial Services Branch. This system allows for more effective utilization of Ministry resources on a priority setting basis.

Personnel Services Branch

The function of the Personnel Services Branch is to ensure that the Ontario Government Personnel policies, Legislation and Regulations, and related Ministry policies are adhered to. It provides service in order to assist the Management of Ministry Agencies and Programs to effect the planning and the efficient utilization of human resources. To ensure adequate on-site service to the Ontario Provincial Police, a part of the Personnel Services Branch has been decentralized from 25 Grosvenor Street to 90 Harbour Street.

Administrative Services Branch

The Administrative Services Branch coordinates the compilation and distribution of Ministry administrative policies, maintains the comprehensive inventory and asset control systems for the Ministry, and provides office, messenger and supply services to the operations located at 25 Grosvenor Street and 26 Grenville Street.

Planning and Evaluation Branch

The Planning and Evaluation Branch provides coordination in Ministry-wide strategic planning and evaluation and provides assistance to Managers in priority development for operations. Assistance is given to the managers of agencies and programs in establishing objectives, and developing measures of performance, effectiveness, costs, benefits, and statistical techniques. Performance is evaluated by monitoring information on inputs, outputs, and finances of operations, through a quarterly performance report.

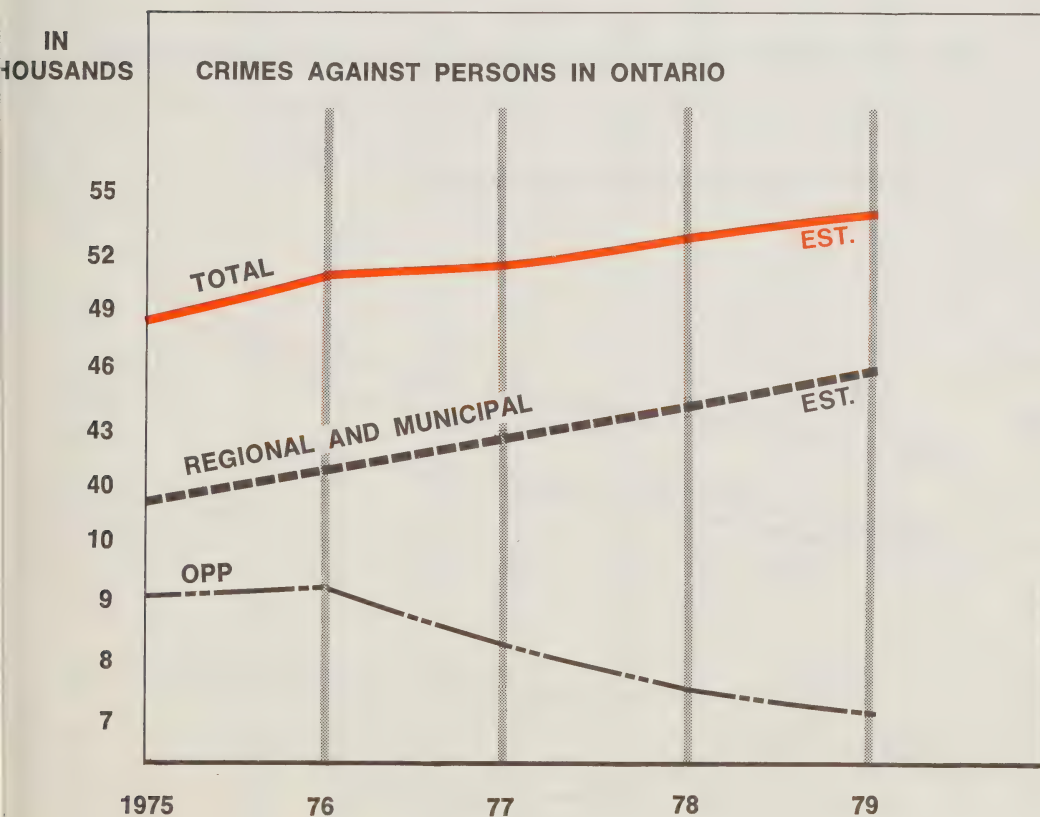
Continuing assistance was provided to the Field Productivity Study of the Ontario Provincial Police in the Detachment Planning Programme. The programme is fully operational in all districts and will be managed by the Field Division from next year.

Further extension of the Management by Results (MBR) process was carried out during the year. From the initial experimental stage in 1974, coverage now includes 96.9 percent of the funding level for the Ministry's operations.

The Management Systems Services Section provides systems support, development, and consulting services to the Administrative and Public Safety Divisions in the Ministry. The services are provided on a project basis and include operational and maintenance support to existing computer and manual systems.

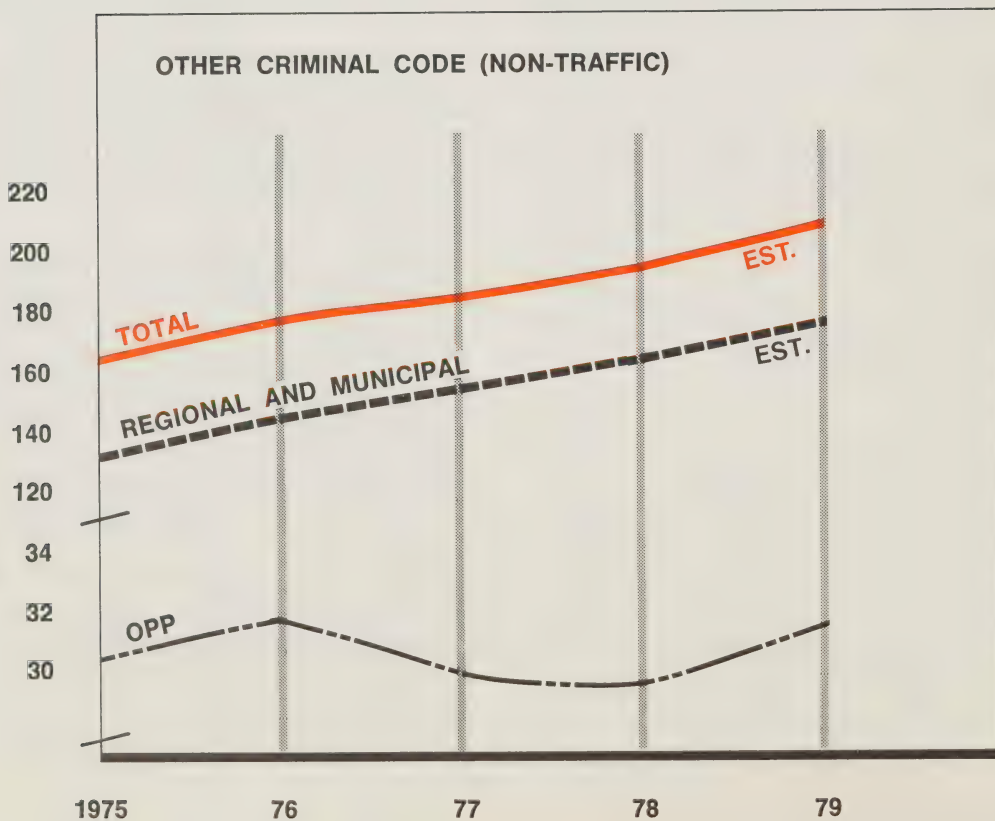
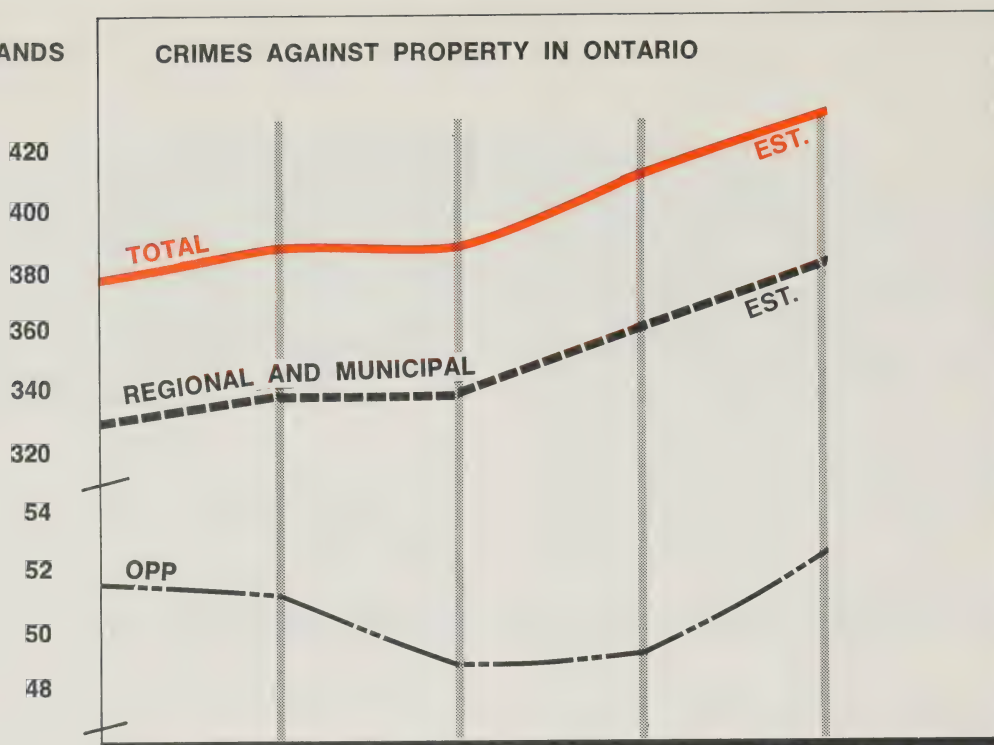
THE FOLLOWING CHARTS SHOW THE TRENDS IN CRIMINAL CODE OCCURRENCES (NON-TRAFFIC) AND MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN ONTARIO, THE ONTARIO PROVINCIAL POLICE, AND REGIONAL AND MUNICIPAL POLICE FORCES, FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS. THESE STATISTICS ARE AS COMPILED BY THE ONTARIO PROVINCIAL POLICE AND THE ONTARIO POLICE COMMISSION, AND ARE FURTHER EXPLAINED IN SECTIONS OF THIS ANNUAL REPORT DEALING WITH THEIR OPERATIONS.

ACTUAL CRIMINAL CODE OCCURRENCES (NON-TRAFFIC)



ACTUAL CRIMINAL CODE OCCURRENCES (NON-TRAFFIC)

IN
THOUSANDS



MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN ONTARIO

FATAL ACCIDENTS

1,600
1,400
1,200
1,000
800
600
400
200

TOTAL

OPP

REGIONAL AND MUNICIPAL

PERSONS KILLED

1,800
1,600
1,400
1,200
1,000
800
600
400

TOTAL

OPP

REGIONAL AND MUNICIPAL

1975

76

77

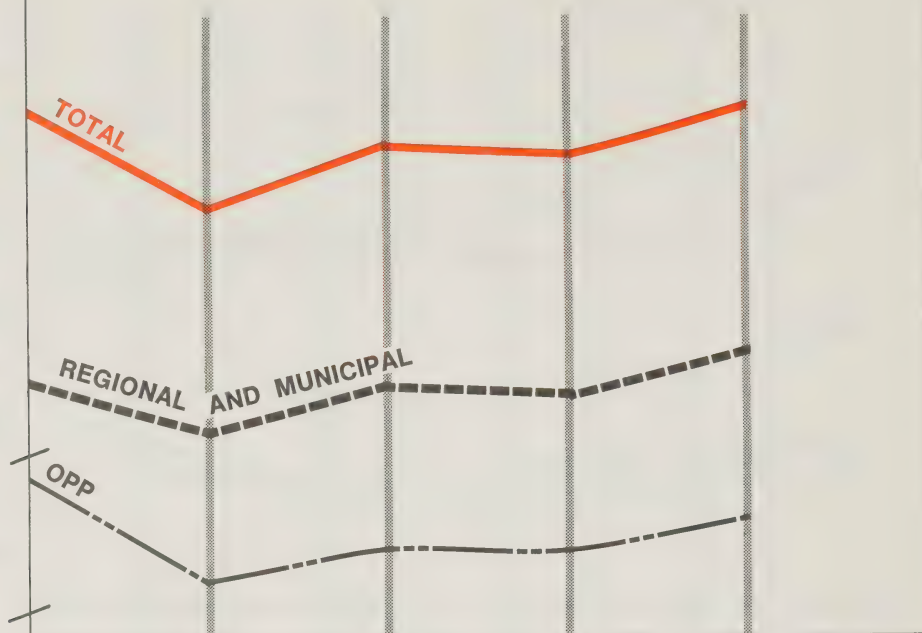
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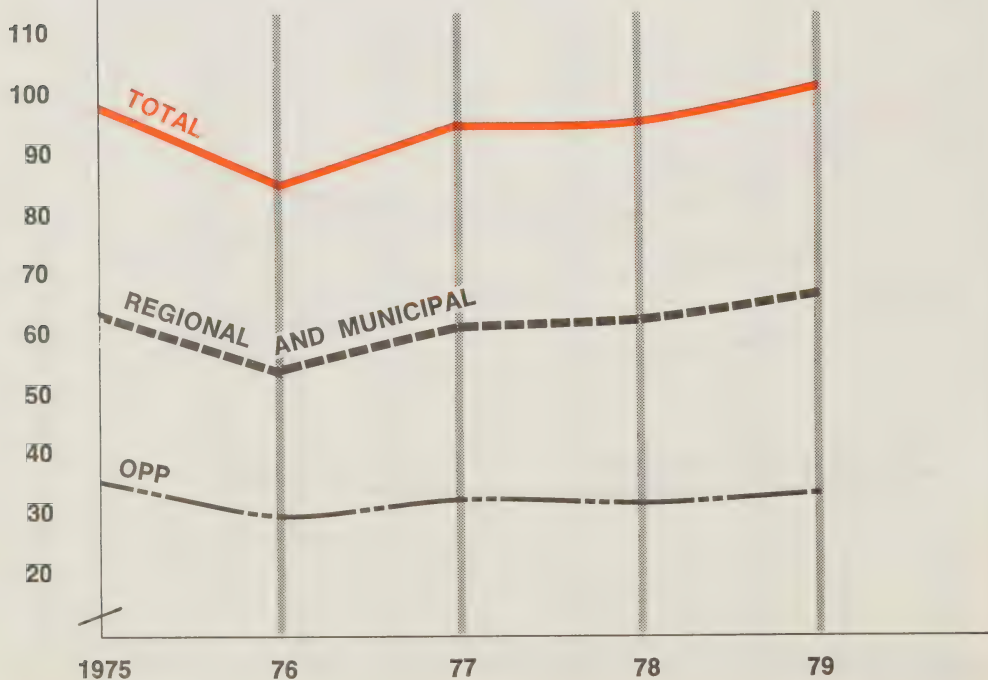
MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN ONTARIO

IN
THOUSANDS

INJURY ACCIDENTS



PERSONS INJURED



Ontario Police Commission

Judge T. J. Graham, Chairman
S. MacGrath, Member
W. T. McGrenere, Q.C., Member

During 1979, Mr. Elmer D. Bell, Q.C., left the Commission as its part-time Member. From 1973 to April, 1978, he also served as Chairman during a period of considerable change in police organization and service. His energetic contribution to policing in Ontario, both as Chairman and part-time Member was substantial, and earned for him the respect of his colleagues and associates.

Mr. W. T. McGrenere, Q.C., was appointed a part-time Member of the Commission in April, 1979.

The circulation of the O.P.C. "Newsletter" was increased to include police governing authorities, as well as police associations. The number of copies distributed now exceeds one thousand. The impact of the publication has been very gratifying, particularly as a two-way forum for expressing concerns and opinions. As a result, the content of the publication has more than doubled.

Considerable progress was made in 1979 in the operational, technological and human relations aspects of policing. In this regard, the Commission gratefully acknowledges the Governing Authorities, Chiefs of Police and the Police Association of Ontario for their continuing assistance, cooperation and personal commitment to the high standards of service and integrity demonstrated by the police community of Ontario.

ADVISORY SERVICES BRANCH

The accompanying activity chart for 1979 demonstrates a considerable increase in the number of visits to municipal Forces by the Advisors.

Increased emphasis was placed on the need for effective and economic deployment strategies to meet the challenge of financial constraints faced by municipal-

ities. As a result, the Advisors conducted 32 special surveys and an additional nine adequacy surveys. The surveys are always cooperative ventures between governing authorities and the O.P.C., and invariably result in beneficial change to the subject forces. Requests for these special services are definitely increasing, and have necessitated a reappraisal of the Advisory functions and priorities.

Most surveys include a detailed analysis of the Force's workload and manpower availability. This can be a very time-consuming task requiring many working days of data-gathering and analysis. To facilitate the task, extensive use is made of the O.P.C. computer-based Workload Analysis & Manpower Deployment system. The system provides detailed and summarized statements regarding workload by hour, day, patrol zone and detachment. Other summaries provide related response and investigation times.

The Advisory Services Branch Budget & Resources Information system provided comparative information to municipal Forces for the fifth successive year. The increased demand for comparative management information was demonstrated by the number of inquiries from individual Forces as to costs and performances in other comparable Forces.

To further encourage the application of contemporary resources management techniques, the Advisory Services Branch sponsored a three-day workshop at Aylmer Police College during the month of May. The workshop focused on Zero-Base Budgeting techniques, and drew a capacity attendance of Chiefs and Senior Officers from across Ontario.

ADVISORS' ACTIVITIES

	1977	1978	1979
Regular visits to Municipal Police Forces	95	123	159
Special Surveys of Municipal Police Forces	13	20	32
Complaints involving Police Forces and Police Officers	21	12	11
Assistance provided upon request to Police Governing Authorities in appointments of Chiefs of Police and other Departmental Promotions ..	9	13	7
Assistance and advice to Municipal Councils concerning police operations within their individual Police Forces	22	28	20
Assistance and advice to Boards of Commissioners of Police regarding police matters	34	22	9
Assistance and advice to Chiefs of Police relative to police operations and administration	54	58	60
Police Zone meetings attended	42	34	24
Surveys conducted—adequacy of Police Forces	4	15	9
Surveys conducted—regionalization	—	1	—
Attendance at Police meetings and Conferences	44	21	19
Attendance at Community Colleges (Advisory)	3	4	3
Preparations of Hearings under The Police Act	2	1	—
Attendance at Special Committee meetings	22	26	10
Lectures (R.C.M.P. & Ontario Police College)	6	4	3
Lectures—Others	5	—	—
Visits to Police Training Establishments	15	10	5

ZONE MEETINGS—1979

Zone #1

Thunder Bay	—	February 16, 1979
Fort Frances	—	May 10, 1979
Kenora	—	September 7, 1979
Red Rock	—	November 15, 1979

Zone #1A

Sault Ste. Marie	—	February 22, 1979
Chapleau	—	October 11, 1979

Zone #2

Gananoque	—	February 14, 1979
Alexandria	—	April 18, 1979
Nepean	—	October 17, 1979
Cornwall	—	December 11, 1979

Zone #3

Toronto (R.C.M.P.)	—	February 21, 1979
Toronto	—	May 9, 1979
Toronto	—	October 17, 1979
Toronto	—	December 12, 1979

Zone #4

Tillsonburg	—	February 7, 1979
Ingersoll	—	April 18, 1979
Simcoe	—	October 31, 1979

Zone #5

Milverton	—	February 7, 1979
Guelph	—	April 11, 1979
Wingham	—	September 19, 1979
Listowel	—	November 28, 1979

Zone #6

Sarnia	—	February 21, 1979
Mersea Twp.	—	May 9, 1979
St. Marys	—	October 10, 1979
Wallaceburg	—	December 15, 1979

POLICE PERSONNEL DEVELOPMENT

Budget restrictions forced a curtailment of the planned programs for 1979. However, the following objectives were reached:

- A Review of the Probationary Constable Training Program
- A feasibility study and report on Police Driver Training
- Liaison with the Canadian Police College in curriculum development for 'Police Managers' Training'

INTELLIGENCE SERVICES BRANCH

Function

In general terms, the Intelligence Services Branch has three primary functions. These are:

- the provision and maintenance of a province-wide communications network and a surveillance capability for the exclusive use of C.I.S.O. member forces,
- training in the various aspects of Organized Crime and the investigation of this phenomenon is provided for Ontario Police Force personnel at several levels,
- through financial assistance and the supply of staff, housing and equipment supports the Provincial Bureau of C.I.S.O.

Organization

There are 12 members of the Branch. Of these, two are responsible for the first function, and two others attend to the training commitment.

The eight remaining are attached to the Provincial Bureau—four as computer terminal operators, one as an analyst, another as an interpreter, and the last two have records-keeping and clerical duties.

Activities

The C.I.S.O. Provincial Bureau is a central repository for the collation, analysis and dissemination of intelligence information. In addition to the O.P.C. support staff (8), it includes seven members of Ontario police forces who are on loan. These officers operate the Bureau under the direction of the C.I.S.O. Governing Body, six are trained analysts, the seventh is the Bureau Director.

Their workload has increased dramatically, particularly as a result of the acquisition of a computer storage and retrieval capability, and, of course, the continual increase in the flow of information generated by the J.F.O.S.

Once again the Joint Force Operation concept has proven to be THE weapon in dealing with Organized Crime. Knowledge and experience gained over the past several years has assisted greatly in putting into service, teams of police officers which are very professional and sophisticated, and as a result, the product has reached a high level. In all cases, valuable intelligence has been gained, and a great number of arrests and charges have accrued.

The 1979 training commitment was fulfilled through the conduct of training sessions in:

- Basic Organized Crime
- Analysis
- Senior Officers Familiarization
- Technical Surveillance Courses
- Physical Surveillance Courses.

These were attended by 143 candidates, bringing the program total (April 1, 1977 to December 31, 1979) to 426 members of agencies associated with C.I.S.O.

TECHNICAL SERVICES BRANCH

The objectives of the Technical Services Branch are:

- a) to assist the Ontario Police Commission monitor policing in the province,
- b) to ensure the installation of high quality information systems within each police force, and
- c) to provide fast and effective common information services to every police force in the province.

The branch is divided into three sections, each of which endeavours to reach these objectives with different programmes and projects. Generally, all give advice and assistance to police forces and manage programmes for the benefit of the police.

In addition the Branch acts as the technical interface with other government ministries and agencies on behalf of the police community, the Commission and the Ministry. Lately, several computer systems have been developed for the Commission.

Consulting Services Programme

In order to promote the efficient use of computer, communications and records technology in police forces, the Technical Services Branch supplies technical consulting services to police forces on request.

The main communications systems installed throughout the regional areas have required continuing technical advisory attention to ensure the operational requirements are fully achieved. The current density of radio systems throughout the central area of Ontario has necessitated detailed frequency planned management to insure compatible force operations. Frequency management will be a major consideration in the development of

the new O.P.P. system and proper liaison will be a prerequisite to effective spectrum usage with minimal interference.

In 1979, besides the support to Ottawa, Hamilton-Wentworth, Waterloo, Brantford, Guelph and Stratford (see: Computer-Aided Dispatch and Records Entry Project¹), assistance was supplied to the Ontario Provincial Police. Two internal information systems were developed and implemented in 1979, a Budget and Resources Analysis System and a Criminal Statistics System. Besides these completed projects, major studies are being done with several other police forces. Also advice was given to many ad hoc requests regarding computer automation.

Information Services Programme

The Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) is a real-time, on-line, centralized police computer system located within the R.C.M.P. Headquarters in Ottawa. It operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week, providing full service to all accredited police forces across Canada.

Since July of 1972, the forces in Ontario have had direct access to the system via on-line terminals. The Ontario network is comprised of a total of 318 terminals which not only link all Ontario forces to the CPIC, but also permits them to communicate directly with any other police agency in Canada.

The basic purpose of CPIC is to act as a central repository into which all forces may enter items of police operational information directly, thus creating a fully co-operative national file which can be accessed by all forces in the country.

Each police agency is responsible for the accuracy, validity and subsequent maintenance of their own records. Only the agency responsible for entering a record may remove it from the CPIC files.

Responsibility for system application and control within the Province of Ontario, rests with the Ontario Police Commission. (OPC). This necessitates the services of three auditor analysts within the Branch. These specialists work with assigned police officers to conduct CPIC system audits and provide training and assistance throughout the Ontario police community.

The Branch performed CPIC audits at 64 Municipal and Regional police forces in 1979.

The Branch is also responsible for conducting investigations into breaches of system discipline, and recommending to the Commission appropriate disciplinary action. In addition, the Branch ensures that all recommendations endorsed by the ACCTS (Advisory Committee on Communications and Technical Services) are presented to the CPIC National Advisory Committee.

Costs for the CPIC network within Ontario are shared equally by the Provincial and Federal Governments. Estimates of the 79/80 fiscal years Provincial share are projected at \$614,000.

Police Automated Registration Information System (Paris)

The Police Automated Registration Information System (PARIS) was fully operational 24 hours a day, 7 days a week during 1978. The system provides Ontario police force users on-line access to the Ministry of Transportation and Communications (MTC) automated vehicle registration and driver licence files. This is accomplished by way of an automated computer interface between the Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) and the Ontario Government Downsview Computing Centre (DDC). This allows immediate access to the MTC files from local police CPIC terminals.

Effective July 1979 the speed of the system was increased allowing for a greater number of messages to be processed and a faster response to queries. Total number of queries from police forces for 1979 was 2,864,049 of which 676,959 were to the Driver Licence file and 2,187,070 to the vehicle registration file. The current response time is approximately 10 seconds.

Computer Aided Dispatch and Record Entry Project

Many forces are actively looking at the automation and computerization of their local operational and administrative systems. The benefits in increased efficiency and effectiveness to be realized by computerized records and communications are considerable.

Recognizing the benefits of a standardized system for the forces, the Ontario Police Commission established a CADRE (Computer Aided Dispatch and Records Entry) study team in early 1975.

The final result was a CADRE system for municipal police forces in Ontario. The system is composed of computer and radio communications hardware and software designed to provide each force with

- Records Entry and Local File Management capability
- Statistical and Management Reporting facility
- Direct data base query capability from the field as well as locally.
- Computer Aided Dispatch facility

In 1976, this standard was accepted by the police forces of Ontario. Subsequently, the Ottawa City Police Force chose to be the first force in Ontario to implement the system. In 1977 and 1978 two contracts were awarded to implement the CADRE system in Ottawa.

In August 1978, phase one of the Ottawa Police Force CADRE system (Computer Aided Dispatch and automation of local records) was placed into operational use. In June 1979, phase two (Mobile terminals) was imple-

mented successfully.

On November 29, 1979, the Hamilton-Wentworth Police Force in cooperation with the Ontario Police Commission tabled its CONSTABLE report. This report representing 9 months of study reviewed the needs for automation within the Hamilton-Wentworth Police Force and recommends automation be pursued.

In 1979 Ontario saw its first example of a cooperative police computer centre. The Ontario Police Commission along with the Waterloo Regional Police Force, Guelph Police Force, Brantford Police Force, and Stratford Police Force performed a feasibility study recommending a joint computer centre. This study ran from March to November 1979.

Vehicle Registration System Project

During the past year members of the Technical Services Branch of the Ontario Police Commission have been directly involved in the Motor Vehicle Registration System Project. The project is an interministerial undertaking of the Ministries of Transportation and Communications, Solicitor General and Attorney General. Its purpose is to ensure that the new motor vehicle registration system meets the current and future needs of its users. For example, a primary consideration is support of the new Provincial Offences Act which is to be proclaimed in the near future.

The Ontario Police Commission involvement is in two sub-projects. One sub-project is the automation of commercial vehicle registrations, and entry of these onto the automated system will in fact begin in March of 1980. The other sub-project is long term in nature in that it is looking at identifying those changes which are required to meet identified user requirements. System amendments which are being contemplated include adopting the plate-to owner registration concept, implementing a staggered renewal system and introducing a turnaround document which will be used to invite or deny motor vehicle registration renewal.

Suspended Driver Control Centre

The Control Centre was established in September of 1974 to enter and maintain current, up-to-date suspended driver information on the CPIC system. Each entry clearly indicates the enforcement action to be taken by police when a suspended driver is contacted. As a result, Ontario's police forces are able to support the Ministry of Transportation and Communication's highway safety programmes and the Ministry of Attorney General's default fine driver licence suspension programme.

In 1979 128,717 suspended driver entries were made on the CPIC system. The file size as of December 30, 1979 was 109,733 driver licence suspension records on CPIC.

The effectiveness of the activities of the centre is reflected in the following pertinent statistics. At the end of 1974 only 44.4% of the drivers suspended for default in payment of fines had actually paid the fine. The overall payment rate from April 2, 1973 to the present stands at 79.9 while the rate for the 1979 calendar year was 85.7%. Additionally, police confiscated the licences of 10,991 driver's who had not surrendered the licence to M.T.C. as the law requires.

The Integrated Radio Services Programme

With the inception of CPIC in 1972, came an increased demand for new, high-capacity radio communications systems for the police forces in Ontario. At the same time the need emerged for intercommunications between forces and remote access to CPIC terminals for smaller forces.

The forces of the province turned to the Ontario Police Commission for assistance and guidance. In response, the OPC combined funds available for intercommunications programs with a portion of CPIC communications system funds into a common program which would meet the objectives of intercommunications capability and CPIC access, and also encourage modernization of a police force's total radio system.

Under the conditions of the "Integrated Radio Services Program" the Province of Ontario pays 75% of the cost of new radio systems for small municipal forces and 50% of the cost for larger forces.

Forces receiving grants during 1979/80 fiscal period include the

Towns of	Wingham
	Seaforth
	Exeter
	Hawkesbury
	Dryden
	Leamington
	Kingsville
Township of	Mersea
City of	Brockville

A start was made on procurement of automatic identifiers for common channel repeaters. This will alleviate the operational problems associated with multiple transmitter keying and eliminates some of the mutual interference.

APPEALS TO THE COMMISSION

The Commission had before it 19 Appeals in Disciplinary matters during the year, a list of which, and their outcome, is given below:

Offence	Police Force	Decision on Appeal	Conviction	Punishment
Unlawful Exercise of Authority (2 charges)	Metro Toronto	Allowed Dismissed	Quashed Dismissed	Quashed Confirmed
Consuming Intoxicating Liquor (2 Appeals)	Halton Region	Dismissed Dismissed	Not Appealed Not Appealed	Varied Varied
Neglect of Duty	St. Thomas	Dismissed	Confirmed	Confirmed
Discredit-able Conduct	O.P.P.	Dismissed	Confirmed	Not Appealed
Neglect of Duty	Tillson-burg	Dismissed	Confirmed	Varied
Neglect of Duty	Cornwall	Dismissed	Confirmed	Confirmed
Discreditable Conduct and unnecessary Exercise of Authority (2 charges)	York Region	Dismissed Dismissed	Confirmed Confirmed	Confirmed Confirmed
Insubordina-tion—Diso-bey Order	Stratford	Allowed	Quashed	Quashed
Discreditable Conduct	O.P.P.	Allowed	Quashed	Quashed
Discreditable Conduct (2 Appeals)	O.P.P.	Allowed	Quashed	Quashed
Insubordina-tion	Metro Toronto	Dismissed	Confirmed	Confirmed
Consuming Intoxicat-ing Liquor in a manner prejudicial to duty (2 Appeals)	Metro Toronto	Allowed Allowed	Quashed Quashed	Quashed Quashed
Damage to Equipment	Sarnia Twp.	Dismissed	Confirmed	Varied
Unnecessary Exercise of Authority	O.P.P.	Adjourned to January 10/80 for further documentation		
Discreditable Conduct	Niagara Region	Dismissed	Confirmed	Confirmed
Neglect of Duty	O.P.P.	Dismissed	Confirmed	Confirmed

CITIZEN COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE POLICE

A uniform procedure for dealing with citizen complaints against the police was established in 1978 with the co-operation and support of the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police. This system requires that the initial complaint against a police officer must first be made to the head of the Force or his designate. If the complainant is not satisfied with the initial response he/she may complain to the local Board of Commissioners of Police or where there is no board, to the Municipal Council. If still not satisfied with the result he/she may request a review by the Ontario Police Commission. Hereunder is a recapitulation covering all Municipal and Regional Forces and the Ontario Provincial Police.

	1978	1979
Excessive Use of Force	849	881
Harassment	136	133
Improper Conduct	1,049	1,179
Inadequate Service	651	685
Miscellaneous Others	310	261
Total Complaints	2,995	3,139

In 1979 the complaints were disposed of as follows:

Of the total of 3,139; 2,008 were RESOLVED: that is to say, they were settled with the complainant by a Chief of Police or other supervisor by discussion and an explanation of authorized and established procedures.

A total of 702 complaints were UNFOUNDED. In these cases it was proven that the incident did not occur or that the conduct or behaviour complained of was not factual.

	1978	1979
Excessive Use of Force	56	24
Harassment	11	23
Improper Conduct	28	58
Inadequate Service	96	99
Miscellaneous-Other Complaints	10	28
Total	201	232

Complaints Disposition

	1978	1979
Resolved	29	66
Unfounded	71	119
Exonerated		5
Not Sustained	34	23
Sustained	13	11
Pending	50	8
Charged Under Criminal Code		3
Charged Under Police Act	3	
Otherwise Disciplined	13	8

The Commission's experience, after two years of operating and monitoring this system has resulted in our conclusion that the procedure is effective. Much credit is due to the governing authorities and the chiefs of police of the Municipal and Regional Forces as well as the Commissioner and senior staff of the Ontario Provincial Police for the manner in which they have responded to the need for a visible, fair and objective citizen complaint control procedure.

There were 565 cases in which the officer or officers were EXONERATED. These were instances in which it was found that the officer was not involved in the incident or was legally and ethically justified in his actions.

There were 665 complaints that were NOT SUSTAINED. These are cases where, despite extensive investigation it was not possible to either prove or disprove the allegations.

A total of 405 complaints were SUSTAINED either in whole or in part and some corrective or disciplinary action was indicated.

At year's end there were 85 cases in which investigations were not yet completed.

The following is a recapitulation of the disciplinary or corrective action taken against officers of Ontario Forces as a result of Citizen Complaints:

	1978	1979
Police Force Members charged under Criminal Code	130	103
Police Force Members Charged under Police Act	37	48
Police Force Members otherwise disciplined	102	243

NOTE: It is not intended that there should be an exact reconciliation between the total number of complaints and the total of the various dispositions. The greater number of cases disposed of is due to double scoring in many instances. As an example, cases may be "Resolved" but also be "Unfounded", "Exonerated" or "Not Sustained".

During 1979 there were 232 citizen complaints which were brought to the attention of the Commission for action or review. Following is a two year recapitulation of these complaints.

CRIME STATISTICS

A preliminary analysis of crime statistics based on partial returns from Municipal and Regional Police Forces in the Province reflects a general increase in the incidence of crime in Ontario during 1979. (Our statistics do not include those areas policed by the O.P.P.) This trend is apparent in most categories of serious crime, including both Crimes against Property and Crimes against the Person.

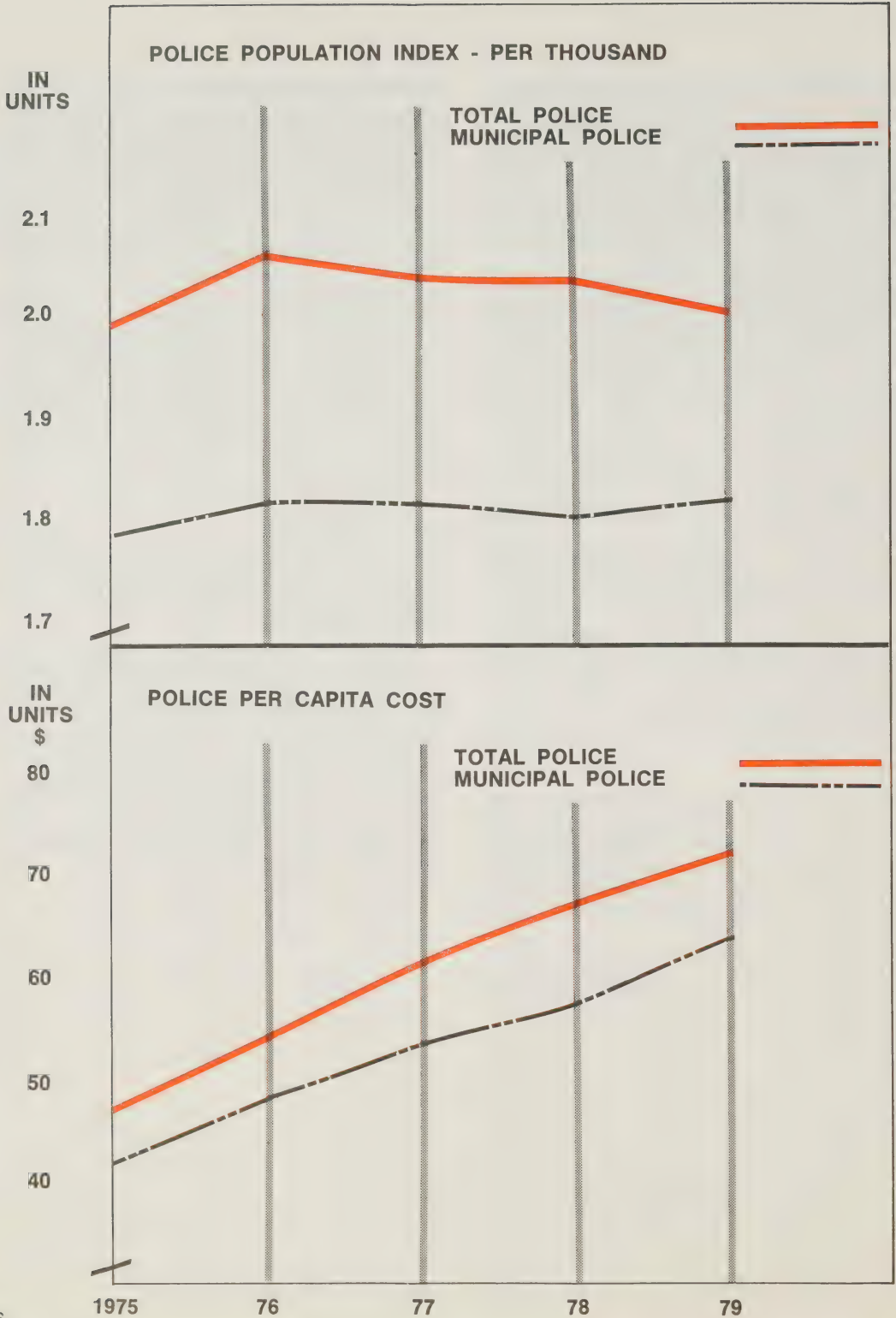
Projections based on these partial returns indicate a general crime increase province wide, of approximately 7%, compared to the year 1978. A selection of four crime groupings which we regard as an appropriate barometer of serious crime, again based on a projection of partial statistical returns, indicates Robbery up less than 1%; Break and Entry up approximately 10%; Theft over \$200.00 up approximately 20%; and Fraud up approximately 10%.

CRIME PREVENTION

To ensure the best possible results with the available resources, the crime prevention program of the Commission was coordinated with that of the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police.

The national slogan, Working Together to Prevent Crime was adopted and emphasis was placed upon the identification of personal property (Operation Identification) and (Operation Provident). There are now 74 Forces in Ontario who are engaged in these crime prevention exercises. A number of municipal forces took advantage of Commission co-ordinated group procurement of approved crime prevention brochures for circulation to the public. As an adjunct to this program, the Commission supplied public information brochures explaining the citizen complaint procedure.

POLICE INDICES



1979
INFORMATION PERTAINING TO OPERATION
OF POLICE FORCES
IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Force	Police Strength	Police Budget
Municipal	12,721	439,702,766
O.P.P.	4,052	158,822,000
	16,773	598,524,766
Per Capita Cost (Based on Population figure of 8,383,862)	\$71.39	

	Total of Municipal Forces (128)	Metro, Regions Cities (35)	Villages, Towns, etc. (93)
Population served by Municipal Police Forces.	7,009,116	6,396,334	612,782
Police Budget	\$439,702,766	410,618,503	29,084,263
Police Strength	12,721	11,802	919
Per Capita Cost	62.73	64.20	47.46
	1/551 OR 1.82 per 1000	1/542 OR 1.85 per 1000	1/667 OR 1.50 per 1000

MUNICIPAL POLICE FORCES

Over the past 18 years, 150 Municipal Police Forces have disappeared through mergers or other changes in population and policing needs throughout Ontario. The following figures show the reduction in the number of Police Forces during the years 1962 to 1978, inclusive:

1962-278	1971-179
1963-270	1972-179
1964-280	1973-162
1965-268	1974-131
1966-262	1975-128
1967-225	1976-128
1968-216	1977-128
1969-207	1978-128
1970-205	1979-128

From 1975, the number of Municipal Police Forces has remained constant at 128.

The number of Municipalities which are under contract for Policing to the Ontario Provincial Police as per Section 62(1) of the Police Act, is 12.

Comparative Tables—Municipal Police Forces

	Jan. 1st, 1978	Jan. 1st, 1979	Jan. 1st, 1980
Metropolitan Areas	1	1	1
Regional Areas	9	9	9
Cities	24	25	25
Towns	69	69	70
Townships	14	13	12
Villages	11	11	11
	128	128	128
Plus areas under contract to Ontario Provincial Police	13	13	12

Comparative Tables—Municipal Police Strength

	Jan. 1st, 1978	Jan. 1st, 1979	Jan. 1st, 1980
- 1 Man Forces	4	3	2
2- 5 Man Forces	27	29	30
6- 9 Man Forces	29	28	27
10-14 Man Forces	15	14	14
15-19 Man Forces	11	11	11
20-24 Man Forces	6	7	8
25-49 Man Forces	9	9	8
50-99 Man Forces	9	9	10
100 & Man Forces	18	18	18
	128	128	128

Of the total number of organized Municipal Police Forces in the Province on January 1, 1980, 59 or 46 per cent represent forces of 9 members or less.

MUNICIPAL POLICE FORCES PERSONNEL (December 31, 1979)

Total Authorized Strength of
Municipal Forces 12,721

Changes—1979

Hired 421
Left Forces 553

Reasons for Leaving Force

Retired 135
Dismissed 6
Resignation Requested 27
To Join Another Force 71
Dissatisfied with salary
or working conditions 15
Other Reasons 271
Deceased 28

Total 553

STATISTICS—Ontario Municipal Police Forces

1979 Municipality	Equalized Assessment	Police Budget per \$'000 of Assessment	Population	Authorized Police Strength	Police/Population Index	Civilian Strength	Total Force Personnel	Total Force Personnel/Population Index	Police Budget	Per Capita Cost
REGIONS	2,708,629,000	4.68	275,300	367	1/750	60	427	1/645	12,670,252.00	46.02
Durham Region										
Haldimand-Norfolk Region	977,660,000	2.79	33,417	74	1/452	22	96	1/348	2,732,027.00	81.76
Haltim Region	2,638,489,000	3.74	234,892	265	1/886	87	352	1/667	9,862,734.00	41.99
Hamilton-Wentworth Region	4,129,988,000	5.86	407,486	679	1/600	128	807	1/505	24,188,260.00	59.36
Niagara Region	3,455,083,000	5.43	367,228	555	1/662	116	671	1/547	18,749,085.00	51.06
Peel Region	5,612,625,000	3.83	420,800	607	1/693	138	745	1/565	21,516,820.00	51.13
Sudbury Region	1,470,276,000	5.19	160,586	233	1/689	47	280	1/574	7,635,811.00	47.55
Waterloo Region	2,998,781,000	5.10	297,116	436	1/681	94	530	1/561	15,299,631.00	51.49
York Region	2,952,938,000	3.31	222,990	308	1/724	45	353	1/632	9,762,500.00	43.78
Metro Toronto	29,315,664,000	6.44	2,131,160	5,414	1/394	1,085	6,499	1/328	88,698,400.00	88.54

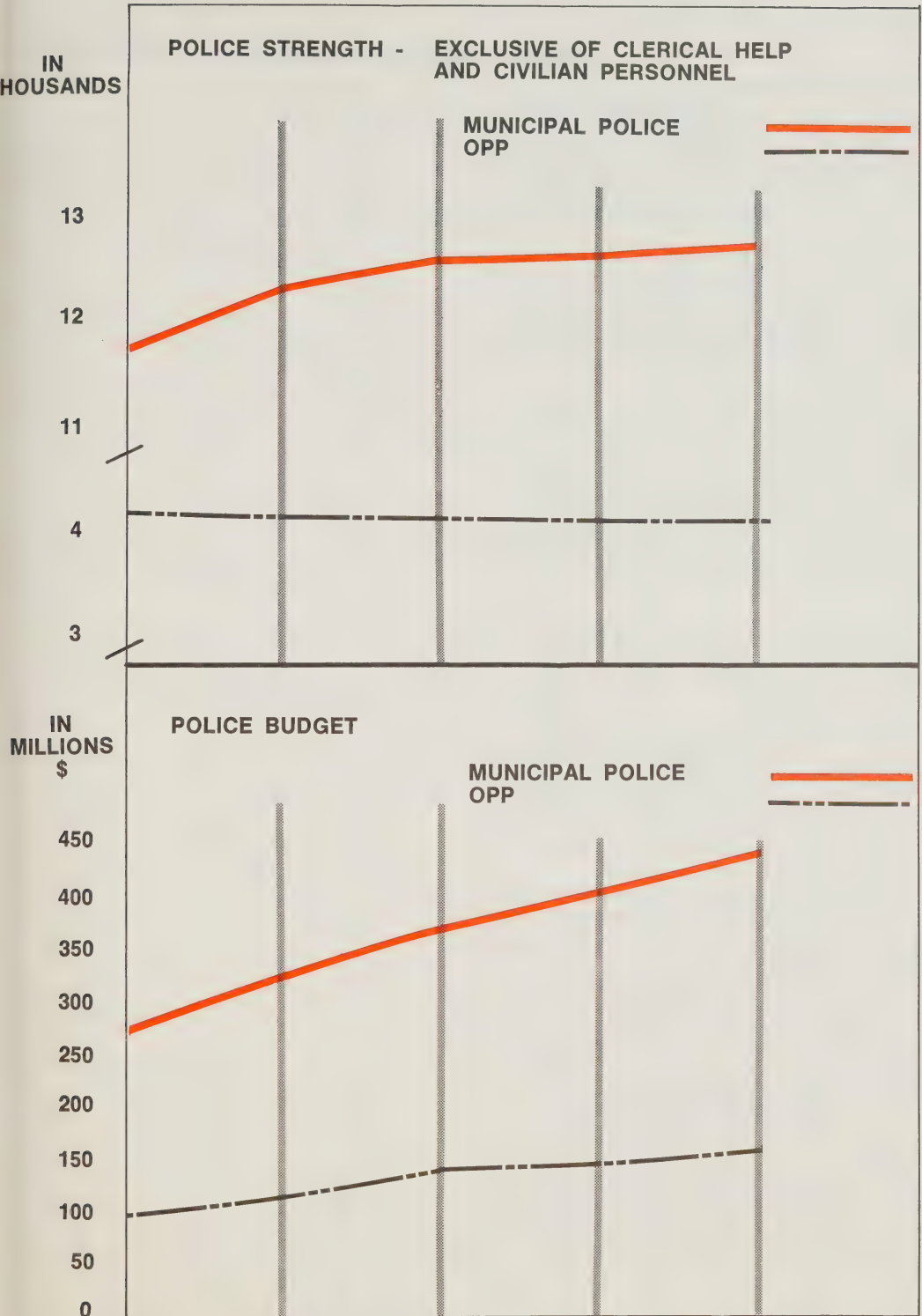
STATISTICS—Ontario Municipal Police Forces

1979 Municipality	Equalized Assessment	Police Budget per \$'000 of Assessment	Population	Authorized Police Strength	Police/Population Index	Civilian Strength	Total Force Personnel	Total Force Personnel/Population Index	Police Budget	Per Capita Cost
CITIES										
Barrie	378,325,000	4.06	36,566	50	1/731	11	61	1/599	\$ 1,535,802.00	42.00
Beleiville	298,884,000	7.11	34,822	63	1/553	10	73	1/477	2,125,173.00	61.03
Brantford	600,471,000	6.07	70,200	106	1/662	27	133	1/528	3,642,031.00	51.88
Brockville	170,829,000	6.63	20,010	37	1/541	8	45	1/445	1,132,515.00	56.60
Chatham	305,121,000	6.97	40,848	66	1/619	8	74	1/552	2,126,299.00	52.05
Cornwall	341,581,000	6.98	46,533	73	1/637	12	85	1/547	2,382,404.00	51.20
Guelph	696,591,000	5.08	71,408	109	1/655	17	126	1/567	3,535,700.00	49.51
Kinston	460,861,000	7.76	63,000	105	1/600	22	127	1/496	3,575,102.00	56.75
London	2,213,267,000	5.36	256,789	304	1/845	130	434	1/592	11,870,330.00	46.23
Nepean	740,132,000	5.51	82,291	101	1/815	24	125	1/658	4,080,130.00	49.58
North Bay	395,626,000	8.38	50,200	88	1/570	24	112	1/448	3,316,578.00	66.07
Orillia	186,018,000	6.59	24,000	38	1/632	10	48	1/500	1,226,000.00	51.08
Ottawa	3,106,412,000	6.74	301,317	579	1/520	192	771	1/391	20,934,100.00	69.48
Owen Sound	167,652,000	5.40	20,500	33	1/621	5	38	1/539	905,584.00	44.17
Pembroke	95,880,000	7.52	14,353	21	1/683	8	29	1/495	720,780.00	50.22
Peterborough	576,774,000	5.57	59,500	99	1/601	17	116	1/513	3,212,720.00	54.00

STATISTICS—Ontario Municipal Police Forces

1979 Municipality	Equalized Assessment	Police Budget per \$'000 of Assessment	Population	Authorized Police Strength	Police/ Population Index	Civilian Strength	Total Force Personnel	Total Force Personnel/ Population Index	Police Budget	Per Capita Cost
CITIES, cont'd										
St. Thomas	212,470,000	5.75	27,578	43	1/641	7	50	1/552	1,221,124.00	44.28
Sarnia	592,510,000	4.71	50,252	97	1/518	12	109	1/461	2,792,276.00	55.57
Sault Ste. Marie	661,095,000	5.80	81,500	121	1/674	23	144	1/566	3,834,146.00	47.04
Stratford	212,446,000	5.95	25,517	41	1/622	14	55	1/464	1,264,004.00	49.54
Thunder Bay	882,443,000	6.74	112,000	180	1/622	34	214	1/523	5,950,600.00	53.13
Timmins	286,573,000	8.11	44,251	71	1/623	18	89	1/497	2,323,323.00	52.50
Vanier	117,175,000	10.58	18,500	37	1/500	8	45	1/411	1,239,546.00	67.00
Windsor	2,075,840,000	6.38	198,722	361	1/550	64	425	1/488	13,244,160.00	66.65
Woodstock	244,941,000	5.36	26,323	41	1/642	4	45	1/585	1,312,556.00	49.86

POLICE STRENGTH AND BUDGET



ONTARIO POLICE COLLEGE

While the demand for recruit training in 1979 was down from 1978 there was a substantial increase in the demand for specialized training in 1979.

During the past year, there was a total of 41 different courses and seminars conducted at the Ontario Police College.

Twelve of these courses and seminars were new (and the facilities of the Ontario Police College were used to present them.) Several of them involved input and co-ordination by the College staff, whereas other courses made use of the college's physical facilities only with the organizers supplying their own course and instructional material.

Four of the new courses were week long seminars when 190 police officers were trained in the new Provincial Offences Act. They returned to their forces to instruct other police personnel in the use of this new law.

Another new course held at the College was a pilot project involving both the College staff and personnel from the Office of the Fire Marshal. This Fire Investigators' course consisted of a class of 42 students divided evenly between police and fire personnel from the same municipalities.

The feedback received from the students attending this particular course was very positive and course organizers recommend that the course continue in 1980 as time and resources permit.

The Ministry of Transportation and Communications presented a course for its Vehicle Inspectors at the Ontario Police College for the first time ever in 1979.

The instructional responsibilities were shared by Ministry personnel and Ontario Police College instructors.

Three further Vehicle Inspector Courses are planned at the College for 1980, and additionally, two Highway Carrier Inspector Courses are planned for 1980.

A one week course for Inspectors who enforce the law pertaining to the Apprenticeship and Tradesmen's Qualifications Act and Regulations was conducted at the Ontario Police College in October 1979.

The Personnel Development Branch of the Ministry of Colleges and Universities provided the College with an outline of the training needs of their instructors.

The College staff developed the course outline and provided all instruction.

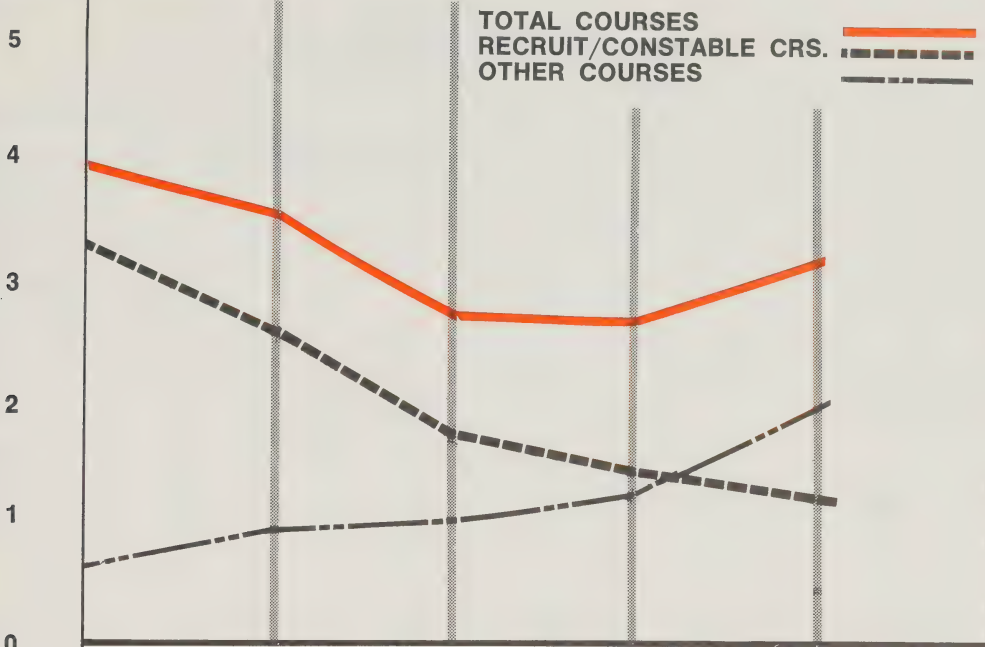
The number of personnel attending the College for all courses in 1979 was 3,229 and the student weeks of training totaled 14,215 with the cost per student week set at \$251.02.

In 1979, 660 Recruits were trained at the College. Although this is 110 fewer than 1978, the overall student enrolment was increased by 510 due to the increased demand for specialized and refresher training courses.

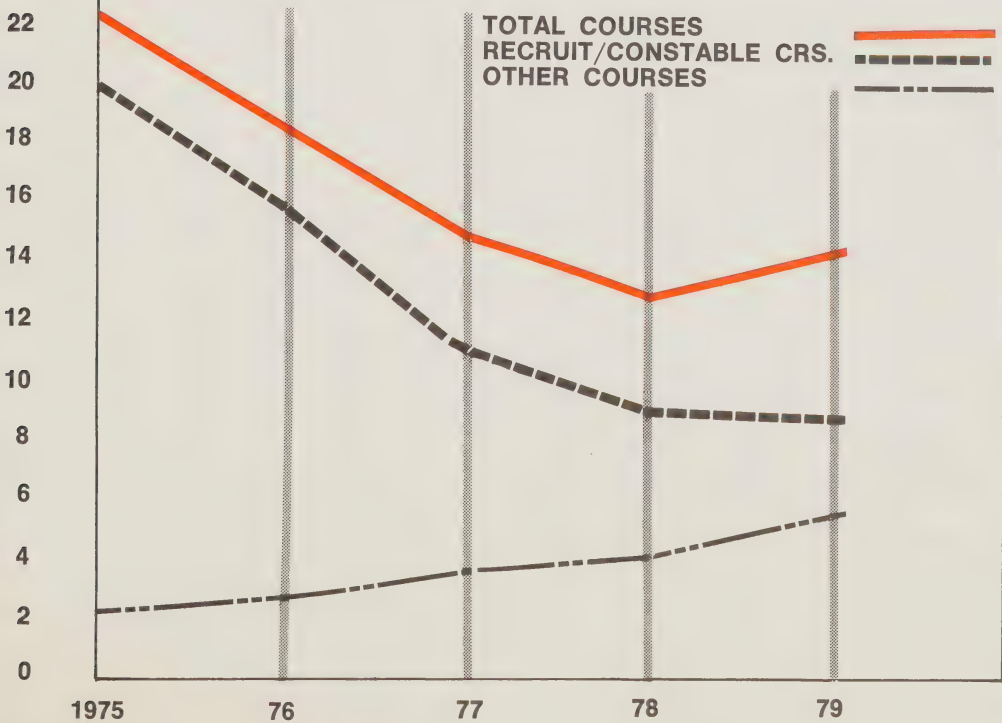
ONTARIO POLICE COLLEGE TRAINING STATISTICS

IN
THOUSANDS

NUMBER OF PERSONS TRAINED



STUDENT WEEKS OF TRAINING



Appendix 1

ONTARIO POLICE COLLEGE TRAINING STATISTICS—LAST 10 YEARS

* Totals cover period 1963-1979 inclusive

COURSE	No. Men Trained—Calendar Year										*TOTALS
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	
Recruit	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1100
Recruit Part "A"	967	1026	955	979	1249	1643	1311	—	—	—	11232
Recruit Part "B"	935	831	928	1005	1200	1668	1326	334	—	—	10802
Recruit—Metro Branch	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	600
Prob/Constable Part "A"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	918	770	660	2348
Prob/Constable Part "B"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	475	683	573	1731
General P/Training "A"	118	114	105	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	1451
General P/Training "B"	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	228
General P/Training "B" (Sudbury Reg. PF)	—	—	—	—	46	22	—	—	—	—	68
Supervisory	152	158	153	193	210	212	206	141	—	—	2248
Criminal Investigation	94	95	91	109	75	120	130	174	197	217	1722
Identification	12	34	26	21	36	34	23	30	19	21	256
Police Administration											
—Part "A"	31	25	28	33	30	32	35	24	—	—	431
—Part "B"	31	25	29	29	20	35	32	27	—	—	380
—Part "C"	34	23	29	27	20	29	30	39	—	—	302
Traffic Supervisor)	20	20	23	25	18	17	18	20	28	20	415
Traffic Control) (OPC & OTC)	15	21	17	24	33	22	30	23	14	10	336
Traffic Law & Collision Investigation	28	28	27	29	24	—	—	30	37	36	289
Youthful Offender	—	—	21	24	18	21	31	32	—	—	147
Youth Officer	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	51	85
Crowd Control	—	84	63	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	310
Methods of Instruction	—	—	16	9	—	—	33	31	31	30	150
MNR Law Enforcement	24	—	—	24	24	49	137	89	64	64	596
Refresher	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
Advanced Training	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59	293	352
Fraud Investigation	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	38	65	66	204
Forensic Accounting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	59	93
Advanced Electronic Surveillance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	17
Junior Command	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	140	166	352
Intermediate Command	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	43	71
Drug Investigation	—	—	—	66	64	19	32	—	30	24	235

ONTARIO POLICE COLLEGE **TRAINING STATISTICS—LAST 10 YEARS**

* Totals cover period 1963-1979 inclusive

COURSE	No. Men Trained—Calendar Year										
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	*TOTALS
Fire Investigation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	33
Hostage Negotiators	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	19
Basic Organized Crime	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	32	36	68
Identification Refresher	—	—	—	12	11	9	23	12	12	11	90
B & W Photography	—	—	—	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	24
Colour Photography	—	—	—	12	10	—	41	11	22	10	106
Basic Technical Surveillance	—	—	—	—	27	—	39	37	14	11	128
Analysis & Intelligence Process	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	45	27	85
Effective Presentations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	14	30
Counterfeit Intelligence	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42	—	42
Advanced Technical Surveillance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	20	35
Physical Surveillance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	28	57
V.I.P. Security	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	50
Senior Officers Intelligence	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	41	69
MTC Highway Carrier	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	88	82	216
MTC MV Inspector	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	80	80
Ministry of Revenue (Gasoline Tax Branch)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	11
Motorcycle (OPP)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	30	32	25	87
Management Assessment (OPP)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	29
Inspector Development (OPP)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	20
Apprenticeship Enforcement (Ministry of Colleges & Universities)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6
Africans	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	37

ONTARIO POLICE COLLEGE TRAINING STATISTICS—LAST 10 YEARS

* Totals cover period 1963-1979 inclusive

COURSE	No. Men Trained—Calendar Year										*TOTALS
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	
Seminars:											
Senior Officers	50	38	36	39	35	34	28	38	39	24	552
Criminal Intelligence	100	81	62	41	35	—	28	35	—	—	633
Detective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	59
Youthful Offender	37	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	140
Youth Officers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	33	55
Drug Training	137	157	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	395
Ident Supervisors	—	—	18	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	35
Forensic Laboratory	—	—	—	12	10	—	—	—	—	—	22
Identi-Kit	—	—	—	—	24	18	27	31	—	28	128
Crime Prevention Awareness	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	28
Zero Based Budgeting	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	40
Provincial Offences	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	190	190
Child Abuse	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	40
Community Colleges											
Law & Security Co-ordinators	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	16
Physical Training (Ministry of Health)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
TOTALS:	2808	2797	2627	2895	3231	3984	3595	2694	2719	3229	42242

Appendix 2

ONTARIO POLICE COLLEGE
INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF
1979

Director	D. A. Atam		
Deputy Director i/c Training	H. D. Sears		
Chief Instructors	E. G. Hunsperger J. A. Driver		
Academic Regular	1. W. Arbing 2. G. Cole 3. R. Fruin 4. L. Godfree 5. R. Hill 6. H. Knight 7. D. Lagrandeur 8. J. Lukash 9. G. Skaftfeld 10. M. Van Weert 11. J. Slavin	Range, Drill & First Aid Contract Physical Programmes Regular Physical Programmes Seconded	1. J. Dewin 2. R. Hipgrave 1. W. McBurnie 1. R. Harris (Norwich) 2. B. Holland (Halton Regional)
Academic Seconded	1. D. Brooks (O.P.P.) 2. D. Campbell (Sault Ste. Marie) 3. B. Crump (London) 4. W. Edginton (O.P.P.) 5. D. Kuzyk (O.P.P.) 6. D. Matteson (Ham-Went.Reg'l) 7. A. Montgomery (O.P.P.) 8. W. Renwick (Peel Regional) 9. J. Shoveller (Niagara Reg'l) 10. P. Slack (Ham-Went.Reg'l) 11. S. Young (Metro Toronto)	Physical Programmes Contract Identification Regular Command Training Regular Command Training Seconded	1. C. Shaw (full-time contract) 2. S. Cornall 3. G. Currie 4. K. Jarvis 5. C. Smith * University of Waterloo Co-Op Students 1. D. Guttman 2. H. Tuthill 1. R. Brock 2. D. Parker 1. J. Stone (O.P.P.)
Range, Drill & First Aid Regular	1. R. Prettie	Schedules, Tests & Exams Regular	1. A. Smith
Range, Drill & First Aid Seconded	1. A. Armit (Metro Toronto) 2. M. Brown (O.P.P.)	Promotional Exams Regular	1. D. Trask

FUNCTION AND STATUS OF PERSONNEL

	DEC. 1978	DEC. 1979
General Academic—Regular	14	10
—Seconded	13	11
General Academic—Total	27	21
Range, Drill & First Aid—Regular	1	1
—Seconded	3	2
—Contract	2	2
Range, Drill & First Aid—Total	6	5
Physical Programme—Regular	1	1
—Seconded	2	2
—Contract	5	5
Physical Programme—Total	8	8
Identification—Regular	2	2
Command Training—Regular	1	2
—Seconded	2	1
Command Training—Total	3	3
Promotional Exams—Regular	1	1
Student Proctor—Regular	1	0
Schedules, Tests & Exams—Regular	0	1
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>41</u>

Appendix 3

**ONTARIO POLICE COLLEGE
COST OF TRAINING PER STUDENT WEEK
LAST FIVE YEARS**

Year	Student Weeks of Training	Cost Fiscal Year	Cost Student Week
1975	22,127	\$2,230,051.58	\$100.78
1976	18,408	\$2,992,719.00	\$162.58
1977	14,686	\$3,258,840.00*	\$221.90
1978	12,871	\$3,409,304.22*	\$264.88
1979	14,215	\$3,568,334.10*	\$251.02

* Cost per Calendar Year

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

The function of the Administrative Services is to ensure that the Ontario Police College operates effectively while adhering to Government and Ministry policies. These services are provided by the following areas:

- Office Services
- Food Services
- Maintenance Services
- Print Shop
- Registrar's Office
- Library
- Nurse's Office

Refer to Appendix 4.

Appendix 4

ONTARIO POLICE COLLEGE
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT STAFF

1979

POSITION	NAME	POSITION	NAME
Administrator	J. McLaughlin		14. M. L. Noiles
Office Manager	H. L. Foley		15. A. Paupst
Office Manager	1. C. T. Raynard		16. S. Stafford
Support Staff	2. G. E. Bradley		17. E. Thompson
	3. R. B. Burnham		18. M. Triebel
			19. A. Anderson
Registrar	C. T. Boylan	Maintenance	J. MacCormack
Registrar	1. C. Pocs	Services	
Support Staff	2. J. Brown	Supervisor	
Office Services	1. A. O'Reilly	Maintenance	1. V. Gallagher
Support Staff	2. Y. Gough	Services	2. D. Campbell
Director/	3. M. Walker	Support Staff	3. D. Firby
Instructors	4. J. Barrie		4. W. Gough
	5. G. Barber		5. P. Pressey
			6. F. Schultz
Food Services	W. Long		7. H. Stafford
Supervisor			8. R. Thompson
Food Services	1. L. A. Claus (Cook)		9. G. Winnington-Ingram
Support Staff	2. R. Santarelli (Cook)	Duty Officers	1. K. Carlyle
	3. A. M. Anger		2. R. Thomas
	4. R. Archambault		3. H. S. Gatensby
	5. P. D. Brooks		4. A. Christie
	6. B. Buchanan		5. D. Pirie
	7. E. M. Coleman	Librarian	Y. P. Chao
	8. R. A. Facey	Print Shop	J. Gibbons
	9. S. R. Hampton	Supervisor	
	10. M. J. Hayman	Print Shop	1. L. Davis
	11. H. Hawley	Support Staff	2. C. Boxer
	12. M. Heffren		A. Glover
	13. P. Brunelle	Nurse	

Ontario Provincial Police

The Senior Establishment as of 31 December 1979

Commissioner		
H. H. Graham		
Deputy Commissioner Operations		Deputy Commissioner Services
J. L. Erskine		K. W. Grice
Assistant Commissioners		
G. A. A. DuGuid Management	R. A. Ferguson Special Services	J. S. Kay Traffic
J. W. Lidstone Field	E. S. Loree Staff Services	C. A. Naismith Staff Development
Chief Superintendents		
A. N. Chaddock Management	A. T. Eady Staff Services	A. W. Goard Special Services
J. C. McKendry Traffic	J. A. MacPherson Policy Analysis	V. C. Welsh Field

The Ontario Provincial Police is responsible for policing those areas of Ontario which are not covered by municipal forces, maintaining a criminal investigation branch, maintaining highway traffic patrols, and enforcing the Province's liquor laws.

The objective of the OPP is to provide uniform and impartial law enforcement in all areas of the Province under its jurisdiction and to render aid and services, upon request, to other law enforcement agencies.

Policing services in 1979 were provided over some 992,957 square kilometres of rural area and on 22,032 kilometres of King's Highway. The Force was also responsible for policing the vast majority of the 174,000 square kilometres of Ontario's waterways. In addition, the Force policed 13 municipalities on a contract basis.

As of 31 December 1979, the Force had a strength of 4,006 uniformed members and 1,173 civilian personnel.

In 1979, the Force handled 91,033 actual non-traffic criminal occurrences, an increase of 5.5 per cent over 1978. Crimes against persons decreased by 5.1 per cent and there were 3 more homicide offences. Crimes against property increased by 7.1 per cent with all offences in this category showing an increase.

During 1979, 31,574 Criminal Code charges were laid against 24,923 persons. In addition 26,902 charges were laid against 16,308 persons in connection with driving offences under the Criminal Code. A total of 371,783 charges under the Highway Traffic Act and Ontario Regulations related to traffic enforcement were laid.

There were 3,994 persons charged with offences under federal statutes other than the Criminal Code and the Narcotic Control Act. Cases under the Canada Shipping Act and the Indian Act accounted for the majority.

During the year, 425,954 persons were charged with offences under provincial statutes. Traffic and liquor cases accounted for almost 96 per cent of the work in this category.

Dealing with traffic, the number of accidents increased by 5.1 per cent. Fatal accidents increased by 2.6 per cent and the number of accidents resulting in personal injury increased by 5.7 per cent.

Policy Analysis Secretariat

A Policy Analysis Secretariat serves the Commissioner and his senior staff in the development of policies for the operation, administration and training of the OPP providing a more effective and meaningful input into the policy role of the Ministry of the Solicitor General.

Operations

Field Division

Field personnel carry out law enforcement duties in all areas of the Province where policing is the direct responsibility of the Force. Generally, this includes traffic, crime, liquor and the enforcement of certain federal and provincial statutes. Where necessary, special investigative assistance is provided in all areas of activity by the Special Services Division. The Detachment Planning Programme has now been phased into Force operations at all field levels using the increment method over a period of four years.

District Identification Units

District identification personnel attended at the scene of 7,197 criminal occurrences and 371 traffic accident occurrences. A total of 6,418 latent fingerprints were found at scenes of crimes, resulting in the identification of 286 persons.

They made 192 successful comparisons of footwear and tire impressions, broken glass, metal and torn paper exhibits. In addition, 882 charts and crime scene drawings were made for presentation in the courts. Each district identification unit is responsible for investigating reports of explosives and explosive devices and their subsequent disposal. Personnel responded to 368 occurrences pertaining to explosives.

Field Administration Branch

Field Administration Branch provides administrative assistance to the 16 OPP districts. The Branch is responsible for manpower deployment, administration of the Field budget, the Detachment Planning Programme, preparation of Force disciplinary hearings under the Police Act, as well as the Helicopter, Indian and Municipal Policing and Field Audit Sections.

Helicopter Section

The Helicopter Section, consisting of four Force-member pilots utilizing two Force-owned helicopters, is based at King City Airport. Each fully equipped helicopter, one a Bell 206L Long Ranger and the other a Bell 206B Jet Ranger, is used in all aspects of law enforcement as well as for search and rescue assignments. The helicopters were utilized in 676 occurrences, logging a total of 1,443 hours flying time.

Field Audit Section

Members of this section are responsible for the auditing of law enforcement reports submitted by members of the Force and coordinating requests for information and investigations from other ministries and the National Parole Board. In 1979, the section scrutinized 1,684 reports of major occurrences and visited 60 detachments to ensure compliance with established Force policy.

Indian and Municipal Policing Services Section

The Force administers the Indian Policing Programme with Force members also serving to some degree as supervisors. Two aircraft are utilized to patrol the north-eastern and northwestern sections of the Province.

Band Constables

In this programme, Indians from various Indian reserves in the Province are appointed special constables and they assist the OPP in carrying out necessary law enforcement duties on their reserves. Non-Indians acceptable to Band Councils are also appointed to police certain reserves. As of 31 December 1979, there were 96 special constables policing 55 reserves throughout the Province.

Indian Policing

Regular Force personnel carry out law enforcement duties on other Indian reserves and settlements throughout the Province where there are no band constables. The Force maintains a regular detachment at Grassy Narrows Reserve and a sub-detachment on the Shoal Lake and Islington Reserves.

Municipal Policing

As of 31 December 1979, there were in effect, contracts for policing 12 municipalities as well as a special contract with the Regional Municipality of Peel for policing an area in their jurisdiction.

Field Support Services Branch

OPP Auxiliary Police

The authorized strength of the OPP Auxiliary is 544 comprised of seventeen units with an authorized complement of 32 members each, located in Districts 1 to 12. As of 31 December 1979, the actual strength was 500. Each unit is under the direction of a regular Force member. Auxiliary personnel receive training which covers all aspects of the police function. During 1979, auxiliary members served a total of 63,500 hours assisting regular members of the Force.

Tactics and Rescue Units

Five tactics and rescue units are strategically located throughout the Province at London, Downsview, Perth, North Bay and Thunder Bay. Their purpose is to deal effectively with barricaded persons, snipers, terrorists and in hijacking, kidnapping and hostage taking incidents. In addition to providing support service for our field operations, they are also available to assist other police forces on request. The units responded to 17 calls for assistance during the year, some of which included hostage situations, a mass jailbreak and drug raids where violence was suspected. All incidents involving the tactics and rescue units were brought to a successful conclusion without injury to anyone involved.

Canine Search and Rescue Teams

The OPP has twelve canine search and rescue teams located throughout the Province at London, Burlington, Mount Forest (two teams), Barrie, Peterborough, Casselman, North Bay, Sault Ste. Marie, South Porcupine, Nipigon and Kenora.

Each team has inter-district responsibility and is utilized in searching for wanted or missing persons and caches of stolen property. Six of the canine teams are trained in narcotics detection.

The teams responded to 677 occurrences during the year and presented 179 public demonstrations.

Underwater Search and Recovery Teams

The OPP underwater search and recovery teams, located in fifteen of our sixteen districts, now consist of 38 fully equipped members. The teams were involved in 288 operational dives during the year, primarily in the recovery of drowning victims and the locating of evidence for use in criminal prosecutions.

Pipes and Drums Band

The band has a strength of twenty-five uniform members. During 1979, the band continued to receive requests for its services at public gatherings and Force-related functions. One of the larger functions undertaken by the band in 1979 was a twelve-day tour of Northern Ontario.

Traffic Division

The Traffic Division is responsible for developing, coordinating and implementing various traffic related enforcement programmes, such as selective traffic enforcement through the use of regular patrols, radar, aircraft, special traffic enforcement vehicles and the A.L.E.R.T. (Alcohol Level Evaluation Roadside Tester) programme. These methods are programmed in an effort to control the level of motor vehicle accidents in all areas, with emphasis being placed on areas experiencing a high ratio of accidents.

Motor Vehicle Accidents—Highways

In 1979, OPP personnel investigated a total of 78,585 highway accidents. Of that number, 38,237 were classified as reportable-property damage only (damage in excess of \$400), 18,571 were classified as non-reportable (damage under \$400), 20,982 involved injury to 33,773 persons and 795 were fatal accidents resulting in the deaths of 989 persons.

The total of 78,585 accidents represent an increase of 5.1 per cent from the 1978 total of 74,755. The number of personal injury accidents represents an increase of 5.7 per cent from the 1978 total of 19,850. Fatal accidents increased by 2.6 per cent from the 1978 total of 775. The number of persons killed increased by 7.1 per cent from the 1978 total of 923 persons.

Highway Traffic Enforcement—General

In 1979, a total of 398,752 charges were laid by the Force under the provision of the Highway Traffic Act and includes those sections of the Criminal Code dealing with driving offences. Warnings dealing with driving offences totalled 291,357.

Offences under the Criminal Code relating to the condition of 11,418 drivers through the use of intoxicants, accounted for 21,257 of the total number of charges. This is an increase of 4.8 per cent over 1978.

There were 371,783 cases processed through the courts (not including Criminal Code related traffic offences) in 1979, resulting in 357,533 convictions. This reflects a conviction rate of 96.2 per cent which indicates that the charges were of good quality and were properly prepared and presented to the courts.

To assist in controlling high speed driving on our highways, members of the Force operated 167 radar units on a selective basis for a total of 182,773 hours (an increase of 0.3 per cent). Relating to the use of radar equipment, a total of 164,510 charges were laid (an increase of 0.3 per cent) and 46,760 warnings were issued (a decrease of 4 per cent).

A total of 531 members of the Force have been appointed as qualified technicians to operate the 117 Breathalyzer units located at strategic points throughout the Province.

In an effort to reduce the number of drinking drivers and serious accidents on our highways, 24 A.L.E.R.T. (Alcohol Level Evaluation Roadside Tester) units were utilized in Districts 5, 6, 7 and 8. During the period August to December 1979, a total of 2,387 tests were conducted resulting in 1,079 alcohol related driving charges being laid.

Highway Traffic Enforcement—Air Patrol

During 1979, the Force operated six aircraft on a charter basis out of London, Burlington and Downsview to provide aerial surveillance on numerous highways specially marked for this type of enforcement. Enforcement from the air resulted in 21,215 hazardous moving charges being laid and 2,363 warnings issued. In addition, the air patrol rendered assistance in two investigations of a criminal nature.

Highway Traffic Enforcement—Selective

To assist in the quality control of traffic enforcement, 38 selective vehicles were used throughout the Province. The selected patrols resulted in 35,640 charges being laid and 21,200 warnings being issued. This is a decrease of 9,512 charges and 7,096 warnings under the 1978 total.

A special program utilizing special vehicles in Districts 1 to 12 was initiated in response to complaints by the motoring public regarding speed violations by commercial vehicle traffic. Under this program, a total of 33,832 charges were laid and 5,732 warnings issued.

Seat Belt Enforcement

In 1979, a total of 27,489 charges were laid by the Force under the provisions of the Highway Traffic Act relating to seat belts. This is a decrease of 9,392 charges from the 36,881 charges laid in 1978. A total of 39,120 warnings were issued. These statistics show a decrease of 24.2 per cent in charges and a decrease of 35.3 per cent in warnings for the year.

Snow Vehicle Accidents

The number of accidents involving snow vehicles decreased in 1979 to 510 compared to 645 in 1978. The number of persons killed in snow vehicle mishaps decreased to 27. Twenty-eight persons were killed in 1978. Persons injured decreased to 312 in 1979 compared to the 1978 figure of 381. A total of 1,865 charges were laid resulting from violations in the use of snow vehicles. This represents a decrease of 865 charges from the 2,730 charges laid in 1978.

Traffic Investigation Branch

This function evaluates and assists in the Selective Traffic Enforcement programme throughout the Force. Branch personnel are active in federal and provincial organizations related to traffic problems as well as investigating traffic accidents and occurrences of a serious nature.

Special Services Division

The Special Services Division of the OPP is staffed with personnel specially trained in specific areas of crime detection and investigative techniques. Members of the five branches within the Division provide assistance to members of the Force and municipal police forces.

Anti-Rackets Branch

"White Collar" crime, including diversified rackets, fraudulent schemes, and the manufacture and distribution throughout Ontario of counterfeit and forged instruments such as payroll cheques, money orders, bonds, credit cards and currency, are investigated by Anti-Rackets personnel.

Dealing with all aspects of this responsibility, 626 new investigations were commenced during the year and 227 investigations were carried over from the previous year. A total of 1,882 actual offences were covered in 825 charges laid in 1979 against 216 persons.

The total loss to victims of frauds and related crimes in 1979 was \$17,156,642.00.

The frequency of counterfeit currency being uttered and seized has again been greatly reduced. The total counterfeit currency uttered and seized in 1979 amounted to \$40,135.00 as compared to \$264,262.50 in 1978.

Criminal Investigation Branch

Detective Inspectors of the Criminal Investigation Branch supervise the investigation of the more serious types of crime such as murder, kidnapping, rape and armed robbery within OPP jurisdiction. They also provide the same service, upon request, to municipal police forces in Ontario. They are called upon to probe allegations of irregularities at all levels of government, provide investigative and administrative expertise to Royal Commission inquiries and provide expertise on behalf of the Chief Coroner of Ontario in preparing for inquests of a controversial nature, or those having major public impact.

Investigators were detailed to 236 assignments during the year including 47 murders, 8 attempted murders, 27 miscellaneous deaths (which included 6 suicides and 16 suspicious deaths), 4 armed robberies, 3 rapes and 2 hostage situations.

Intelligence Branch

The objective of this function is to gather information concerning major criminal activity, and through the intelligence process, identify criminal leaders, associates and their activities. Information is then disseminated to the appropriate enforcement body for further action.

Organized crime is investigated in conjunction with other intelligence officers and police forces, nationally and internationally.

In 1979 a total 2,437 investigations were conducted, 8,681 occurrences handled and 27,039 enquiries satisfied. The most notable investigation conducted in 1979 was "Project Alpha". A total of 70 persons in the Ottawa area were charged with 420 theft related offences and over \$1,000,000.00 in stolen property was recovered. The project received national praise through the media, boosted morale and considerably enhanced the image of the Force by the professional dedication of its members.

Security Branch

This function provides personal security for government officials and other dignitaries and, in addition, gives expert advice to government ministries on building and internal security, including security investigations of employees in sensitive positions. Other activities provide for assistance in high risk security operations and escorts, plus conducting criminal investigations on matters that may affect the government. The Branch has responsibility for administrative supervision of the Ontario Government Protective Service whose initial responsibility is protection of government property and preservation of the peace in government buildings.

Special Investigations Branch

The special investigations function includes anti-gambling, auto-theft investigations, drug enforcement and liquor laws enforcement.

Drug Enforcement Section

During 1979, the Drug Enforcement Section withdrew from the joint forces agreement with the R.C.M.P. and created OPP deployed units at London, North Bay, Kingston, Kenora and Toronto. Investigations conducted by drug enforcement personnel in conjunction with Field members resulted in 1,268 charges being laid.

Liquor Laws Enforcement Section

This function provides expert enforcement assistance to the Liquor Control Board of Ontario, Liquor Licence Board of Ontario and to all police agencies when requested, in all phases of liquor enforcement in relation to current laws of Ontario including undercover investigations. During 1979, there were 129 establishment investigations and 89 investigations pertaining to new licences or transfers.

Anti-Gambling Section

This Section assists in the investigation of disorderly houses, lotteries and in keeping gambling under control. In 1979, 123 investigations were conducted with a total of 208 charges being laid reflecting an increase of 360 per cent.

Ontario Racing Commission

This unit provides expert assistance and conducts investigations on behalf of the Ontario Racing Commission in relation to all phases of police work connected with Thoroughbred-Standardbred Racing and the investigation of infractions of the related Rules and Regulations and other Statutes. Members of the unit conducted 90 investigations during 1979 resulting in 23 charges being laid.

Pornography

A joint forces operation between the OPP and the Metropolitan Toronto Police Force was organized in 1975 for the purpose of investigating the supply and distribution of pornographic material throughout Ontario. The project members are involved in investigations, gathering and analysis of intelligence, organized crime data gathering, prosecutions, training and education as these matters relate to obscene material. During 1979, project members were involved in 91 investigations with court proceedings instituted in 16 cases.

Auto-Theft Section

Expert assistance is provided to all Ontario police forces in the investigation of organized vehicle theft rings and the identification of vehicles, the particulars of which may be in doubt.

During 1979, 125 investigations relating to vehicles and 239 miscellaneous investigations were conducted which resulted in 86 prosecutions and the recovery of stolen property worth \$492,425.00.

Services

Management Division

Staff Inspections Branch

Staff inspections personnel audit Force programmes and activities to ensure adherence to policy. In addition, internal investigations are conducted and special studies and assignments are undertaken as required.

The Branch is identified as an excellent training area to assist in the development of those members selected for advancement to senior management positions.

During the year, twenty-two new assignments were received, the most notable of which was that of coordinating the Force's participation in Districts 2 and 3 in the aftermath of the Woodstock Tornado.

Planning and Research Branch

This function provides research, development and con-

sulting services to the Force in such areas as operational and administrative systems, equipment evaluation, statistical analysis, management information systems and computer programming. It is also responsible for controlling the method and mode of all information of an operational and administrative nature disseminated within the Force.

Included in the planning and research function is the data processing activity and statistical analysis. The former is utilized to record and process operational and administrative data to identify criminals and to aid management in making decisions in the control and deployment of resources. The latter provides for meaningful analysis to management of all operational statistics to aid in the direction of the police effort.

During 1979, the Systems Coordination and Development Section continued to provide services in the development, installation, implementation and testing of Force management information systems.

In 1979, the Police Orders Section of Planning and Research Branch was converted to a Policy Coordination Section and is dedicated to the maintenance, distribution and management of the Police Orders System.

The Records Management Section provides staff advisory services in records management to the Ministry as a whole.

A large number of special projects were commenced or continued by the Special Projects Section, the more notable of which was a report on "The Demographic Changes in Ontario" and the effect it would have on Force policing in Ontario.

Properties Branch

The Properties function provides coordinating services to all agencies within the Ministry for buildings, properties, leasing, parking and telephone requirements.

No new houses were acquired for the Ministry during 1979. However, a Housing Requirement Study was completed by Properties Branch personnel which identified the need for 31 housing units.

Fourteen Force employee-occupied accommodations at Cayuga, Mount Forest and Timmins were declared surplus and transferred to the Ministry of Government Services for disposal.

Registration Branch

Private Investigators and Security Guards Section

The OPP has the responsibility to investigate and licence all persons who are employed in Ontario as Private Investigators and Security Guards. The responsibility includes the licensing of agencies by whom they are employed. The objective is to improve and control the quality; and thereby maintain the highest possible

standard for Private Investigator and Security Guard Agencies and their personnel.

During the year, there were 286 agencies licensed under the Private Investigators and Security Guards Act. Licenses issued to individuals totalled 30,086. Fees collected amounted to \$403,285.00.

Firearms Section

The OPP controls the distribution, possession and issuance of restricted firearms permits in certain areas of the Province in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Code.

A total of 20,535 firearms registrations were processed. Permits issued to carry a restricted firearm totalled 6,671 and there were 2,842 permits issued to minors.

Nine new shooting clubs were approved in 1979. The number of shooting clubs in Ontario now stands at 286.

November 1978 was declared a Firearm's Amnesty Period. Although large increase of registrations was reflected in that year's statistics, the section has had to process an estimated 4,000 returns for follow-up investigations as a result of Amnesty.

Chief Provincial Firearms Officer Section

The objective of this section is to reduce the criminal use of firearms.

During the year, 2,991 business permits were issued with fees collected amounting to \$116,084.87. Applications for Firearm Acquisition Certificates resulted in the issuance of 64,036 Certificates and the refusal of 314.

Staff Development Division

Career Management Branch

The Career Management Branch provides a planned, coordinated direction to the various components of the manpower administration process. Such direction encompasses the recruitment of uniformed members, operation of the Force promotional process, the performance review system and career related activities such as on-the-job development, managerial education and career counselling. Additional responsibilities also include manpower information, administration of personnel records and employee counselling services.

Career Planning Section

This Section is responsible for providing the Force with a managerial development and succession programme and also with Staff Development and performance evaluation programmes.

During the year, approximately 4,050 performance reviews were completed on uniform members under the Force Performance Review programme. A review

of the operation of this programme has been initiated with a view to making it more effective at field level.

The constable to corporal, corporal to sergeant and sergeant to commissioned ranks promotional processes, announced in 1978, were implemented in 1979.

The On-the-Job Development Programme for the 25 successful sergeants who attended at the Assessment Centre in May and June of 1978 was terminated with all 25 candidates successful in this programme.

One hundred and twenty-four corporals assessed as promotable wrote an examination in April 1979, based on a home-study programme with a managerial focus. The top 30 candidates entered an On-the-Job Development Programme which was terminated in October 1979 due to manpower requirements.

One hundred and twenty-four constables who were successful in the 1978 process attended a three week Corporal Development Course held at the Force Training Branch in Toronto. The On-the-Job Development phase of this process was eliminated due to the acute requirement for corporals.

During February and March 1979, sergeants eligible for promotion to the commissioned ranks and who received positive promotional assessments attended before an Area Promotional Board. Those candidates assessed as promotable appeared at a three day Assessment Centre conducted in May and June. The top fifteen candidates were selected to commence the On-the-Job Development Programme which commenced in July 1979.

In September 1979, a corporal to sergeant promotional process was announced. Of the eligible corporals who received a positive promotional assessment, 103 were assessed as promotable by the Area Promotional Assessment Boards. These candidates will receive a home study package in the new year with an examination to follow.

In December 1979, a sergeant to commissioned officer promotional process was announced and is currently in process.

In September 1979, a constable to corporal promotional process was announced. On 12 December 1979, 1,288 eligible constables completed a promotional examination based on law, evidence, police procedures and Force policy. Of this number, 388 have received a high enough mark to proceed to the next phase of the promotional process.

During 1979, Force members attended numerous management and staff development courses. Sixty-eight members attended Law Enforcement Management Courses which represents a 250 per cent increase over 1978. One hundred and nine-eight employees attended various Government In-House Programmes representing a 50 per cent increase over 1978. Thirty-four employees attended miscellaneous courses and seminars representing a 60 per cent increase over 1978.

Manpower Administration Section

Records and Statistics Unit

The role of this Unit is to provide management with a manpower information system and a records maintenance function for personnel records and other assigned duties.

Uniform Recruitment Unit

During the year, the Recruiting Unit processed 1,265 applications for appointment to the Force. This was a decrease of 43 applications over the previous year.

Staff Relations Section

This Section is responsible for an employee counselling service related to health and personal problems. It also correlates the collection of all data concerning labour relations for the purpose of assisting management as required.

Personnel of this Section pay visits to the next-of-kin of deceased employees to explain survivor benefits and provides general comfort and assistance. There were 15 such visits during 1979, and 33 next-of-kin inquiries were handled.

Training Branch

The OPP Training Branch at 291 Sherbourne Street, Toronto provides the initial training of recruits appointed to the Force and the training of members of the OPP in specialized responsibilities. A continuing programme of in-service training in all aspects of policing is also carried out. Arrangements are made by the Branch for required training at the Ontario Police College at Aylmer as well as training beyond the scope of our facilities.

Staff Services Division

The Staff Services Division provides logistical support to the Force in such areas as telecommunications, records, forensic identification services, photographic services, transport, clothing and the processing of complaints against members and policing services. An in-depth study conducted in 1978 to evaluate the functions of various sections in the Central Records and Communications Branch led to the formation of the Records and Identification Branch and the Telecommunications Branch.

Records and Identification Branch

The Records and Identification Branch maintains Force major occurrence and administrative files, as well as providing for a Crime Index Unit, Forensic Identification Services and a Photographic Laboratory. It also provides varotyping, printing and mail services for the Force.

Crime Index Unit

The activity of this Unit includes the recording and dissemination of data on crime and criminals to assist in identifying the perpetrators of unsolved crimes.

Forensic Identification Services Unit

This Unit provides a service to various branches of the Force, Field Identification Units and other law enforcement agencies in forensic identification. It has the only Argon ion laser in Canada. During the year, exhibits from major crime scenes were examined on an international basis with excellent results.

Photographic Laboratory Unit

This Unit maintains a complete graphic arts and photographic service for the Force and acts as a resource centre for photographic equipment testing and evaluation of materials. During 1979, the unit initiated a fully automated colour processing laboratory for the Force. In addition, the unit produces audio visual programmes for the Force and other ministries and provides a drafting and design service.

Telecommunications Branch

The objective of this function is to provide instant transmittal of information essential for police operations. The Branch is composed of the Communication Section of the former Central Records and Communications Branch and the Communications System Development Group.

Communications Section

During the year, the instant exchange of information with mobile units was accomplished by the use of 124 fixed stations, 11 transportable stations, 12 automatic repeater stations and 1,656 mobile units installed in automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, boats and aircraft. In addition, 296 portable transceivers and 114 monitor receivers are located at strategic locations across the Province to augment the system. The radio system logged a total of 6,408,747 messages in 1979.

During the year, the Telenet System, an intra-Force teletype network was used by the Force to handle 118,581 transactions pertaining to administrative and Provincial Alert messages.

The Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) is a Canada-wide computer facility providing a means of accessing police information and as a means of communicating between police agencies. In Ontario, OPP transactions account for 50 per cent of the total CPIC transactions.

The Police Automated Registration Information System (PARIS) and a manual system, both housed at OPP General Headquarters, are available to police agencies throughout Canada to access the Ministry of Transportation and Communication computer data banks for vehicle and driver information. During the year, the PARIS system was updated with higher speed transmission lines to handle a dramatic increase in the number of enquiries which at times exceed 1,000 an hour.

The evaluation, purchase and maintenance of Force radar equipment is the responsibility of this Section. During 1979, twenty-six new units were purchased for a total of 188 units.

Communications System Development Group

The Communication System Development study continued into 1979. The latest proposal is being evaluated from a technical, operational and economic viewpoint.

Quartermaster Stores Branch

Quartermaster (QM) Stores procure, stock and distribute uniforms and equipment to members of the Force, the Ontario Government Protective Service, Auxiliary Police and special constables assigned to Indian Policing. This Branch also maintains a repository of seized offensive weapons.

During the year, the responsibility for supplying stationery and office supplies was transferred from the Force to the Ministry of Government Services.

Transport Branch

The Transport activity is responsible for providing and maintaining mobile and related equipment to meet the transportation needs of the Force.

In 1979, the Force operated 2,085 transport units that included automobiles, trucks, buses, snow vehicles, motorcycles, watercraft and aircraft. The motor vehicles travelled 93,364,329 kilometers during the year, our marine and snow equipment logged 23,500 hours, our fixed wing aircraft logged 1,416 hours and our helicopters logged 1,443 hours.

The acquisition of vehicles on a tender basis, and the subsequent disposal of them is the responsibility of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications.

Community Services Branch

The objectives of the Branch are to present programmes designed to create public interest in safety and crime prevention, to promote respect for law and authority and to present a true image of the police function.

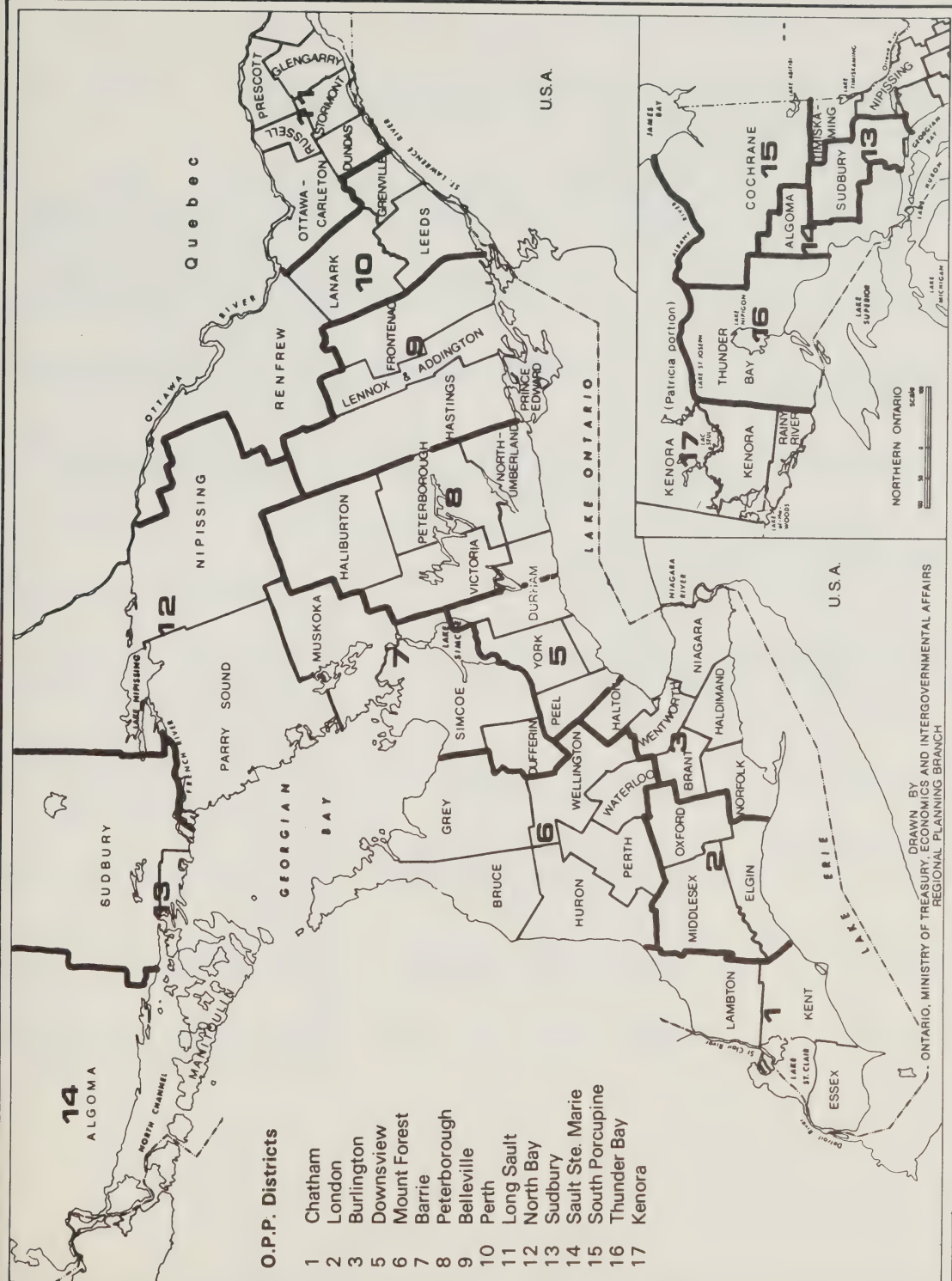
During 1979, Community Services personnel throughout Ontario had personal contact with 871,041 people. This figure does not include the general public who visited the many OPP static displays at fall fairs, shopping plazas and career expositions to name but a few.

This function is also responsible for the administrative processing of all complaints against members of the Force and complaints regarding policing services. The operation of the "Commissioner's Citation Programme" is another area of responsibility. This programme is a vehicle whereby members of the general public can be recognized for their services or assistance to not only the police but to the public at large.

Honours and Awards

Twenty Commissioner's Citations were awarded to private individuals or associations. Twenty years of service with the Force is recognized by presentation of the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal; forty-nine members passed the 20 year milestone in their careers. Six civilian employees received the recognition of service award.

O.P.P. Districts



Appendix B

OPP Districts, Jurisdictions, Detachments

DISTRICT	JURISDICTION	DETACHMENTS
No. 1 Chatham	Counties of Essex, Lambton and Kent	Chatham, Belle River(M), Blenheim(M), Essex, Forest, Gosfield South Twp.(M), Grand Bend(S), Malden Twp.(M), Merlin, Petrolia, Pelee Island(S), Pinery Park, Ridgetown, Ridgetown(M), Rondeau Provincial Park(S), Sombra, Tecumseh(M), Wallaceburg, Wheatley(M).
No. 2 London	Counties of Elgin, Middlesex and Oxford	London, Dutton, Glencoe, Lucan, Parkhill, Port Burwell, St. Thomas, Strathroy, Tillsonburg, Woodstock.
No. 3 Burlington	Regional Municipalities of Hamilton-Wentworth, Halton, Niagara, Haldimand-Norfolk and the County of Brant	Burlington, Brantford, Brantford Twp.(M), Long Point Provincial Park(S), Milton, Simcoe, Waterdown, Norfolk, Niagara Falls, Cayuga, St. Catharines, Welland.
No. 4 Niagara Falls closed effective December 31, 1977.		
No. 5 Downsview	Regional Municipalities of York, Peel, and part of Durham	Downsview, Brechin, Oak Ridges, Port Credit, Sibbald Point Provincial Park(S), Snelgrove, Whitby.
No. 6 Mount Forest	Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Counties of Bruce, Grey, Huron, Perth and Wellington	Mount Forest, Exeter, Goderich, Guelph, Kincardine, Kitchener, Lion's Head, Listowel, Markdale, Meaford, Owen Sound, Sauble Beach(S), Seaforth, Sebringville, Tobermory(S), Walkerton, Wiarton, Wingham.
No. 7 Barrie	Regional Municipality of Muskoka, Counties of Dufferin and Simcoe	Barrie, Alliston, Bala, Bracebridge, Bradford, Elmvale, Huntsville, Midland, Orillia, Shelburne, Stayner, Wasaga Beach.
No. 8 Peterborough	Part of the Regional Municipality of Durham, Counties of Northumberland, Peterborough, Victoria and Haliburton	Peterborough, Apsley, Brighton, Campbellford, Campbellford(M), Cobocok, Cobourg, Lindsay, Millbrook, Minden, Newcastle.
No. 9 Belleville	Counties of Frontenac, Prince Edward, Hastings and Lennox and Addington	Belleville, Amherstview, Bancroft, Kaladar, Kingston, Madoc, Napanee, Picton, Sharbot Lake.
No. 10 Perth	Counties of Grenville, Lanark, Leeds and Renfrew	Perth, Almonte(M), Brockville, Gananoque, Kemptville, Killaloe, Pembroke, Prescott, Renfrew, Rolphton, Westport, Whitney.

No. 11 Long Sault	Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, Counties of Dundas, Glengarry, Prescott, Russell and Stormont	Long Sault, Casselman, Hawkesbury, Lancaster, Manotick, Maxville, Morrisburg, Ottawa, Rockcliffe Park(M), Rockland, West Carleton, Winchester.
No. 12 North Bay	Territorial District of Parry Sound, Nipissing and Timiskaming	North Bay, Burk's Falls, Elk Lake, Englehart, Haileybury, Kirkland Lake, Mattawa, McGarry Twp.(M), Parry Sound, Powassan, Still River, Sturgeon Falls, Temagami, Virginiatown.
No. 13 Sudbury	Regional Municipality of Sudbury, Territorial Districts of Sudbury and Manitoulin Island	Sudbury, Chapleau, Dowling, Espanola, Foloyet, Gogama, Gore Bay, Killarney, Little Current, Manitowaning, Mindemoya, Noelville, Warren.
No. 14 Sault Ste. Marie	Territorial District of Algoma	Sault Ste. Marie, Blind River, Dubreuilville, Elliot Lake, Hornepayne, Spanish, Thessalon, Wawa, White River.
No. 15 South Porcupine	Territorial District of Cochrane	South Porcupine, Cochrane, Hearst, Iroquois Falls, Kapuskasing, Matheson, Moosonee, Smooth Rock Falls.
No. 16 Thunder Bay	Territorial District of Thunder Bay	Thunder Bay, Armstrong, Beardmore, Geraldton, Kakabeka Falls, Longlac, Manitouwadge, Marathon, Nakina, Nipigon, Schreiber, Shabaqua, Upsala.
No. 17 Kenora	Territorial Districts of Kenora and Rainy River	Kenora, Atikokan, Central Patricia, Dryden, Ear Falls, Emo, Grassy Narrows, Ignace, Minaki, Nestor Falls, Rainy River, Red Lake, Sioux Lookout, Sioux Narrows, Vermilion Bay. Shoal Lake and Islington sub-detachments.

(S) indicates a summer detachment.

(M) indicates a municipal detachment.

Appendix C

Crime and Traffic Occurrences Summary

	Actual Occurrences		
	1978	1979	% Change
Crimes Against Persons	7,729	7,331	-5.1
Murder, Manslaughter, Infanticide	37	40	+8.1
Attempted Murder	44	35	-20.5
Other Crimes Against Persons	7,648	7,256	-5.1
Crimes Against Property	64,752	69,324	+7.1
Fraud	3,212	3,748	+16.7
Theft of Motor Vehicle	3,282	3,414	+4.0
Breaking and Entering	16,930	17,109	+1.1
Thefts	24,731	27,063	+9.4
Have Stolen Goods	1,044	1,213	+16.2
Wilful Damage*	15,553	16,777	+7.9
Other Criminal Code (Non-traffic)	13,819	14,378	+4.0
Total	86,300	91,033	+5.5
Clearance Rate	41.8	41.1	

	Accidents		
	1978	1979	% Change
Total Highway Accidents	74,755	78,585	+5.1
Fatal Accidents	775	795	+2.6
Personal Injury Accidents	19,850	20,982	+5.7

* In previous reports this category was classified under "Other Criminal Code (Non-traffic)."

Appendix D

Criminal Offences (Non-Traffic) Reported (By District)

Offence	1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Homicide	4	5	1	1	6	4	4	2	—	—	4	2	4	1	2	8	48
Attempted Murder	4	2	4	1	—	3	4	5	2	—	2	3	—	1	2	6	39
Sex Offences	70	58	42	21	63	97	84	68	42	79	57	25	29	26	32	41	834
Assaults	748	476	396	109	513	990	496	639	462	422	532	301	242	345	450	853	7974
Robbery	37	14	29	3	15	27	15	33	14	38	13	5	10	11	9	14	287
Breaking & Entering	1822	991	1149	338	1641	2800	1880	1592	1366	1577	1543	637	683	517	514	1043	20093
Theft Motor Vehicle	520	364	319	68	376	510	317	325	264	383	262	125	132	163	158	198	4484
Theft Over \$200	913	513	402	148	818	1028	717	637	485	684	492	208	260	232	339	485	8361
Theft Under \$200	2225	1373	1230	437	2072	3399	1715	2232	1388	1708	1378	568	611	690	705	1058	22789
Have Stolen Goods	82	87	84	11	84	197	71	120	56	121	105	40	43	34	74	68	1277
Frauds	438	298	348	100	454	673	249	446	268	370	304	135	110	142	131	142	4608
Prostitution	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Gaming & Betting	2	3	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	4	—	—	1	—	—	15
Offensive Weapons	135	66	81	16	60	214	88	98	81	96	138	67	45	65	67	133	1450
Other	3782	2288	2648	847	3267	4686	2338	2711	2038	2699	2280	1040	883	1178	1146	1913	35744
Total	10782	6538	6735	2102	9369	14629	7979	8908	6466	8178	7115	3156	3052	3406	3629	5962	108006

Criminal Offences (Traffic) Reported (By District)

Criminal Negligence																	
—Cause Death	3	—	5	5	1	7	1	3	—	5	3	—	1	—	2	1	37
—Bodily Harm	2	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	17
—Operating Motor Vehicle	2	13	7	11	9	17	7	9	2	11	4	—	2	1	1	—	96
Fail to Remain	159	92	188	433	242	312	197	157	131	166	107	77	51	78	69	69	2528
Dangerous Driving	45	38	110	99	72	85	59	57	35	48	27	43	32	21	20	21	814
Refusing Breathalyzer	53	43	96	150	83	140	63	73	90	90	40	44	23	18	49	32	1087
Over 80 mgs. Alcohol or Driving While Impaired	669	549	855	1578	803	1383	696	916	630	791	447	553	288	313	450	432	11353
Driving While Disqualified	276	254	532	521	361	524	253	253	245	222	149	149	147	74	151	100	4211
Total	1209	989	1794	2798	1571	2469	1277	1468	1133	1343	777	866	544	505	742	656	20143

Appendix E

Criminal Offences (Non-Traffic) Actual (By District)

Offence	1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Homicide	3	5	1	1	3	2	4	2	—	—	4	2	4	1	1	7	40
Attempted Murder	4	2	4	1	—	3	3	4	2	—	2	3	—	1	2	4	35
Sex Offences	54	44	23	14	48	71	57	42	29	54	47	19	21	19	21	30	593
Assaults	646	413	303	97	415	800	381	496	407	324	408	238	202	289	382	663	6464
Robbery	26	12	21	2	11	18	9	25	10	19	8	4	9	11	6	8	199
Breaking & Entering	1569	869	901	304	1333	2368	1626	1358	1225	1236	1305	566	604	457	457	931	17109
Theft Motor Vehicle	407	302	237	47	267	386	243	257	198	310	190	87	107	126	111	139	3414
Theft Over \$200	845	467	339	127	707	884	594	538	410	589	381	173	221	184	288	400	7147
Theft Under \$200	2021	1222	1086	396	1803	2991	1489	1958	1218	1508	1156	491	513	567	587	910	19916
Have Stolen Goods	79	86	79	11	75	187	67	119	55	113	95	38	42	33	70	64	1213
Frauds	396	264	293	82	360	514	154	356	220	310	249	115	92	112	111	120	3748
Prostitution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Gaming & Betting	2	2	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	12
Offensive Weapons	105	51	53	14	41	171	69	80	64	70	97	53	27	51	55	111	1112
Other	3290	2025	2212	759	2681	3713	1978	2241	1744	2296	1713	886	763	1061	1015	1653	30030
Total	9447	5764	5554	1856	7744	12108	6675	7476	5582	6830	5659	2675	2605	2912	3106	5040	91033

Criminal Offences (Traffic) Actual (By District)

Criminal Negligence																	
—Cause Death	3	—	5	5	1	7	1	3	—	5	3	—	1	—	2	1	37
—Bodily Harm	2	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	17
—Operating Motor Vehicle	2	13	7	11	9	17	7	9	2	11	4	—	2	1	1	—	96
Fail to Remain	149	89	184	430	226	293	177	142	119	156	94	71	42	72	64	67	2375
Dangerous Driving	45	38	110	99	72	85	59	57	35	48	27	43	32	21	20	21	814
Refusing Breathalyzer	53	43	96	150	83	140	63	73	90	90	40	44	23	18	49	32	1087
Over 80 mgs. Alcohol or Driving While Impaired	669	549	855	1578	803	1383	696	916	630	791	447	553	288	313	450	432	11353
Driving While Disqualified	276	254	532	521	361	524	253	253	245	222	149	149	147	74	151	100	4211
Total	1199	986	1790	2795	1555	2450	1257	1453	1121	1333	764	860	535	499	737	654	19990

Appendix F

Criminal Offences (Non-Traffic) Cleared (By District)

Offence	1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Homicide	3	4	1	1	4	3	4	2	—	—	4	2	4	1	3	7	43
Attempted Murder	4	2	3	1	—	3	3	3	2	—	2	3	—	1	2	4	33
Sex Offences	35	30	20	13	38	43	48	33	26	46	32	17	18	17	17	25	458
Assaults	542	386	261	88	382	661	324	431	361	269	374	222	182	279	360	608	5730
Robbery	10	5	11	1	5	7	7	17	6	9	8	3	4	5	4	6	108
Breaking & Entering	320	337	193	92	443	549	408	293	301	361	297	211	120	189	193	380	4687
Theft Motor Vehicle	98	124	53	20	119	140	109	105	84	116	82	52	52	61	57	94	1366
Theft Over \$200	80	83	39	14	100	117	83	72	61	110	81	30	34	38	41	97	1080
Theft Under \$200	416	330	210	73	489	965	288	490	212	296	330	133	123	200	184	266	5005
Have Stolen Goods	76	91	78	11	79	167	68	117	57	108	91	38	42	34	69	64	1190
Frauds	290	221	256	62	303	352	83	247	187	301	161	95	58	91	92	90	2889
Prostitution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gaming & Betting	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	6
Offensive Weapons	78	43	46	16	38	142	56	75	55	57	76	50	23	48	49	98	950
Other	1138	906	992	467	1110	1735	777	1088	743	996	845	576	351	701	584	877	13886
Total	3090	2564	2164	860	3110	4884	2258	2973	2095	2669	2385	1432	1011	1665	1655	2616	37431

Criminal Offences (Traffic) Cleared (By District)

Criminal Negligence																	
—Cause Death	3	—	5	5	1	7	1	3	—	5	3	—	1	—	2	1	37
—Bodily Harm	2	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	17
—Operating Motor Vehicle	2	13	7	11	9	17	7	9	2	11	4	—	2	1	1	—	96
Fail to Remain	31	36	41	110	65	84	60	34	37	35	25	12	13	26	28	17	654
Dangerous Driving	45	38	110	99	72	85	59	57	35	48	27	43	32	21	20	21	814
Refusing Breathalyzer	53	43	96	150	83	140	63	73	90	90	40	44	23	18	49	32	1087
Over 80 mgs. Alcohol or																	
Driving While Impaired	669	549	855	1578	803	1383	696	916	630	791	447	553	288	313	450	432	11353
Driving While																	
Disqualified	276	254	532	521	361	524	253	253	245	222	149	149	147	74	151	100	4211
Total	1081	933	1647	2475	1394	2241	1140	1345	1039	1212	695	801	506	453	701	604	18269

Appendix G

Other Offences (Non-Traffic) Reported (By District)

Offence	1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Heroin	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	5
Cocaine	1	1	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	9
Other Drugs	9	5	4	4	3	39	4	5	5	13	10	2	—	3	4	5	115
Cannabis	351	127	76	33	162	515	128	135	75	82	110	66	58	94	89	108	2209
Controlled Drugs Trafficking	1	—	—	2	1	7	—	1	1	4	1	—	1	—	—	1	20
Restricted Drugs	19	4	2	2	5	17	9	3	1	3	6	4	3	2	5	1	86
Other Fed. Statutes	350	37	61	24	63	576	1321	152	57	66	144	395	36	204	261	1373	5120
Provincial Statutes	6972	4257	4325	2760	6042	8980	3840	3763	3272	2213	2417	1714	1148	1768	2936	3734	60141
Municipal By-Laws	330	—	13	—	1	15	19	—	24	9	10	—	—	2	—	7	430
Total	8033	4431	4481	2825	6281	10153	5322	4059	3435	2391	2698	2181	1246	2073	3296	5230	68135

Other Offences (Non-Traffic) Actual (By District)

Heroin	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
Cocaine	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	6
Other Drugs	7	5	2	4	3	35	2	2	5	10	7	1	—	2	2	3	90
Cannabis	340	118	62	31	156	478	112	117	68	73	84	47	49	75	79	98	1987
Controlled Drugs Trafficking	1	—	—	2	1	7	—	—	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	18
Restricted Drugs	18	4	2	2	5	17	7	3	1	1	5	3	2	2	5	1	78
Other Fed. Statutes	348	35	57	24	52	557	1311	149	51	59	130	386	33	203	253	1323	4971
Provincial Statutes	6770	4120	4064	2723	5785	8550	3612	3544	3120	2052	2132	1628	1106	1679	2819	3564	57268
Municipal By-Laws	293	—	9	—	—	11	13	—	23	9	9	—	—	2	—	6	375
Total	7777	4283	4196	2786	6004	9658	5058	3815	3269	2209	2368	2065	1190	1963	3159	4997	64797

Other Offences (Non-Traffic) Cleared (By District)

Heroin	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cocaine	—	1	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	6
Other Drugs	5	6	2	4	3	33	2	2	4	9	7	1	—	2	2	2	84
Cannabis	335	115	59	31	152	468	105	112	64	67	61	43	42	74	74	91	1893
Controlled Drugs Trafficking	1	—	—	2	1	5	—	—	1	4	1	—	—	—	—	1	16
Restricted Drugs	17	4	2	2	5	17	7	3	1	1	4	2	1	2	4	1	73
Other Fed. Statutes	344	32	52	18	44	547	1302	149	43	56	109	387	29	202	253	1315	4882
Provincial Statutes	6620	4065	3962	2713	5700	8289	3498	3442	3020	1990	1975	1602	1073	1668	2786	3482	55885
Municipal By-Laws	243	—	4	—	—	11	13	—	19	9	9	—	—	2	—	5	315
Total	7565	4223	4081	2770	5907	9371	4928	3708	3152	2137	2166	2035	1145	1950	3119	4898	63155

Appendix H

Persons Charged 1979

Criminal Code (Non-Traffic)			Juveniles (Under 16)	Adults	Criminal Code (Traffic)		
Murder			2	40	Criminal Negligence		
Manslaughter			—	3	—Causing Death		
Infanticide			—	—	—Causing Bodily Harm		
Attempted Murder			—	32	—Operating Motor Vehicle		
Rape			—	72	Fail to Remain		
Other Sex Offences			16	183	Dangerous Driving		
Assaults (Not Indecent)			75	2000	Fail to Provide Breath Sample		
Robbery			20	157	Excess of 80 mgs of Alcohol in		
Breaking & Entering			1592	3627	Blood and Drive While		
Theft Motor Vehicle			310	964	Ability Impaired		
Theft—over \$200			143	787	Drive While Disqualified		
Theft—\$200 & Under			567	2688	Total		
Have Stolen Goods			113	1058			
Frauds			17	1335	Other Offences		
Prostitution			—	—	Highway Traffic Act		
Gaming & Betting			—	4	Liquor Acts		
Offensive Weapons			15	684	Other Ontario Statutes		
Other Criminal Code Offences					Federal Statutes		
(Non-Traffic)			596	7823	Municipal By-Laws		
Total			3466	21457	Total		

Appendix I

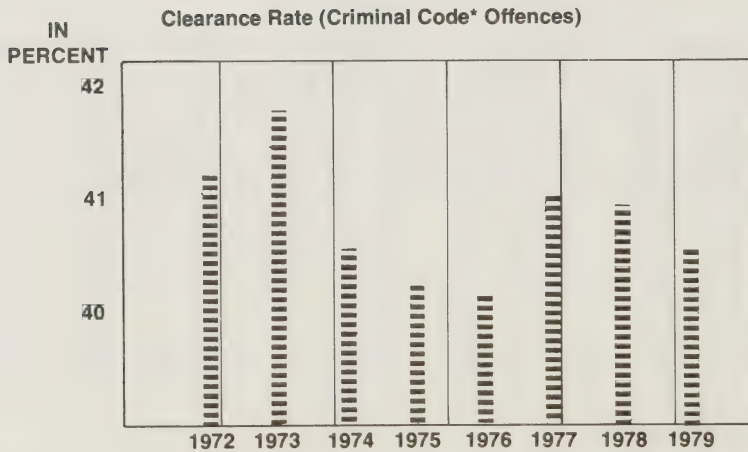
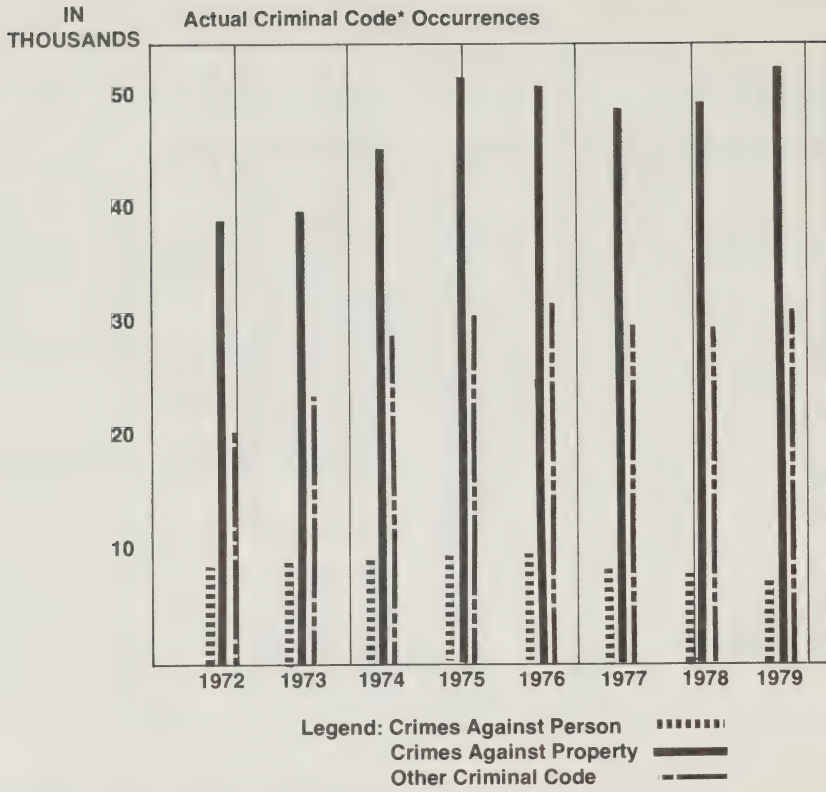
Motor Vehicle Accident Statistics—Monthly and Yearly Comparison (OPP Jurisdiction)
1977 1978 1979
On Highways

Month	M.V. Accidents			Fatal Accidents			Persons Killed			Injury Accidents			Persons Injured		
	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979	1977	1978	1979
Jan.	8514	8341	7989	42	40	64	46	46	80	1923	1644	1664	3078	2560	2670
Feb.	5932	5008	6275	36	43	39	42	51	55	1231	1134	1383	2076	1782	2148
March	4880	5005	4928	53	24	48	63	26	72	1170	1158	1154	1883	1909	1836
April	4196	4015	5351	43	46	52	45	50	67	1225	1090	1366	2027	1698	2200
May	5103	5216	5278	64	60	51	73	67	57	1619	1529	1538	2625	2543	2483
June	5728	5844	6415	82	84	81	100	94	103	1829	1801	1909	2965	2926	2967
July	6956	6946	7039	88	106	66	111	127	84	2295	2194	2163	3903	3867	3618
Aug.	6738	6762	7036	95	98	98	116	119	120	2064	2119	2178	3491	3544	3661
Sept.	5977	6308	6084	62	77	76	77	97	89	1780	1942	1885	2954	3190	3149
Oct.	6122	5960	6568	77	77	60	96	96	74	1640	1665	1814	2629	2690	2925
Nov.	7321	7001	7152	60	64	71	70	82	79	1747	1752	1922	2764	2665	2985
Dec.	8379	8349	8470	65	56	89	79	68	109	1696	1822	2006	2685	2914	3131
TOTALS	75846	74755	78585	767	775	795	918	923	989	20219	19850	20982	33080	32288	33773
%Change*	+3.2	-1.4	+5.1	-5.8	+1.0	+2.6	-9.3	+0.5	+7.1	+7.6	-1.8	+5.7	+11.4	-2.4	+4.6

* Percent Change Over Previous Year.

**CRIME
OPP JURISDICTION
1972-1979**

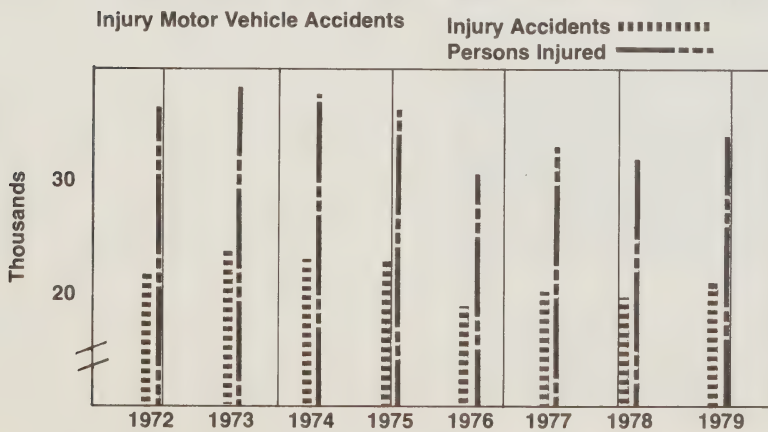
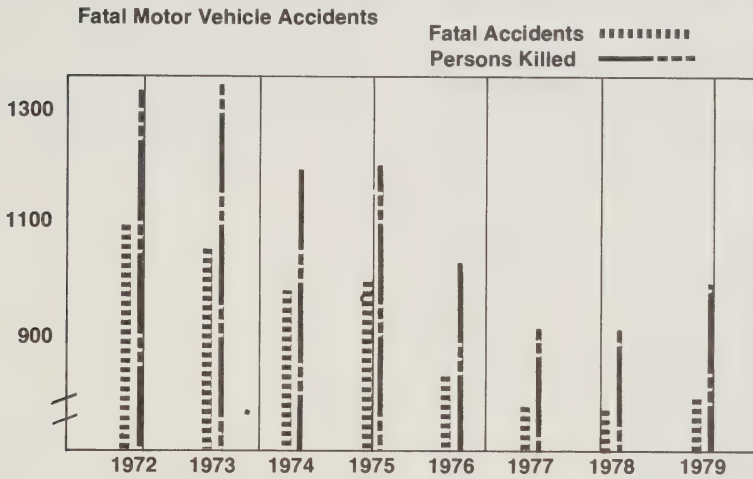
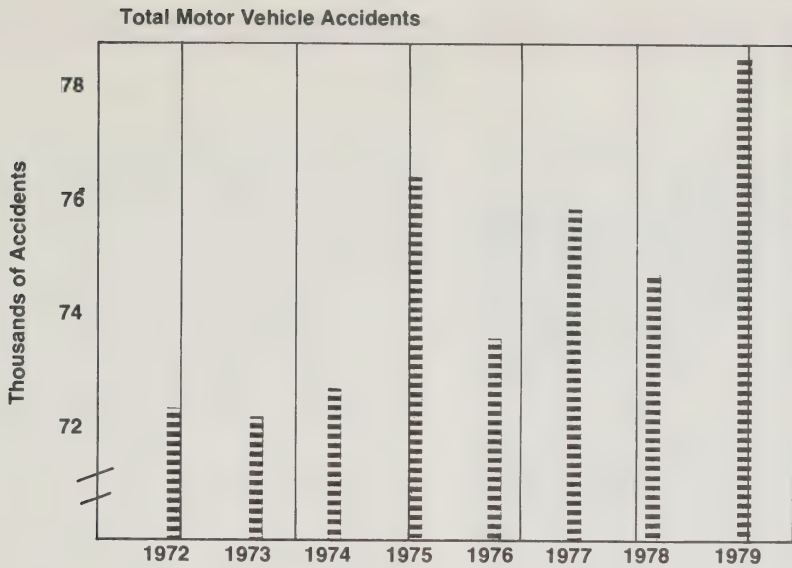
Appendix J



* Non-Traffic

**MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT INVESTIGATIONS*
OPP JURISDICTION 1972-1979**

Appendix K



* Excludes Private Property

Ontario Police Arbitration Commission

R. F. Egan, Chairman

A. Perik, Administration Officer

The Ontario Police Arbitration Commission, administered by the Ministry of the Solicitor General, has general responsibility for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the police arbitration system and making recommendations for its improvement. The Arbitration Commission continued to offer assistance to municipalities and municipal forces in their negotiations during 1979.

The Arbitration Commission is a five member body that administers the arbitration process between municipalities and municipal police forces throughout Ontario. Under the Police Amendment Act, 1972, all arbitrations are conducted by a single arbitrator. It is the aim of the Arbitration Commission to provide competent arbitrators for speedy and professional contract bargaining and arbitration. The Arbitration Commission maintains register of qualified part-time arbitrators available for designation by the Minister, and it is the objective of the Arbitration Commission to promote more harmonious police contract bargaining and arbitration.

The names of the part-time arbitrators on the register in 1979 are:

Mr. George W. Adams
Dr. A. P. Aggarwal
Professor Peter G. Barton
Mr. Kevin M. Burkett
Ms. G. G. Brent
Professor Richard H. McLaren
Ms. Maureen K. Saltman
Professor Joseph W. Samuels
Professor Kenneth P. Swan
Mr. Martin Teplitsky
Professor Bruce Welling

All appointments to the register of arbitrators have been for one year renewable periods.

The Chairman of the Arbitration Commission is Mr. Rory F. Egan. The other members of the Arbitration Commission are His Honour Judge Philip G. Givens, Mr. L. Langlois and Mr. J. L. McIntyre. The Commission was saddened with the passing of Mr. D. Latten who served on the Commission from 1973 until 1979. Mr. Latten was until the time of his death, Administrator of the Police Association of Ontario, as well as Executive Officer of the Canadian Police Association.

Other than the Chairman, two members of the Arbitration Commission represent municipal police governing bodies, and two members represent police forces. All five members of the Arbitration Commission are appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

The Arbitration Commission does not in any way influence the parties in their actual negotiations. It has no specific responsibilities in the operation of the actual negotiations, and it has no specific responsibilities in the operation of the actual conciliation process. During the conciliation and arbitration process, however, the Commission may be called upon to assist the parties in their efforts to reach an agreement by making available material and various experts knowledgeable in employee/employer relations. As well, the Commission monitors and evaluates the general effectiveness of the police bargaining system and makes recommendations for its improvement.

If during their agreement to renew a collective agreement either party to the negotiations request the assistance of a conciliation officer, the Solicitor General may appoint one. The Arbitration Commission has arranged to have available to those requesting conciliation the valuable services of Mr. Victor E. Scott, the former Director of the Conciliation and Mediation Services of the Ministry of Labour for the Province of Ontario.

The following table is illustrative of the use of conciliation services as sought by the parties:

Alliston
Atikokan
Bradford
Brantford
Brockville
Chatham
Cobourg
Dresden
Durham
Goderich
Halimand-Norfolk
Halton Regional
Ingersoll
Innisfil
Marathon
Meaford
Mersea
Metropolitan Toronto
Midland
Mount Forest
New Liskeard
North Bay
Orangeville
Ottawa
Owen Sound
Penetanguishene
Petrolia
Picton
Red Rock
Sarnia
Sault Ste. Marie
Sturgeon Falls
Tilbury
Tillsonburg
Trenton

Mr. Scott was appointed to act as the conciliation officer in 35 conciliation hearings during 1979. It is interesting to note that of the 35 conciliation hearings he attended only 5 disputes went on to arbitration. This record clearly demonstrates that the conciliation process can be of invaluable help to parties who are seriously attempting to reach an agreement through collective bargaining.

The arbitrations processed through the Commission in 1979, are similarly listed below. When referring to "Rights" and "Interest" disputes, it should be remembered that "Rights" disputes refer to disputes that involve the interpretation of an existing agreement, whereas, "Interest" disputes involve settling the terms of a new agreement.

Arbitrations processed for the year 1979.

Place	Arbitrator	Date of award	Dispute
Sudbury	J. Samuels	Feb. 7, 1979	"Rights"
Halimand-Norfolk	G. Brent	Feb. 28, 1979	"Rights"
Metropolitan Toronto	G. Brent	March 6, 1979	"Rights"
Hamilton-Wentworth	P. Barton	April 12, 1979	Interest
Listowel	P. Barton	May 14, 1979	Interest
Fergus	J. Samuels	May 30, 1979	Interest
Kingston	P. Barton	June 18, 1979	Interest
Parry Sound	G. Brent	June 27, 1979	Interest
Cobourg	J. Samuels	July 5, 1979	"Rights"
Metropolitan Toronto	K. Swan	July 7, 1979	"Rights"
Niagara Regional	P. Barton	July 19, 1979	Interest
Hamilton-Wentworth	G. Adams	July 25, 1979	"Rights"
St. Thomas	J. Samuels	Aug. 13, 1979	Interest
Sudbury	J. Samuels	Aug. 22, 1979	"Rights"
Metropolitan Toronto	M. Teplitsky	Aug. 30, 1979	"Rights"
Belleville	P. Barton	Sept. 6, 1979	Interest
Dresden	G. Brent	Sept. 26, 1979	Interest
Durham Region	M. Teplitsky	Oct. 23, 1979	Interest
Trenton	G. Brent	Nov. 12, 1979	Interest
Anderdon	A. Aggarwal	Nov. 9, 1979	Interest
Brantford	R. McLaren	Nov. 13, 1979	"Rights"
Sarnia Township	B. Welling	Dec. 11, 1979	"Rights"

The administrative arrangements for the arbitration hearings are made by the Arbitration Commission. Other duties and functions that have been carried out by the Commission include the establishment of forms to be used by the parties whenever they require arbitration or conciliation services as well as prescribing procedures for conducting arbitration hearings.

Some significant arbitration decisions during the year are described below in abridged form.

Some Determinations of Importance in Rights Disputes

The list of ranks set out in O.Reg. 780/73 is exclusive and thus the law does not allow the rank of "Sergeant 2nd Grade"

Re: The Cobourg Police Association and The Corporation of the Town of Cobourg (Samuels) July 5, 1979.

Where the collective agreement provides that candidates for promotion of relatively equal merit shall be promoted on the basis of seniority, in the event of a grievance, the onus is upon the Association to establish a "prima facie" case that the officers involved were of relatively equal merit. The onus then shifts to the Board to demonstrate that its decision was reasonable and that the candidates were not of relatively equal merit. Methods of evaluating merit are discussed.

Re: Sudbury Regional Police Association and The Sudbury Regional Board of Commissioners of Police (Samuels) February 7, 1979 and August 22, 1979.

An arbitrator does not have jurisdiction to determine any dispute relating to an article in the collective agreement which provides for the re-imbursement of legal fees to any officer who is acquitted of any prosecution arising from the execution of his duty. This is a question for the sole discretion of the Municipal Council under s. 24(6) of the Police Act and neither the Council or the Board can divest itself of this power through the collective bargaining process.

Re: The Haldiman-Norfolk Board of Commissioners of Police and The Haldiman-Norfolk Regional Police Association (Brent) February 28, 1979.

An arbitrator has jurisdiction to decide whether a probationary constable was discharged in contravention of a just cause clause in the collective agreement provided that the Board has not proceeded to discipline the grievor under O.Reg. 680. Where the grievor was alleged to have been involved in a hotel beverage room fracas while off duty and subsequently lied to officers investigating the incident, the Board was held to have just cause for discharge.

Re: The Metropolitan Toronto Police Association and The Metropolitan Toronto Board of Commissioners of Police (Swan) July 7, 1979 and (Teplitsky) August 30, 1979.

Some Determinations of Importance in Interest Disputes.

(a) Salaries

The fact that one party to the arbitration proceedings withdraws a number of its requests before the date of the hearing is not a relevant consideration for the purposes of the arbitration.

Re: The Board of Commissioners of Police for the City of Kingston and The Kingston Police Association (Barton) June 18, 1979.

Generally, if a municipality is being asked to pay for substantial increases in pension benefits, salaries should reflect the additional costs being shouldered. Conversely, if salaries appear to be in need of any substantial adjustment to be brought back into line with comparable forces, then major pension improvements may not be justified in the same time frame.

Re: The Board of Police Commissioners for the Municipality of Trenton and The Trenton Police Association (Brent) November 12, 1979.

The ability of the municipality to pay is very important and thus, the arbitrator will refer to the amount of increase in provincial grants to the municipality as well as the increase in the municipal tax levy for that year (Note—but see Re: Anderdon, *infra*.)

Re: The Belleville Police and The Board of Commissioners of Police for the City of Belleville (Barton) September 6, 1979

The ability of a public sector employer to pay is irrelevant. The level of pay must be high enough to attract able and promising young people who will be able to withstand the lure of higher wages at less dangerous work in plants in the surrounding communities. The level of compensation must also be one that will maintain the highest possible morale and esprit de corps.

Re: The Corporation of The Township of Anderdon and The Anderdon Police Association (Aggarwal) November 9, 1979.

(b) Service Pay

The concept of service pay, being an attempt to recognize long and faithful service has become somewhat outmoded in recent years and should not be extended to civilian employees. With respect to uniform personnel, there are a number of other ways in the contract to recognize long and faithful service including annual vacations and promotions.

Re: The Niagara Regional Board of Commissioners of Police and The Niagara Regional Police Association (Barton) July 19, 1979.

(c) Re-imbursement of Legal Fees

Notwithstanding s. 352(67a) of the Municipal Act, s. 24(6) of the Police Act gives the Municipal Council exclusive authority to consider whether to re-imburse any police officer for legal fees suffered from a civil or criminal proceeding arising from the execution of his duty. Consequently, there exists no power in the local Board to protect its employees against such costs and the matter is not arbitrable.

Re: The Board of Commissioners of Police for Metropolitan Toronto and The Metropolitan Toronto Police Association (Samuels) September 7, 1979.

(d) Leave With Pay for Association Business

Entitlement to 5 days per annum off duty time with pay in order to attend Executive Board Meetings of the Police Association of Ontario is a common provision in police working agreements and is an inexpensive contribution to a harmonious working relationship.

Re: The Fergus Police Association and The Corporation of the Town of Fergus (Samuels) May 30, 1979.

(e) Shift Scheduling and Two Man Patrol Cars

During arbitration proceedings, a consensus was reached by the parties with respect to shift scheduling and two man patrol cars. A staff deployment committee was formed consisting of 3 members named by the Association and 3 members named by the Board. Meetings may be called by any member of the committee. Such meetings will consult on changes to shift schedule and deployment of officers, particularly in respect of 2 man patrol cars. The committee is to strive to reach a consensus and make recommendations which must be considered in good faith by the Chief of Police.

Re: Durham Regional Police Association and The Durham Regional Board of Commissioners of Police (Teplitsky) October 23, 1979.

(f) Medical Examinations

A request that each officer be required to undergo an annual medical examination was denied on the basis that no evidence was presented which indicated that a difficulty existed in determining the fitness of any particular employee, and further, that such a power to invade personal privacy and medical privilege should only be granted by the legislature.

Re: The Board of Commissioners of Police for The City of Kingston and The Kingston Police Association (Barton) June 18, 1979.

(g) Death Benefits

A request that the dependants of an officer who is killed on duty continue to receive the officer's normal salary was held not to be arbitrable since the matter is left exclusively for the discretion of the Municipal Council under s. 25 of the Police Act.

Re: The Board of Commissioners of Police for The City of Kingston and The Kingston Police Association (Barton) June 18, 1979.

(h) The Ambit of Consensual Agreements

Although an Interest Arbitrator is restricted to the ambit of s. 29(2) of the Police Act in fashioning a collective agreement, it was suggested that the parties themselves may bargain on any subject which is not expressly proscribed by law. This approach would prevent the artificiality of protracted and sterile debates about what is permitted to be bargained, when the real issue is what the parties are prepared to agree to.

Re: Metropolitan Toronto Police Association and The Metropolitan Toronto Board of Commissioners of Police (Swan) July 7, 1979.

Public Safety Division

Office of the Assistant Deputy Minister

F. L. Wilson, Q.C., Assistant Deputy Minister.

The fundamental concern of the Ministry's Public Safety Division is to devise methods of minimizing or eliminating hazards to persons or property.

Included in the division are the programs of the Fire Marshal, the Chief Coroner's Office, the Centre of Forensic Sciences, and Forensic Pathology.

The objectives of the Ministry's public safety programs are achieved by:

- promoting adequate standards for fire safety services, determining causes of fires, and reviewing the fire safety standards of building plans;
- determining causes of death in unnatural circumstances to help prevent or minimize any future loss of life;
- providing designated schools of anatomy with sufficient materials for teaching purposes.
- providing services and expertise in forensic pathology;
- using specialized and systematic analysis to present facts to the province's judicial system

Office of the Fire Marshal

J. R. Bateman, Fire Marshal
A. C. Williams, Deputy Fire Marshal
S. E. Oxenham, Assistant Fire Marshal

The objective of the organization is to assist in preventing or minimizing the loss of life and property from fire. The Fire Marshal of Ontario is responsible for co-ordinating, directing and advising on virtually every aspect of fire prevention, fire fighting and fire investigation as prescribed under The Fire Marshals Act and other provincial statutes.

A major function of the organization is the investigation of the causes of fire, but it is also engaged in supporting, encouraging and advising local governments and other groups devoted to fire service matters.

In carrying out its task, the Office depends on co-operation from all levels of government, from fire departments, industry, insurance companies, testing laboratories, and a host of other organizations with interests allied to fire prevention and protection.

The eight major functions provided by the staff of 109 include:

- Fire Investigation Services
- Statistical Services
- Technical Services
- Consulting Services
- Fire Advisory Services
- Ontario Fire College
- Public Information Services
- Administrative Services

Fire Investigation Services

The investigation into fires not only leads to criminal prosecutions, but also discloses weaknesses that may exist in fire prevention and protection measures. Public disclosure of investigation reports by the OFM often contain recommendations which local governments, fire departments, building designers and others can adopt to minimize fire hazards and resulting losses.

During 1979, 255 lectures were provided to Fire and Police Departments, the Insurance Industry and social groups on fire crime detection and arson investigation by members of the OFM staff.

A staff of specially trained investigators and engineers conduct investigations into suspected incendiary fires, losses of \$500,000 and over, fatal fires and gaseous explosions.

In 1979, investigations of 1,940 fires were completed by the OFM. This total compared to 1,960 in 1978 is a decrease of 1.02%. (This decrease can be contributed to spending more time on fire investigation training to fire and police departments)

The increase, by type of fire, in 1979 over 1978 was 4.50% for suspicious fires and a 15.68% decrease in fatal fires.

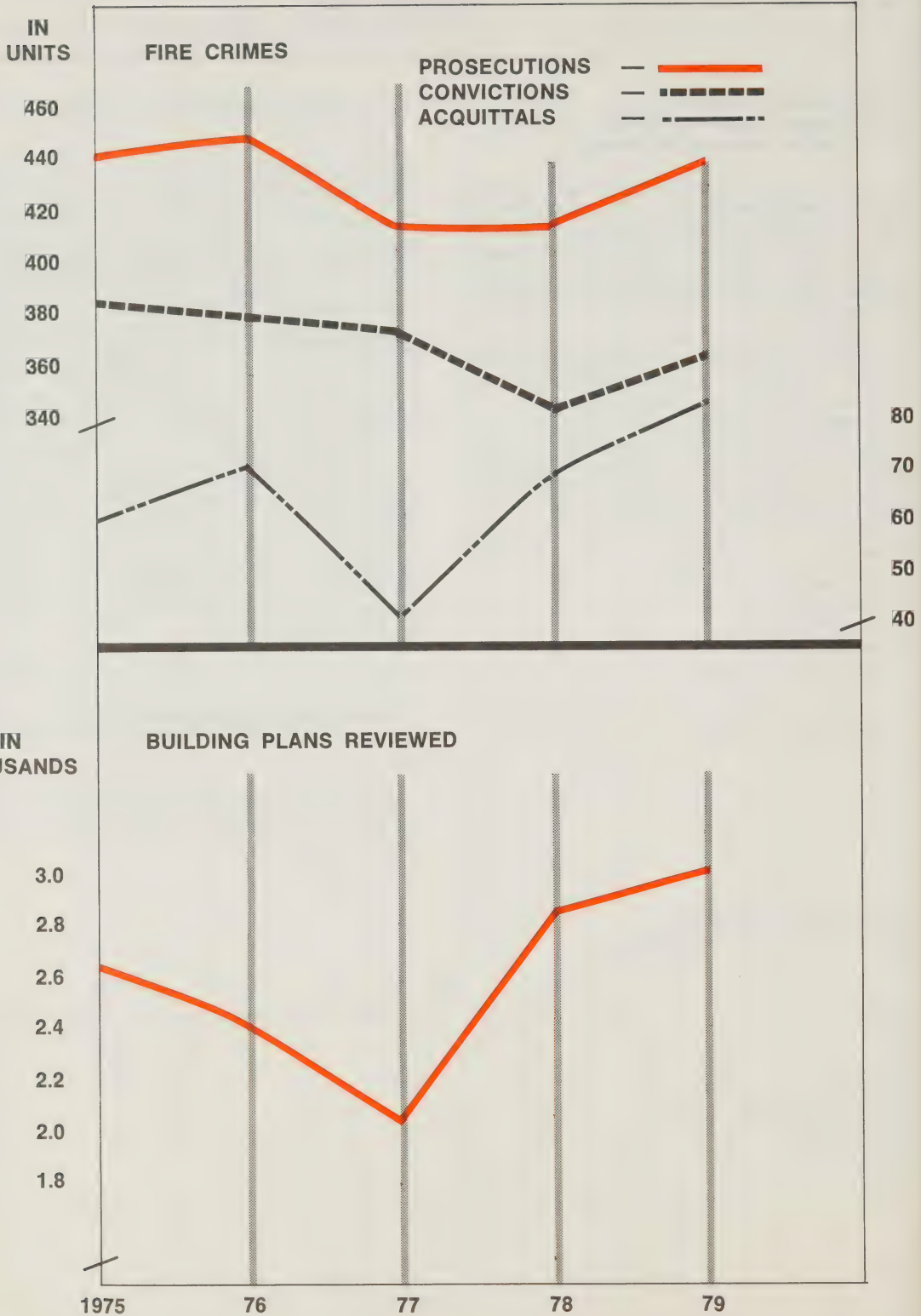
Compared to 1978, there were 36.17% more large loss fires and explosions investigated in 1979—47 to 64.

Of 1,720 suspicious fires investigated in 1979, 1,320 were found to be of incendiary origin, 109 were accidental, and 291 of undetermined cause. Criminal charges laid in 1979 totalled 581.

Fire Investigation Services Record of Fire Crime Prosecutions

Charge	1975		1976		1977		1978		1979		Pending
	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq.	
Arson	284	53	323	63	321	32	282	57	299	59	358
Attempted Arson	9	0	3	0	2	0	6	1	3	3	10
Conspiracy to Commit Arson	4	0	4	3	4	0	0	6	2	6	17
Negligently Causing Fire	2	0	6	1	13	2	4	0	6	0	3
Attempt to Defraud	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	1	5	0	4
Other Fire Crimes	83	7	39	3	29	6	50	4	45	14	56
TOTALS	382	60	378	70	371	40	342	69	360	82	448

OFFICE OF THE FIRE MARSHAL



OFFICE OF THE FIRE MARSHAL

IN
THOUSANDS

NUMBERS OF FIRES IN ONTARIO

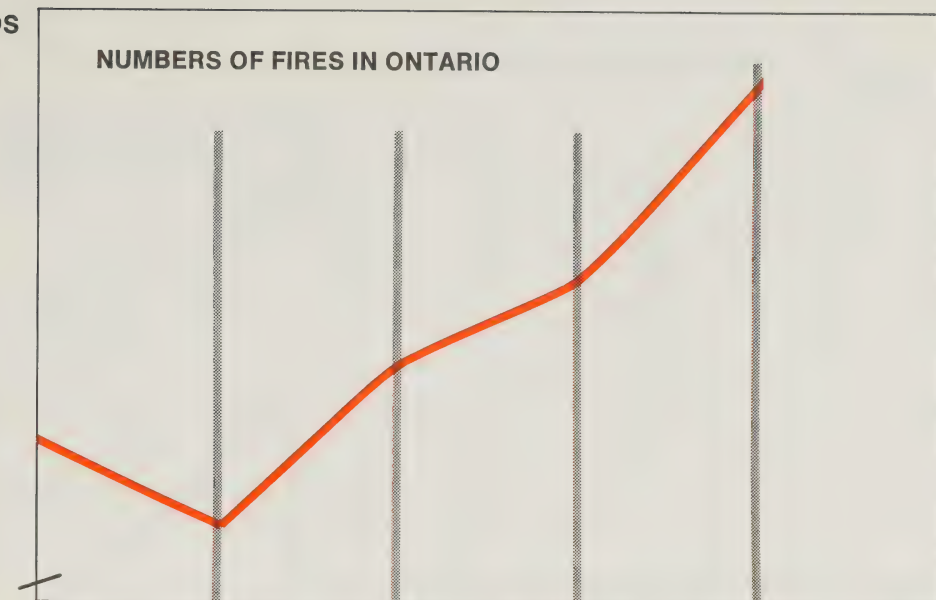
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26

25

24

23



IN
MILLIONS
\$

DOLLAR FIRE LOSS

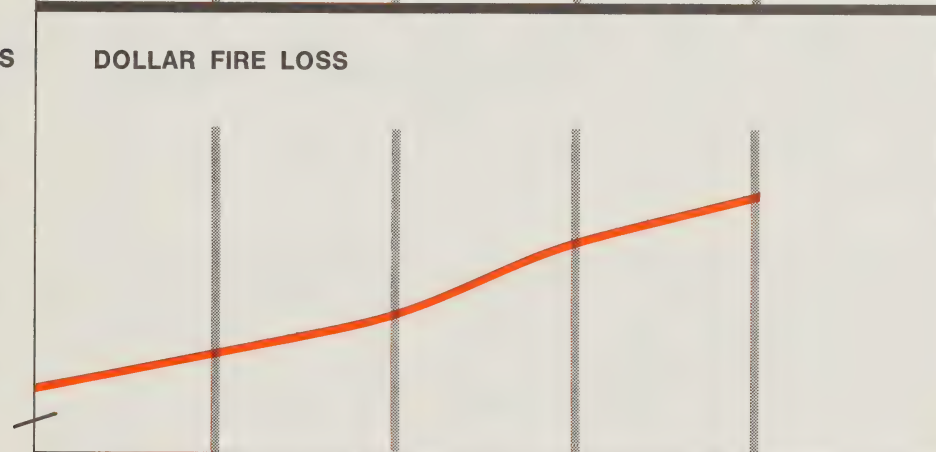
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200

180

160

140



IN
UNITS
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ONTARIO LOSS PER CAPITA

24

22

20

18

16



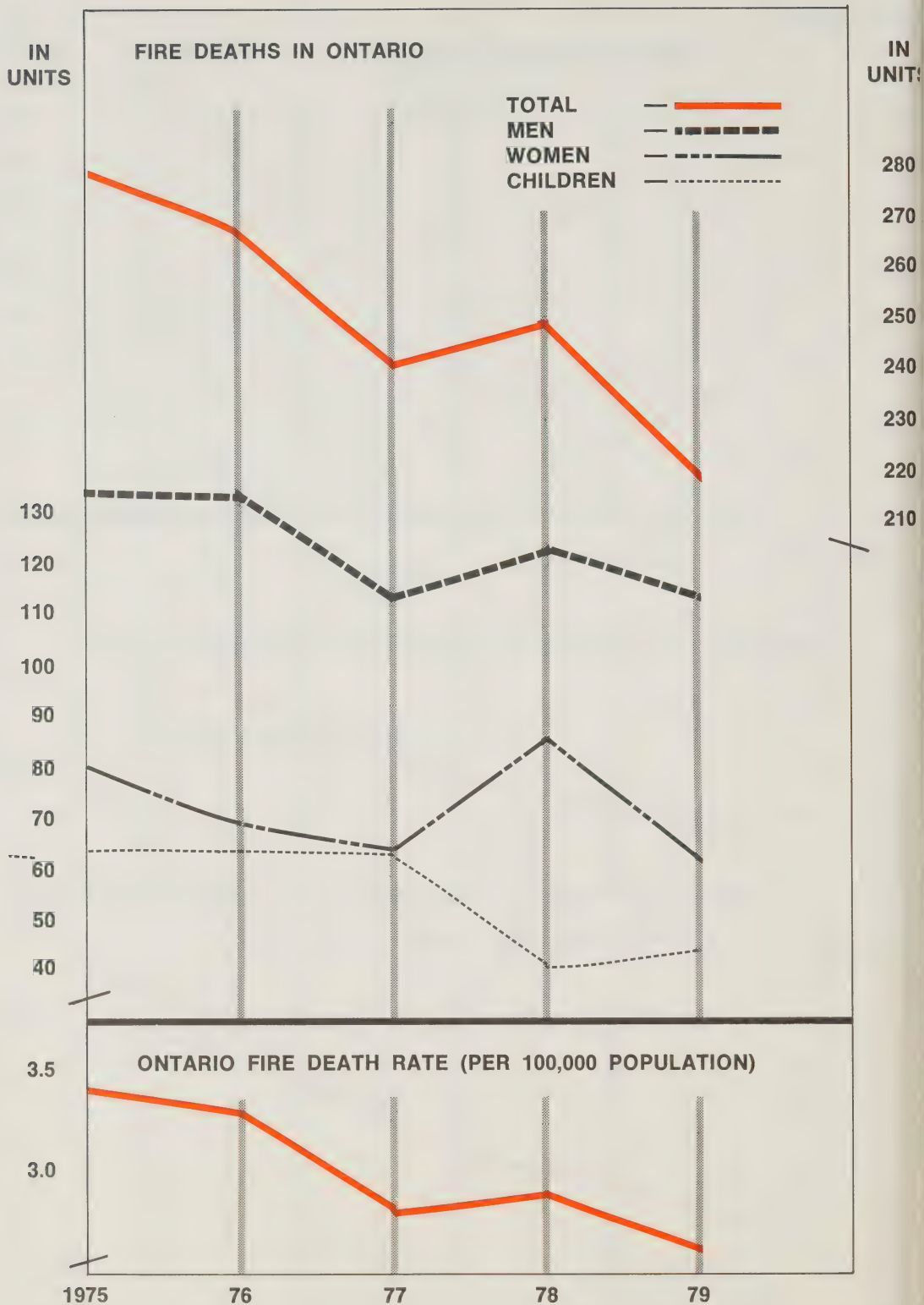
1975

76

77

78

79



Technical and Consulting Services Record of Building Plans Reviewed

Classification	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978
Schools	386	601	601	681	1,065
Hospitals	416	419	361	345	343
Community & Social Services	118	148	159	172	272
Universities & Colleges	124	84	102	80	150
Ontario Government Buildings	50	50	25	47	26
Hotels	1,016	1,351	1,206	667	1,004
Totals	2,092	2,653	2,454	1,992	2,860

Municipal Fire Prevention Inspections

Occupancies	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Assembly	25,718	25,297	29,306	25,013	26,174	28,295
Institutional	6,413	6,844	5,958	5,286	5,554	5,651
Residential	169,194	161,873	137,406	119,182	158,112	171,743
Business and Personal Service	20,581	21,534	23,718	19,446	24,289	24,979
Mercantile	42,697	38,723	40,845	30,887	31,255	31,634
Industrial	40,197	33,679	34,359	28,815	37,511	34,467
Totals	304,800	287,950	271,592	228,629	282,895	296,769

TECHNICAL SERVICES

The engineers of the staff, together with professional and technical members of the fire research group, perform a number of specialized services for ministries and provincial agencies which are reflected in the development of a safer environment for citizens of the Province. Included is providing technical support in solving fire service problems and determining possible fire cause and reasons for fire spread.

The OFM plays an important, continuing role in consumer protection. Laboratories that test building materials, fire protection devices and equipment, report results to the Office for review and approval prior to listing and labelling of the respective products. The OFM conducts its own product investigations when outside testing facilities are not available. Laboratories at the Ontario Fire College, at Gravenhurst, are utilized for such work. When the performance of fire safety characteristics of a product are found to be faulty, the manufacturer is advised of necessary improvements.

The Office carries out inspections of all new lightning rod installations, and checks some previously inspected installations. Installations approved this year (41.3%) are down, substantially from 1978. This is probably a result of the number of new installers who made minor errors of installations. Two Lightning Rod Inspectors inspected 342 new installations, of which 144 were approved. Seven installations were re-inspected, and all were approved.

The staff encourages municipal fire departments to minimize the chance of fire occurring in their communities by making fire prevention inspections and advising what corrective measures are needed where hazards are found. In 1979, of the 597 fire departments in the Province, 263 reported they made 296,769 inspections.

Compared with 1978, there was a 3.9% increase in the number of departments reporting on their fire prevention program, and a 4.9% increase in the number of fire prevention inspections conducted.

Hotels which are required to be licensed under The Tourism Act and not licensed by The Liquor Licence Board of Ontario, are inspected by the Office of the Fire Marshal for compliance with The Hotel Fire Safety Act 1971 and Regulation 366/71. In 1979, visits to hotels to conduct inspections, follow-up to inspections, or advisory, totalled 1,227. 409 Notices of non-compliance Work Orders were issued in 1979. Fifteen hotel owners were charged with 35 offences, five owners were convicted on 12 counts, with one mandatory and one voluntary closure; one case was dismissed and seven cases are before the courts.

CONSULTING SERVICES

The role of Consulting Services is to advise ministries and provincial agencies on matters relating to building design and construction, which is reflected in the development of a safer environment for citizens of the Province. This is achieved by utilizing professional engineers on staff specialized in the area of fire protection.

Plans for the construction, renovation or alteration of buildings proposed by ministries or provincial agencies are subjected to detailed examination by the staff engineers. Architects, engineers and designers consult with staff members to achieve the most effective and economical designs within Building and Fire Code constraints, to ensure that structures are afforded an environment for their occupants which is as fire-safe as possible.

These structures include provincial buildings, schools, hospitals, nursing homes, homes for the aged, hotels, colleges and universities, and major projects supported

by the Ministry of Culture and Recreation.

The number of plans reviewed in 1979 increased by 4.4% over 1978, for a total of 2,986. The rise is, in part, due to a program in the educational field, evaluating portable classroom locations on school sites.

Staff members completed their activities on the Ontario Fire Code Advisory Committee with the gazetting of the draft Ontario Fire Code for public comment, January 13, 1979, but continue to participate actively in the National Fire Code Committees. The engineering staff serve on a number of special standard-making committees established by major North American fire protection organizations, including those sponsored by governments.

Changing technology and social conditions have promoted studies on the effects of energy conservation through insulation or re-insulation programs, on fire safety.

Consulting Services Record of Building Plans Reviewed

Classification	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Schools	601	601	681	1,065	1,283
Hospitals	419	361	345	343	308
Community & Social Services	148	159	172	272	202
Universities & Colleges	84	102	80	150	140
Ontario Government Buildings	50	25	47	26	39
Hotels	1,351	1,206	667	1,004	1,014
Totals	2,653	2,454	1,992	2,860	2,986

ONTARIO FIRE COLLEGE

Year-round training of personnel employed by municipal fire departments ensures that fire fighters throughout the Province are fully conversant with and skilled in the use of the latest equipment and advanced fire fighting techniques.

Some of the larger municipalities in Ontario operate their own in-house training programs for fire service personnel, including the experienced fire fighter and new recruits. A great many municipalities, however, depend on training programs and instructors provided by the OFM.

At the Ontario Fire College in Gravenhurst, training for officers or potential officers of municipal fire departments continued during the academic year 1979, from January 22 to December 14. During that period 585 students enrolled in the Fire Protection Technology Course. This course is 15 weeks in length permitting three courses to be conducted.

Enrolment for each course unit is restricted to 46 students. The purpose of the course is to provide academic study and practical experience to improve the skills of officers in fire prevention, fire fighting operations and management of fire departments. The course to the end of 1979 consisted of three units of academic study which were taken over a period of three years or less, with a minimum of one complete unit being taken each year.

The Fire Prevention Unit includes mathematics, science and report writing; principles of fire prevention and protection features of building design; the preparation and interpretation of building plans; design of fire detection and fire protection equipment; functions of testing laboratories; discussion of fire prevention laws and development of fire prevention programs.

The Fire Fighting Operations Unit consists of a study of the operational responsibilities of a command officer in fire protection, leadership and command functions; pre-fire attack planning; fire crime detection; design and tactical use of fire fighting trucks and preparing the fire department officer for training duties within his own fire department.

The Fire Department Management Unit deals with management and organization; oral and written communications; various acts and codes relating to fire safety; fire department management problems; financial administration; organization and man management; leadership styles, fire department records; decision making and human relations.

Candidates on course during the year represent 93 fire departments in Ontario and four Ontario Government Agencies.

REGIONAL TRAINING

The Ontario Fire College is responsible for the content of the regional fire fighting and fire prevention schools. It provides instructional notes, as well as equipment and instructors to assist Fire Advisory Services in the fire fighting schools.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

The Administrative Service performs support services to all Sections of the Branch such as maintenance of acquisition, personnel and financial records including compilation of attendance, overtime, vacation and sick leave records.

Budget control continues to be the most important function of this service, whereby all Branch expenditures are processed and detailed records maintained. Other services include inventory control, initiation of all requisition for supplies and equipment, mail sorting facilities, stationery, stockroom and shipping area and preparation and distribution of information concerning location of licensed users of radioactive material in Ontario. In 1979, there were 783 notifications sent to municipal fire chiefs.

PUBLIC INFORMATION SERVICES

The public information staff direct their efforts to publicizing effective fire prevention by supplying publicity material and educational and technical information. The material, including general information, fire prevention pamphlets, technical, legal and instructional literature, is distributed to municipal fire departments which, as local agents for the OFM, place it in homes, businesses, schools, libraries, and other public places, where it will effectively make the public aware of the dangers of fire and what to do to reduce these dangers. A variety of publications, films and special publicity material, is also circulated to groups with allied interests, directly or through fire departments.

The Office releases information and articles to the news media in order to promote a better understanding of the work of the OFM and how people can help keep fire losses in Ontario to an absolute minimum.

Public Information Services Record of Literature Distribution

Type of Literature	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Information.....	21,050	24,033	27,638	26,130	23,268
Fire Prevention	658,257	729,400	864,200	838,000	811,600
Technical	830	757	950	898	840
Legal	180	1,287	1,631	1,525	1,426
Instructional	5,168	150	275	975	911
Totals	680,467	755,752	895,394	867,428	838,045

FIRE ADVISORY SERVICES

The fire advisory staff of the OFM assist municipalities and communities in improving the effectiveness of their prevention and fire fighting services and where no such service is provided, the advisory staff will assist and advise in the establishment of such service.

They also assist in the development of fire prevention and training programs of fire departments. The advisory service includes conducting selection boards for fire department officers and providing technical advice regarding fire department management and operations.

On the formal request of municipal councils, the advisers study the fire department organization, fire protection and fire prevention by-laws, fire trucks and equipment, manpower, station locations, communications and water supply. Detailed reports of these surveys, including recommendations for improvement, are prepared and submitted to the municipal councils.

Since 1964, there have been 810 municipal fire protection surveys conducted which have resulted in

The total number of fire prevention pamphlets supplied in 1979 was 838,045. All 610 requests were screened to ensure full and effective use.

During the year, films on fire prevention, fire department training and life-saving were supplied by the OFM film library, screened for more than 13,026 audiences and viewed by more than 565,000.

The OFM also utilized audio-visual and printed publicity material developed for use in every Canadian Province and Territory by Fire Prevention Canada, a non-profit organization.

Municipal fire departments were again encouraged by the OFM to organize and conduct a year-round fire prevention campaign, particularly during Fire Prevention Week and during the Christmas season, involving as many people as possible in their community.

13,698 recommendations. To date, 55 of the recommendations have been accepted and the number increases as the municipal councils find the means to implement the advisers' recommendations.

The advisory staff provided further technical assistance to the following municipalities: five in conducting promotional examinations or selection boards; 72 in fire departments organized or reorganized; 1017 in advice to municipal councils; 744 in advising fire department chiefs; and 391 in special training and lectures conducted.

To ensure adequate preparedness of the provincial fire service for any large-scale emergencies, 46 regional, county and district Mutual Fire Air Systems and Emergency Fire Service Plans have been developed by the Ontario Fire Marshal's Office. The staff assisted by the Fire Co-ordinators have revised 4 Emergency Fire Service plans during the year. A Mutual Fire Aid System was established in the District of Algoma in 1979.

There was significant increase in the program to provide fire protection in unorganized communities in the North. The program, which is conducted in co-operation with the Ministry of Northern Affairs who selects communities and provides funds for the purchase of fire fighting equipment, enables the Office of the Fire Marshal to organize fire protection teams for areas that would otherwise be without fire protection.

The Advisory Services prepares apparatus and equipment specifications, receives, tests and distributes the equipment. An agreement is made between the Office of the Fire Marshal and the people of the community whereby the fire protection team agrees to maintain the equipment and the OFM agrees to provide training and advice regarding fire protection. Three hundred and seventy-two communities were assisted during 1979 under this program.

The Advisers are assisting the Statistical Services in the field education of fire department personnel in completing Fire Loss Reports. When errors are found in reports submitted by fire departments, the Adviser visits the department when he is in the area and assists the Fire Chief in correcting the report.

During 1979, 93 students completed course requirements, passed the examinations and received their diplomas. This brings to 958 the number of officers who have graduated since the introduction of the Fire Protection Technology Course in 1967. Of the 362 students trained in 1979, there were 167 new student applications accepted and 265 students who will return in 1980.

Regional Fire Training Schools of five-day duration were conducted by OFM in 1979 in the Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, County of Lanark, District of Thunder Bay, District of Rainy River, County of Victoria, County of Grey, County of Dufferin, District of Cochrane, County of Kent and District of Muskoka and South Parry Sound. Students from the fire departments in the county, region or district in which the school is held receive 40 hours of classroom instruction, as well as practical field instruction in basic fire fighting techniques using fire trucks and equipment supplied by the OFC. A total of 313 students received certificates after completing the course.

Regional Fire Prevention Schools were offered to fire departments in 1979 as a means of developing fire prevention awareness and expertise in smaller departments that have not been able to send their members to the Fire Protection Technology Course. Instruction of 40 hours duration is provided by the District Fire Services Advisers and the course may be taken in day or night classes, or a combination of both. Basic fire prevention and inspection procedures are taught, using local classroom facilities. Three such schools were conducted in 1979 in the following counties, regions or districts: Region of Niagara, Regional Municipality of Waterloo, County of Oxford. A total of 112 students completed the course and received their certificates.

During 1979 the staff provided training in the basic skills of firemanship, in 3-hour units of instruction, to 7,621 fire fighters of newly organized or re-organized fire departments in their own municipal departments.

Fire Advisory Services

Record of Municipal Fire Protection Surveys

Surveys	1964-74	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	Totals
Surveys Conducted	676	24	28	25	15	20	788
Recommendations Made	11,401	518	619	487	238	435	13,698
Recommendations Accepted	6,705	238	236	161	68	74	7,482
Percentages of Acceptances	59%	46%	38%	33%	29%	17%	55%

Note: Numbers may vary from year to year due to amalgamations.

Country, District and Regional Mutual Fire Aid Activations

1967-74	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	Totals
314	30	32	38	22	22	458

FIRE LOSS STATISTICS

The statistical staff of the Office of the Fire Marshal use a computerized fire statistical system for recording fires, fire deaths, injuries and fire loss in Ontario.

The system is designed to be compatible with similar programs either already in use in other Canadian provinces or in the planning stage. It is one that has been approved by the Association of Canadian Fire Marshals and Fire Commissioners and is very similar to the one approved by the National Fire Protection Association. This program holds almost 1,800 codes in the master files involving fire, crime and casualty, plus 850 municipal codes, compared with the former 20 property codes

and 29 cause codes.

Aside from the advantage of more detailed recording of Ontario fire loss, the new system will provide each fire department with a running monthly report of normal monthly and cumulative fire statistics for that municipality with additional casualty figures.

In addition, any concerned body will be able to obtain detailed statistical relationships on request. By applying specific relationships, significant strides should be made by engineering and building design groups to improve fire prevention procedures and technology in every conceivable form of occupancy.

Fire Loss Statistics 1979

Property Fire Record for the year 1979

Number of Fires	26,887
Total Fire Loss	\$197,463,213

Five-Year Average Property Fire Record for years 1975-79

Number of Fires	24,742
Total Fire Loss	\$162,199,151

Fire Deaths

Year	Men	Women	Children	Total	Ontario Fire Death Rate	Canadian Fire Death Rate
1979	113	59	43	215	2.6	*
1978	121	85	40	246	2.9	3.57
1977	113	63	62	238	2.8	3.47
1976	133	68	64	265	3.3	3.72
1975	135	79	63	277	3.4	3.55

Fire Death Rate is the number of fire deaths per 100,000 population per annum.

Fire Incidents

Year	Number of Fires	Ontario Fire Incident Rate	Canadian Fire Incident Rate
1979	26,887	320.7	*
1978	25,190	302.2	319.06
1977	24,610	292.4	316.9
1976	23,109	284.2	302.9
1975	23,913	290.7	330.5

Fire Incident Rate is the number of fires per 100,000 population per annum.

Dollar Loss

Year	Dollar Fire Loss†	Ontario Loss Per Capita	Canadian Loss Per Capita
1979	\$197,463,213	\$23.55	*
1978	182,201,419	21.58	\$27.75
1977	156,676,624	18.61	24.49
1976	143,102,417	17.60	21.63
1975	131,552,081	15.99	20.07

Population figures obtained from Statistics Canada

Canadian fire loss data obtained from the Annual Reports of Fire Losses in Canada of the Dominion Fire Commissioner.

* Data not available at this time † Not adjusted for inflation.

Office of the Chief Coroner

H. B. Cotnam, M.D., Chief Coroner

R. C. Bennett, M.D., Deputy Chief Coroner

The objectives of the Office of the Chief Coroner are to investigate all sudden and unnatural deaths and, in conjunction with related activities, to use the knowledge gained to promote better health and safety for the citizens of Ontario.

The nine major functions of the Office of the Chief Coroner are:

- Coroners Investigations
- Inquests and Jury Recommendations
- Educational Courses
- Metro Toronto Despatch Office and Coroners Courts
- Post Mortem Examinations
- Research and Liaison
- General Inspector of Anatomy
- Human Tissue Gift Act Programme
- Public Education

CORONERS INVESTIGATIONS

The Coroners System in Ontario is responsible for the investigation of all deaths reportable to a coroner, as defined in The Coroners Act, 1972, in order to determine for each case the identity of the deceased and the facts as to how, when, where and by what means the deceased came to his death. The system, therefore, is a vital part of law enforcement in initially determining whether deaths are due to natural causes, accident, suicide or homicide.

At the present time, all coroners in Ontario are practicing medical doctors, appointed by Order-in-Council. The province is therefore in the enviable position of having a one hundred percent medical coroners system, which is not true in most other jurisdictions. Experience has shown that a physician is best qualified through education and practice to deal with the problems encountered in investigating sudden and traumatic death.

There are 385 of these local coroners. They conducted more than 27,000 investigations in 1979. Working with pathologists, police, fire investigators, and many other experts, they complete their investigations and determine if an inquest is necessary. Their reports are reviewed, compiled for statistics and filed in the Office of the Chief Coroner. See Appendix A.

Another aspect of the Coroners System, and one that is equally important, pertains to public safety and the prevention of similar deaths in the future. Since all the facts pertaining to sudden or traumatic death become known to the coroner during his investigation, he can provide warnings to the public of hazards to be encountered during the course of their daily lives. This they do frequently when an inquest is not deemed to be necessary.

In addition to the investigation of deaths, conducting inquests and informing the public of their findings, coroners also must certify that there are no reasons for further investigation regarding all bodies to be cremated or shipped out of Ontario. The numbers of cremations in Ontario is shown in Appendix E.

Full-time Regional Coroners have been appointed in seven of the eight regions into which the province is divided for administration of the system. Regional Coroners occupy vital positions as they review all reports and assist the Chief Coroner in the supervision of the local coroners. They also participate in complex or lengthy investigations and inquests. The Regional Coroners appointed are as follows: Dr. W. W. Wigle (Dryden) Northwestern, Dr. W. E. Sullivan (Sault Ste. Marie) Northeastern, Dr. J. P. MacKay (Parry Sound) Algonquin, Dr. W. S. Patterson (Kingston) Eastern, Dr. E. P. King (Toronto) Central, Dr. R. B. Penton (St. Catharines) Niagara, Dr. J. K. Strathearn (Orillia) South Georgian Bay.

INQUESTS

Local coroners, the Chief Coroner or the Minister may order an inquest into any death. Other than those which are mandatory under The Coroners Act, which will be discussed later, inquests are held in cases where it is necessary to establish who the deceased was, and when, where, how, and by what means the death occurred.

In addition, the inquest procedure provides an excellent medium to disseminate the true circumstances relating to a particular death, thus providing the public with a warning about a hazardous situation, trend or contingency. The coroner's jury is also a good source for recommendations that could prevent similar deaths in the future.

Mandatory Inquests

(A) Mining and Construction

Mining and construction related deaths are mandatory under The Coroners Act. During 1979, inquests were held for 8 mining deaths and 37 construction deaths. The recommendations coming from these inquests will continue to contribute toward preventing similar deaths in the future. Company, union and government officials have co-operated fully in implementing these recommendations.

(B) Deaths in Custody

Inquests are mandatory under The Coroners Act for all persons who die while in the custody of a peace officer or when they are an inmate at a correctional institution, lock-up or training school.

Thirty-eight deaths in custody occurred in 1979, an increase of 14 over 1978. Initial investigations by coroners indicate that 17 of the deaths were suicides, 10 were natural, one was a homicide and 10 were accidental. Inquests have been held into these custody deaths, or will be concluded early in 1980. Juries have made many useful recommendations, particularly relating to the prevention of suicides of persons in custody, and the authorities are proceeding to the extent of their resources to implement the suggested changes.

INQUEST JURY RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations emanating from Coroner's Juries have been pursued by this office since its inception. In fact, the Chief Coroner has the responsibility of bringing jury findings and recommendations to the attention of appropriate persons, agencies and departments of governments. Coroners may hold inquests when they feel that the public should be informed of the circumstances of the death and it is expected that the jury may make recommendations directed towards the avoidance of death in similar circumstances.

Although this office has no authority to force any person or organization to implement recommendations, nevertheless it is surprising the number that are, in fact, implemented in some way. No doubt this is due to the fact that the organization affected would find itself in a most embarrassing position if a second death occurred under similar circumstances, without having remedied the situation which caused the first fatality.

It is difficult to record precise statistics on the number of recommendations which are implemented, as there is often a considerable time lag involved, particularly with those that require amending legislation or the expenditure of large sums of money. However, this office estimates that approximately seventy-five percent (75%) of all recommendations which are reasonable and practical are eventually implemented in some manner. See Appendices B and C for statistics of Inquests, Recommendations and Inquests by County or District.

EDUCATIONAL COURSES

The annual Educational Course for Coroners was held in October of 1979 in Toronto. Five full days in length, it was attended by a total of 300 new and experienced coroners, police officers, fire investigators and other specialists involved in the investigation of sudden and

unexplained deaths. As well as basic subjects relating to the coroners system, internationally known specialists presented lectures on a wide variety of topics.

Regional Meetings for coroners were conducted, and many lectures were given by personnel of this office at the Ontario Police College, the Ontario Fire College, and meetings of professional organizations.

METRO TORONTO DESPATCH OFFICE AND CORONERS COURTS

The Despatch Office is manned on a 24 hour, 7 day per week basis by complement of the Office of the Chief Coroner as a central service for coroners in the Metropolitan Toronto area. During 1979, this office processed 6,677 Metro cases. In addition, the Despatch Office staff provide the off-hours contact for all coroners requiring assistance or advice in their investigations.

There were 71 inquests held during the year in the two inquest courtrooms occupying the ground floor level of the George Drew Building. This is the only facility in the province designed and maintained exclusively for coroners' inquests. As required by The Coroners Act, the police department having jurisdiction provides Coroner's Constables to assist in inquests. In the case of coroners' inquests and the courts in Toronto, the City of Toronto, now Metropolitan Toronto, Police Department has staffed the coroners' courts continuously since 1919.

POST MORTEM EXAMINATIONS

The majority of the approximately 8,800 post mortem examinations ordered by coroners across the province are performed by local pathologists in their own hospitals. In the Toronto area most of the post mortem examinations, numbering 1,297 in 1979, are performed in the Provincial Morgue located in the Coroners Building by pathologists from Toronto hospitals. Despatch office personnel supervise and service the Morgue. They received a total of 1,434 bodies for post mortem examination and storage. A few complex cases of identification or homicide are transported to Toronto for examination by the Provincial Forensic Pathologist in the Coroners Building. The proximity of The Centre of Forensic Sciences aids in the investigation of these and many other coroners' cases.

RESEARCH AND LIAISON

The information gathered from all the coroners' investigations over a number of years is available in the Office of the Chief Coroner. Compiled annually into statistical data, it is also possible to extract data for research into deaths in almost any type of population or environment. Personnel from this office use these studies to assist many organizations concerned with the review and pre-

vention of deaths.

During 1979, some of the research and liaison activities of office personnel included working with groups concerned with child abuse, suicide prevention, traffic fatality research and firearm deaths.

(A) Child Abuse (Battered Child)

During 1978, Bill 114, An Act to revise the Child Welfare Act, was introduced in the Legislature. It received third reading on December 12, 1978, and Royal Assent on December 15, 1978. Section 49(1) deals with the reporting of child abuse deaths.

Child abuse is of special importance because there is an increased number of cases being reported to child protective agencies.

The term "battered child" had its origin at a seminar sponsored by The American Academy of Paediatrics in 1961. Dr. C. Henry Kempe of the University of Colorado wrote the first comprehensive article on the subject in the Journal of The American Medical Association in 1962, shocking the medical profession and others to the startling high incidence of "battered child" cases.

The Office of the Chief Coroner for Ontario first brought this important matter to the attention of the public in this Province and Canada in 1962, and alerted physicians, coroners, police and others to be on the alert for these tragic cases.

The statistics on all such deaths have been carefully recorded since December 1962, as follows:

Year	Number of Deaths
1962	3 (December only)
1963	11
1964	16
1965	4
1966	21
1967	11
1968	7
1969	10
1970	5
1971	8
1972	6
1973	9
1974	11
1975	11
1976	9
1977	14
1978	7
1979	7
Total	170

The average number of deaths per year over the last seventeen years is 10. The sex incidence was eighty-eight males and eighty-two females. There has been a slight preponderance of male deaths each year. The age distribution was as follows:

Age	Number of Deaths
Up to one year	100
One to two years	36
Two to three years	17
Three to four years	13
Over four years	4
Total	170

The significant facts shown by these figures are that the majority of deaths occur up to two years of age, with approximately sixty percent of the total being under one year and eighty percent under two years.

The breakdown of how these deaths were disposed of is as follows:

I. Investigation only	39
II. Investigation and charges laid	12
III. Investigation and inquest only	49
IV. Investigation and Inquest and charges laid	3
V. Investigation or Inquest and perpetrator committed to mental institution, or referred for psychiatric treatment	10
VI. Investigation and/or Inquest and Convictions	52
VII. Charges laid and cases still pending before the Courts	5
Total	170

(B) Suicides

The Office of the Chief Coroner has been studying suicides and advising suicide prevention organizations for many years. The results of this study, now in its fifteenth year, are shown in Appendix D.

(C) Traffic Safety

The Office of the Chief Coroner, Centre of Forensic Sciences and Traffic Injury Research Foundation of Canada jointly carried out a twelve month study during 1978 and 1979 to determine the involvement of drugs in drivers and pedestrians killed in traffic fatalities in Ontario. This was the first time such a major analysis had been undertaken in North America.

Ontario was chosen as the study site as it has a well organized Coroner's Office with a central record system, a high rate of autopsies on traffic victims with appropriate tissue and fluid analyses, modern morgue and laboratory facilities and a staff of well trained technicians, and legislation to permit autopsies and collection of necessary samples.

Although samples were obtained from 1,031 victims, only 484 met the rigid criteria required for this study. A drug screen was carried out on tissue and fluid specimens for over 90 psychoactive drugs of all types.

The results confirmed that alcohol is still the most common drug detected in motor vehicle fatalities. Cannabis and diazepam were second and third respectively, and appeared to represent potential threats to traffic safety. The majority of the other drugs detected were in therapeutic levels and were not likely to have had any potential significance or cause impairment.

(D) Deaths by Firearms

Deaths caused by firearms of all types have been of particular interest to the Office of the Chief Coroner for many years. A comprehensive compilation of the statistics of deaths using firearms in suicides, accidents and homicides has been kept for the past seven years, which shows the magnitude of the problem.

After many years of study and debate, new gun control legislation took effect in Canada on January 1, 1978. Hopefully this legislation, along with increased public education and concern, will see a decrease in the number of injuries and deaths due to firearms.

The federal government also committed itself to an ongoing review of the firearms control programme. To do so they established a National Advisory Council on Firearms, whose membership is drawn from all the major groups who participated in discussions leading to the formulation of the present programme. The Council's function is to serve as an advisory body to the federal Solicitor General.

All Chief Provincial and Territorial Firearms Officers are members ex officio of the Council. In addition 23 other persons from all walks of life, and from all Provinces and Territories of Canada, were appointed to the Council by the federal Solicitor General. The Chief Coroner for Ontario was appointed a member of this group for a term of two years, effective April 1, 1979.

The first meeting of the Council took place in Ottawa on November 1 and 2, 1979. It was an excellent and fruitful meeting. There was a very forceful exchange of ideas and several motions were adopted with respect to changes in the gun control legislation, which were forwarded to the federal Solicitor General for his consideration.

Further meetings will be held on a semi-annual or annual basis in different Provinces.

THE GENERAL INSPECTOR OF ANATOMY

The Anatomy Act is administered through the Office of the Chief Coroner.

The revised Anatomy Act, passed in 1967, provides for the dissection of donated as well as unclaimed bodies by designated Schools of Anatomy.

An adequate supply of bodies is essential to teach medical and dental students the anatomy of the human body in their undergraduate and postgraduate years. Courses in human anatomy are given to many paramedical students including chiropractors, nurses, physiotherapists, physical educationalists and others. In addition, advanced courses are given to surgeons to develop new surgical techniques or for research purposes.

All the demands in 1979 for bodies by the Schools have been fulfilled.

The following Schools have been designated to receive bodies.

(1) University of Toronto	Department of Anatomy
(2) University of Ottawa	Department of Anatomy
(3) University of Western Ontario (London)	Department of Anatomy
(4) Queen's University (Kingston)	Department of Anatomy
(5) McMaster University (Hamilton)	Department of Anatomy
(6) University of Guelph	Section of Human Anatomy
(7) Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College (Toronto)	Department of Anatomy
(8) University of Waterloo	Section of Human Anatomy

There is one General Inspector of Anatomy in Toronto and twenty-one Local Inspectors of Anatomy appointed throughout the Province to carry out the provisions of The Anatomy Act. Most Local Inspectors are in the areas near the Schools. All Inspectors must also be coroners. Where there is no Local Inspector, any coroner may carry out the duties outlined in The Anatomy Act.

A lecture on The Anatomy Act is included in the Educational Course for Coroners each year.

Each year a meeting is held with the Heads of all the Schools of Anatomy. The last meeting was held on February 29, 1980, with representation from each of the Schools. Throughout the remainder of the year, the General Inspector makes periodic visits to all the Schools and inspects their methods and facilities for handling, preserving, storing, dissecting and disposing of bodies. The General Inspector has the authority to suspend delivery of bodies to a School if required standards are not met. No such action was necessary during 1979.

A report must be filed both by the Local Inspector and the School receiving each body with the General Inspector who maintains a master register. This register contains particulars of all bodies at all Schools in the Province, when they were received, and when and where

they were buried or cremated following their use for medical education or scientific research.

Any person wishing to donate his or her body to a School of Anatomy may do so by signing a consent or by consent of their next-of-kin. Bodies are accepted by the Schools for the above purposes, providing they are suitable and there is a need for them.

A Memorial Service is held by each School at the time of burial or cremation. The next-of-kin are notified of the date, time and place of the service and they may attend if they so wish.

Following are some basic statistics which show the numbers of donated and unclaimed bodies processed under The Anatomy Act in 1979, compared with 1978.

- I. The total number of bodies provided to the eight Schools of Anatomy in Ontario, and others:
1978—281
1979—302
- II. The total number of bodies buried by municipalities under Section 11 of The Anatomy Act:
1978—115
1979— 83
- III. The total number of reported unclaimed bodies which were subsequently reclaimed for burial or cremation under Section 5(1) of The Anatomy Act:
1978—54
1979—53
- IV. The total number of bodies processed under The Anatomy Act:
1978—450
1979—438

THE HUMAN TISSUE GIFT ACT PROGRAMME

By Order-in-Council dated July 7, 1976, the administration of The Human Tissue Gift Act, 1971, was transferred from the Minister of Health to the Solicitor General.

This Act, along with The Anatomy Act and The Coroners Act, comes under the jurisdiction of the Office of the Chief Coroner, which seems to be a logical transfer inasmuch as these three Acts are very closely related and integrated in many respects.

Under The Human Tissue Gift Act, provision is made for inter-vivos gifts for transplants, as well as post mortem gifts for transplants and other purposes such as therapeutic, medical education and scientific research.

Since 1975, a consent form under this Act has been included in each Ontario driver's licence on their re-

spective renewal dates, which each person may complete or destroy. Each licenced driver has had the opportunity to give a consent to use his or her whole body, or specified parts thereof, for the purposes designated in the Act.

A coroner having jurisdiction may veto the consent respecting the removal of any tissue or organ after death, if he determines it could interfere with a subsequent post-mortem examination or any other investigation. The consent is seldom vetoed.

The organs or tissues in greatest demand at present are eyes, kidneys, pituitary glands, joints and bones, as well as livers, lungs and other organs on occasion.

In addition, we need approximately 300 whole bodies annually for the eight Schools of Anatomy for anatomical dissection.

The public attitude has changed rapidly in the past few years and more and more people are donating their bodies, or parts of their bodies, for therapeutic purposes, medical education or scientific research.

We welcome this change, however, many persons who wish to donate want more information and details on precisely what happens when they sign the consent on the driver's licence, or otherwise. Therefore, to avoid some of this confusion, a new consent form has been designed which will appear in the next printing of the driver's licence.

The new format is as follows:

IF YOU WISH TO DONATE YOUR BODY OR PARTS OF YOUR BODY FOR HUMANITARIAN PURPOSES AFTER DEATH, PLEASE COMPLETE THE CONSENT FORM BELOW AND LEAVE ATTACHED TO THE LICENCE.

IF YOU DO NOT WISH TO BE A DONOR, PLEASE DETACH AND DESTROY THE CONSENT FORM.

CONSENT UNDER THE HUMAN TISSUE GIFT ACT, 1971

CHECK (✓) APPROPRIATE CHOICE(S)

I _____ HAVING ATTAINED THE AGE OF 18 YEARS CONSENT TO THE USE AFTER MY DEATH OF

- I. A. ☐ ANY NEEDED ORGANS OR PARTS OF MY BODY, OR
- B. ☐ ONLY THE FOLLOWING ORGANS OR PARTS OF MY BODY FOR TRANSPLANT, TREATMENT, MEDICAL EDUCATION OR RESEARCH.

- II. C. ☐ MY WHOLE BODY BY A SCHOOL OF ANATOMY FOR MEDICAL EDUCATION OR RESEARCH.

SIGNATURE OF DONOR

DATE

DETACH THE INFORMATION BELOW AND STORE IN
A SAFE PLACE AT HOME

IF YOU COMPLETE CHOICE A OR B, YOUR
BODY WILL BE RETURNED TO YOUR NEXT-OF-
KIN FOR BURIAL OR CREMATION.

IF YOU COMPLETE CHOICE C, AND A SCHOOL
OF ANATOMY ACCEPTS YOUR BODY, IT WILL
BE BURIED OR CREMATED BY THE SCHOOL

PLEASE INFORM YOUR NEXT-OF-KIN OR EXEC-
UTOR OF YOUR WISHES.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION REGARDING
HUMAN TISSUE DONATIONS, PLEASE
WRITE TO:

DR. H. B. COTNAM
CHIEF CORONER FOR ONTARIO
CORONERS BUILDING
26 GRENVILLE STREET
TORONTO, ONTARIO, M7A 2G9.

Enquiries are now increasing each day, not only from the 4½ million licenced drivers in Ontario, but also from non-drivers and persons who obtain a copy of our explanatory brochure. We also have a consent form for next-of-kin to complete after death, where the deceased has made no prior arrangements.

Since the Act was transferred to the Ministry of the Solicitor General, the Chief Coroner has been informing coroners, pathologists and others of the needs for tissues and organs and requesting their assistance in obtaining consents from the public prior to death, or from the next-of-kin after death if no previous consent was signed. The office has also asked coroners, pathologists, other physicians and police to search for a consent in the wallets or purses of deceased persons.

A central telephone number has been located at Toronto General Hospital, which is available to physicians and others throughout Ontario 24 hours each day. If they wish to obtain further information and advice on what to do when a consent is found, they may call this number and discuss the case with an experienced and knowledgeable physician. A consent is useless unless it is found and acted upon immediately.

The staff of the Office of the Chief Coroner answers all enquiries either by telephone or in writing. They are convinced that if they can get the message across to the public showing the great need for tissues and organs, the shortages of eyes for the blind, pituitary glands for dwarfism and kidneys for persons on permanent dialysis would be virtually eliminated in a few years. The results have been very encouraging to date. In 1979, telephone and written enquiries exceeded 3,000.

With the great assistance of Mr. Sidney Allinson, Communications Policy Advisor in the Ministry, many other important things were done to promote the donation programme.

A province-wide billboard campaign began January 2, 1979, for two months in Metropolitan Toronto, Ottawa, Kingston, Hamilton, Guelph, London and Waterloo. It carried the organ retrieval theme: "Help Somebody, Someday".

It is a reminder of the need for donations of human organs and tissues to relieve the suffering of people and prevent needless deaths. This is a part of a continuing public information campaign by the Office of the Chief Coroner.

Four new public service announcements for television together with four audio tape recordings with respect to donations were available early in 1979.

A booth was sponsored at the C.N.E. in cooperation with the Toronto General Hospital. In addition to many large explanatory posters, a lengthy video tape recording was made explaining the transplant programme which ran intermittently during the exhibition.

Most important, a total of 3½ million brochures have been printed in English, French and Italian to be distributed to the public informing them of the need for donations of human organs and tissues. To date 1½ million have been distributed and is still being done on a continuous basis.

This brochure explains in detail how persons may consent to donate their whole bodies or specified parts, what it means precisely when they do give a consent, and what happens to their bodies eventually when the

medical purposes have been served.

The brochure is free of charge and is available through the Office of the Chief Coroner. Brochures have been distributed to the public through hospital waiting rooms, doctors' offices, organ donor foundations, charitable organizations, driver licencing bureaus, over 200 supermarkets and shopping centres, libraries, police and fire departments, Ontario Government Bookstores and consumer information and publication centres, as well as boards of education, liquor stores and many others.

Many discussions and meetings have been held with the transplant surgeons, anatomists and other physicians involved in this field. Without exception, they are in favour of our publicity programme and they hope it will continue.

On December 15, 1978, a very important amendment was made to The Coroners Act concerning the harvesting of pituitary glands. It reads as follows:

23a.—(1) Any person performing a post mortem examination of a body under the warrant of a coroner may extract the pituitary gland and cause it to be delivered to any person or agency designated by the Chief Coroner for use in the treatment of persons having a growth hormone deficiency.

(2) This section applies where the coroner or person performing the post mortem examination has no reason to believe that the deceased has expressed an objection to his body being so dealt with after his death or that the surviving spouse, parent, child, brother, sister or personal representative objects to the body being so dealt with, and notwithstanding that no consent otherwise required by law is given.

As a result of this amendment, the number of pituitary glands harvested increased from 5,064 in 1978 to 6,909 in 1979. It is estimated 10,000 glands are required annually to give adequate treatment to all the pituitary dwarfs in Ontario. Hopefully the deficit will be further reduced in 1980.

The Ontario Division of The Eye Bank of Canada was formed in 1955. Two eyes were received that year. Donations have increased every year since then with 882 received in 1978 and 959 in 1979. From 1955 to 1979, 12,233 eyes have been donated. During the month of January, 1979, 104 eyes were donated which is the largest number received in one month in the history of the Eye Bank. However, more eyes are needed to treat the blind and eye diseases, as well as for research and teaching purposes. It is expected the deficit will gradually be eliminated over the next few years.

In 1978, a total of 183 kidneys were received and 155 were transplanted. In 1979, a total of 189 were received of which 175 were suitable and transplanted. The remaining kidneys are used for research and teaching purposes. There is still a very marked deficit in the number of kidneys needed for transplant which is estimated to be 500 at any one time in Ontario. Although the surgeons are pleased with the progress to date, it is recognized that it will take many years to satisfy the demands. The main reason for this is the fact that, even though a consent is given, each donor must die in a hospital on support systems for circulation and respiration or the kidneys can not be used.

The number of joints received in 1979 was 14 compared with 20 in 1978, although the demands were fairly well satisfied even with this low figure. As this type of transplant surgery is increasing, more donations will be required. It is expected these demands will be met.

PUBLIC EDUCATION

As was discussed earlier in relation to the Human Tissue Gift Act Programme, 1979 saw a continuing increase in public education about activities of the Office of the Chief Coroner. Due in part to that programme, and an ongoing increase in awareness of the Coroners System, this office has received many more requests than ever before for information from interested citizens, students and the media.

The staff of the Office of the Chief Coroner, Regional Coroners and local Coroners were called upon many times during 1979 to appear in the media and speak at public meetings. Although time consuming, public education about the Office of the Chief Coroner is considered an important part of its overall activities.

Appendix A

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Investigations	28,000	26,598	26,985	27,078	27,005
Post Mortem Examinations	8,300	8,777	9,121	9,285	8,813
Inquests	327	290	282	254	290
Cremations	6,798	7,259	8,319	9,128	9,562
Bodies—Anatomy Act	471	473	415	450	438

1979 INVESTIGATIONS BY TYPE OF DEATH

Natural	22,115
Accidental	3,357
Suicide	1,302
Homicide	189
Non-coroner's cases	7
Undetermined	35
Total	27,005

Appendix B

INQUEST STATISTICS—1979

Month	Inquest	Recommendations	Implemented	Not Implemented	Being Considered	No Recommendations
January	14	46	32	9	—	1
February	22	72	55	15	—	2
March	24	102	88	12	1	1
April	26	79	57	8	—	4
May	24	94	68	25	5	4
June	24	85	56	16	6	1
July	28	106	67	22	1	2
August	16	47	37	7	—	2
September	24	155	103	37	9	—
October	34	129	52	22	15	2
November	31	117	43	9	11	2
December	23	89	45	3	10	—
Total	290	1,121	703	185	58	21

Summary of Implementation of Recommendations
made by Coroners' Juries, or by Coroners:

1. Total No. of Inquest Recommendations implemented in 1979 regarding inquests held prior to 1979 — 183
 2. Total No. of Coroners' Recommendations implemented regarding Investigations during 1979 — 43
 3. No. of Jury Recommendations implemented from inquests held in 1979 — 703
- Grand Total: 929

Appendix C

INQUESTS—1979—BY COUNTIES, DISTRICTS, OR REGIONAL MUNICIPALITIES

County, District or Regional Municipality	No. of Inquests
Algoma	6
Brant	2
Bruce	4
Cochrane	7
Dufferin	1
Durham	10
Elgin	1
Essex	13
Frontenac	10
Grey	3
Haldimand-Norfolk	3
Haliburton	1
Halton	5
Hamilton-Wentworth	18
Hastings	3
Huron	2
Kenora	9
Kent	2
Lambton	3
Lanark	—
Leeds & Grenville	—
Lennox & Addington	2
Manitoulin	—
Metropolitan Toronto	71
Middlesex	11
Muskoka	2
Niagara	7
Nipissing	3
Northumberland	1
Ottawa-Carleton	13
Oxford	2
Parry Sound	—
Peel	12
Perth	2
Peterborough	2
Prescott & Russell	2
Prince Edward	1
Rainy River	1
Renfrew	3
Simcoe	5
Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	5
Sudbury—District	2
Sudbury—Regional Municipality	5
Temiskaming	5
Thunder Bay	13
Victoria	1
Waterloo	10
Wellington	3
York	3
Total:	290

Appendix D

SUICIDES—SEX INCIDENCE ONTARIO 1965—1979

Year	Male	%Male	Female	%Female	Total
1979	919	70.6	383	29.4	1,302
1978	976	72.5	370	27.5	1,346
1977	964	69.8	418	30.2	1,382
1976	820	66.2	419	33.8	1,239
1975	878	69	399	31	1,277
1974	878	68	415	32	1,293
1973	718	66	360	33	1,078
1972	763	66	393	34	1,156
1971	Unavailable	—	Unavailable	—	1,131
1970	586	67	284	33	870
1969	616	68	287	32	903
1968	598	72	235	28	833
1967	428	71	180	29	608
1966	440	73	162	27	602
1965	437	73	163	27	600

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF SUICIDES ONTARIO 1979

Age Group	Male		Female		Total For Age Group	%For Age Group
	No.	%	No.	%		
0- 9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
10-19	71	73.2	26	26.8	97	7.5
20-29	204	73.1	75	26.9	279	21.4
30-39	186	77.8	53	22.2	239	18.4
40-49	163	70.6	68	29.4	231	17.7
50-59	131	61.2	83	38.8	214	16.4
60-69	102	68.5	47	31.5	149	11.4
70-79	50	69.4	22	30.6	72	5.6
80 & Over	12	57.1	9	42.9	21	1.6
Totals	<u>919</u>	<u>70.6</u>	<u>383</u>	<u>29.4</u>	<u>1,302</u>	<u>100</u>

Appendix E

CREMATIONS IN ONTARIO—1979

Toronto Necropolis & Crematorium	628
St. James Cemetery & Crematorium (Toronto)	1,405
Prospect Cemetery & Crematorium (Toronto)	527
Mount Pleasant Cemetery & Crematorium (Toronto)	763
Riverside Cemetery & Crematorium (Toronto)	1,274
Westminster Crematorium (Willowdale)	469
Hamilton Mausoleum & Crematory (Burlington)	952
White Chapel Memorial Gardens & Crematorium (Hamilton)	69
Parkview Crematorium (Waterloo)	265
Riverside Cemetery & Crematorium (Thunder Bay)	155
Park Lawn Cemetery & Crematorium (Sudbury)	319
Little Lake & Highland Park Cemeteries & Crematorium (Peterborough)	299
Victoria Memorial Cemetery & Crematorium (Windsor)	246
Greenwood Cemetery & Crematorium (Sault Ste. Marie)	125
Glenhaven Memorial Gardens & Crematorium (Glenburnie—near Kingston)	60
Woodland Cemetery & Crematorium (London)	305
Mount Pleasant Cemetery & Crematorium (London)	249
Capital Memorial Gardens & Crematorium (Nepean)	12
Beechwood Cemetery & Crematorium (Ottawa)	669
Pinecrest Cemetery & Crematorium (Ottawa)	771
Total:	9,562

Centre of Forensic Sciences

D. M. Lucas, Director
S. E. Brown, Deputy Director

The purpose of the Centre of Forensic Sciences is to provide evidence to law enforcement officers, crown attorneys, lawyers, coroners, pathologists and other official investigative agencies. Not only are scientific analyses performed and the examinations interpreted but physical objects and materials are also evaluated. These functions are vital to the proper administration of justice.

The services of the Centre are provided at no cost to official investigative bodies and to defence counsel in criminal cases. The services are toxicological, biological, chemical, mechanical and electrical analyses, as well as firearm, toolmark and document examinations and specialized photography. Research is continually conducted to improve and expand these services. Educational programmes and materials are provided to the service users to increase their awareness of the Centre's capabilities and of the limitations of the services available.

The Centre is organized into several specialized sections:

Biology Section

This section examines and identifies stains of body fluids found on a wide variety of materials and objects. Hairs and fibres are identified and compared, as are botanical materials in the form of wood chips, plants and plant products.

Chemistry Section

Paints, glass, soil, petroleum products, explosives, metals and a wide variety of other materials are analyzed by this section. In addition, metallurgical, electrical and engineering studies of mechanical and material failures are performed.

Document Section

The staff of this section examines and compares typewritten, hand-written and machine produced documents. Altered, erased and charred documents are also examined. Written material on forged cheques is classified and examinations are carried out on a variety of writing materials and instruments.

The Provincial Fraudulent Cheque File is maintained by this section.

Firearms Section

This section examines bullets, cartridge cases and firearms of every description. It also receives tissue and clothing for the purpose of determining the distance from which a gun was fired. Additionally, this section examines tools and marks made by them.

Photography Section

The duties of this section include the search for physical matches and comparisons that are not visible to the naked eye. Photographing exhibits received by other sections and producing audio-visual aids for training and educational purposes are also important.

Toxicology Section

The staff of this section conduct tests for alcohol, drugs and poisons in biological and other specimens arising from investigations of a medico-legal or criminal nature. Personnel in this section are responsible for the acquisition and maintenance of Breathalyzers and the training of operators.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Blood

During the past year we have expanded our blood grouping capabilities on blood stains to add the GLO grouping system to the ABO, PGM, AK, EAP, Hp and EsD grouping systems used in previous years. Fluid blood samples can be grouped in all the above noted blood grouping systems as well as in the Lewis, Gm and Km systems. Within the next 12 months we hope to be routinely grouping blood stains and seminal stains in the Gm and Km systems to assist in differentiating among possible donors of blood or semen. We are working on the expansion of our capabilities of grouping in the Lewis system to include stains of saliva and semen.

The procedure for simultaneously grouping a blood stain in the EAP and AK blood grouping systems and in the PGM, EsD and GLO blood grouping systems has been established and is now being used on a routine basis.

Our work on further subdividing the PGM grouping system was completed in 1979. This has established that isoelectric focusing, if carefully interpreted, is applicable to post mortem blood. Ten subgroups can be identified by this technique rather than the three available using traditional electrophoresis.

In collaboration with the Home Office Central Research Establishment and the Metropolitan Police Laboratory in London, England we have undertaken a study of the quantitative variations of the factors in the ABO grouping system in semen and saliva. The results of this study will assist in the interpretation of laboratory findings.

Hair

A standardized procedure for the examination and reporting of findings on human scalp hairs has been agreed upon by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Laboratories, the Laboratoire de Police Scientifique in Quebec and The Centre of Forensic Sciences.

A joint study with the Federal Bureau of Investigation Laboratory of the comparative analysis of trace elements in hair is continuing.

Hair root sheaths are now being grouped in the PGM and EsD blood grouping systems.

Sexual Assault Kits

In collaboration with representatives of the police and medical profession, the Centre has been assisting in a program co-ordinated by the Provincial Secretariat for Justice to develop a standard sexual assault kit for use province-wide. These will be distributed in 1980.

Drugs in Traffic Fatalities

The project carried out in co-operation with the Chief Coroner's Office and the Traffic Injury Research Foundation of Canada to determine the degree of involvement of drugs in victims of traffic accidents in Ontario was completed in 1979.

The most obvious finding of the study was that ethyl alcohol continues to be by far the most frequently detected drug in traffic fatalities. Other than alcohol the frequency of occurrence of cannabinoids (constituents of marihuana) and diazepam (a tranquilizer) is of potential significance to traffic accidents. A detailed report of the findings will be published in 1980.

Cannabinoids

The increasing importance of cannabinoids (marihuana) in forensic work gave impetus to a considerable amount of developmental work on cannabinoid detection during 1979.

The accuracy and the sensitivity of the column chromatographic mass spectrometric procedure used for the

detection of tetra-hydrocannabinol (THC), the most active constituent of marihuana, in blood was improved. This improvement is significant since the detection of THC in blood indicates a recent use of the drug.

A recently developed procedure employing radioimmunoassay (RIA) for the detection of THC in blood was partly evaluated for screening purposes. This procedure is considerably less time-consuming than the column-mass spectrometric method but lacks in sensitivity. Efforts to improve its sensitivity are planned for 1980.

Late in 1979 we commenced research on the application of High Pressure Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) to the detection and measurement of THC in blood specimens. It is anticipated that this technique will make the identification and quantitation of THC more efficient.

Narcotics

The development of a procedure for the detection and quantitation of narcotics such as morphine and codeine in blood specimens was successfully completed in 1979.

Drug Detection and Quantitation

The semi-automated gas chromatographic equipment with nitrogen: phosphorus detector has been evaluated and applied during 1979 to the simultaneous quantitation of diazepam and nordiazepam as well as to propoxyphene and norpropoxyphene in blood specimens. This development has made the quantitation for these very frequently encountered drugs more efficient and more accurate.

Procedures for drug analyses, difficult to do by other techniques, have been developed using High Pressure Liquid Chromatography (HPLC). HPLC is being used to "screen" blood specimens for the group of benzodiazepine tranquilizers such as chlordiazepoxide and to analyse for drugs such as acetaminophen (an analgesic).

Gunshot Residues

It is anticipated that the techniques developed for the detection of gunshot residues on clothing will be utilized in case work in the coming year.

The work on improved methods for the collection of gunshot residues from hands and the sample preparation for Energy Dispersive X-ray analysis in the Scanning Electron Microscope continues.

Automotive Paint

With the assistance of provincial, regional and municipal police forces, our catalogue of authenticated automotive paint samples has expanded to over 3,000 entries.

Explosives

High Pressure Liquid Chromatography in combination with Gas Chromatography has increased our capabilities for the detection of dynamite residues. These techniques are being expanded to the detection of the residues of newer types of blasting agents.

Drinking-Driving

Staff of the Centre participated in the 1979 Ontario Roadside Blood Alcohol Concentration Survey conducted jointly by the Ministries of the Attorney General, Solicitor General and Transportation and Communications. This survey, conducted in May and June at 256 sites in 15 different areas of the Province resulted in a report which was released by the Solicitor General in December.

Some highlights of the findings were that between 9:00 P.M. and 3:00 A.M. on Wednesday to Saturday nights, 6.6% of the drivers on the road had Blood Alcohol Concentrations (BACs) greater than 80 milligrams per 100 milliliters and an additional 6.6% had BACs between 50 and 80 milligrams per 100 milliliters.

Technical Publications and Presentations

"The Identification of HLA-A2 and HLA-A5 Antigens in Dried Bloodstains." Pamela J. Newall, Canadian Society of Forensic Science Journal Vol. 12, No. 1, March 1979.

"A Mineralogical Soil Classification Technique for the Forensic Scientist." W. J. Graves, Journal of Forensic Sciences, Vol. 24, No. 2, April 1979.

"Development of Displays at the Centre of Forensic Sciences." U.G. von Bremen, The Police Chief, Vol. XLVL, No. 2., February 1979.

"Propoxyphene-Associated Fatalities in Ontario: Incidence and Forensic Toxicological Aspects." G. Cimbura, Canadian Society of Forensic Science Journal, Vol. 12, No. 4, December 1979.

"PGM Grouping of Post-mortem Blood Samples by Polyacrylamide Gel Isoelectric Focusing as Compared with Starch Gel Electrophoresis." Raymond S. Higaki and Pamela J. Newall, Canadian Society of Forensic Science Journal, Vol. 12, No. 4, December 1979. Presented at the Annual Meeting, Canadian Society of Forensic Science, Montreal.

"Forensic Application of SEM/EDX." E. H. Sild and S. Pausak, Scanning Electron Microscopy, 1979, Vol. II. Presented at the SEM Annual Symposium in Washington D.C. and the Annual Meeting, Canadian Society of Forensic Science, Montreal.

"Engineering Applied to Crime and Accidents." F. Eric Krueger. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Atlanta, Georgia.

"Luminol: Its Use as a Preliminary Indicator Aid for Bloodstains." J. P. Bortniak, L. Blunt and G. Perkins. Presented at the Annual Meeting, Canadian Society of Forensic Sciences, Montreal.

"Speaker Identification, Present and Future." Steven Pausak, Presented at the Annual Meeting, Canadian Society of Forensic Science, Montreal.

"Lie Detectors Based on Voice Analysis." Steven Pausak. Presented at the Annual Meeting, Canadian Society of Forensic Science, Montreal.

"A Report on the Experience of the Centre of Forensic Sciences with the Stolorow/Wraxell Blood Analysis System." Pamela J. Newall. Presented at the Annual Meeting, Canadian Society of Forensic Science, Montreal.

"Determination of THC in Blood: Analytical and Pharmacokinetic Aspects." G. Cimbura, E. Koves, I. Sepp and J. Zamecnik. Presented at the Annual Meeting, Canadian Society of Forensic Science, Montreal.

"Determination of Morphine in Forensic Toxicological Analysis: XAD-2 Isolation, RIA Screening and GLC/NP Quantitation." G. Cimbura, E. Koves and D. W. Robinson. Presented at the Annual Meeting, Canadian Society of Forensic Science, Montreal.

"The Analysis of Dynamite and its Residues Using HPLC." R. J. Prime and J. Krebs. Presented at the Annual Meeting, Canadian Society of Forensic Science, Montreal.

Staff Training and Development

Members of the staff actively participated in a number of professional associations. Notable among these were: Canadian Society of Forensic Science—President, G. Cimbura, Secretary, R. Charlebois, Biology Section Chairman, B. Jay, Chemistry Section Chairman, B. Dixon; American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors—Past President, D. M. Lucas; Society of Forensic Toxicologists, Secretary, J. Kofoed; Committee on Alcohol and Drugs, National Safety Council (U.S.A.)—Chairman, D. M. Lucas; Drug Advisory Committee, Ontario College of Pharmacists—G. Cimbura.

Educational Programs

Lectures, workshops and seminars conducted by the Centre's staff were included in programs sponsored by:

Ontario Provincial Police, Ontario Police College, Office of the Fire Marshal, Office of the Chief Coroner, Forensic Pathology Branch, Ministry of the Attorney General, Ministry of Natural Resources, Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Transportation and Communications, Michigan-Ontario Identification Association, Metropolitan Toronto Police Department, Peel Regional Police Department, Halton Regional Police Department, University of Toronto, University of Ottawa, Durham College, Erindale College, Georgian College, Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Medico-Legal Society, Western Crown Attorney's Association, Toronto Institute of Medical Technologists.

Six 2-week Breathalyzer courses were held. They were attended by one-hundred and eight students from the Ontario Provincial Police and Municipal Police Forces.

Tours of the Centre for senior secondary school students and other post-secondary groups were conducted for eighty-two groups. Specially trained university students acted as tour guides.

Case Load

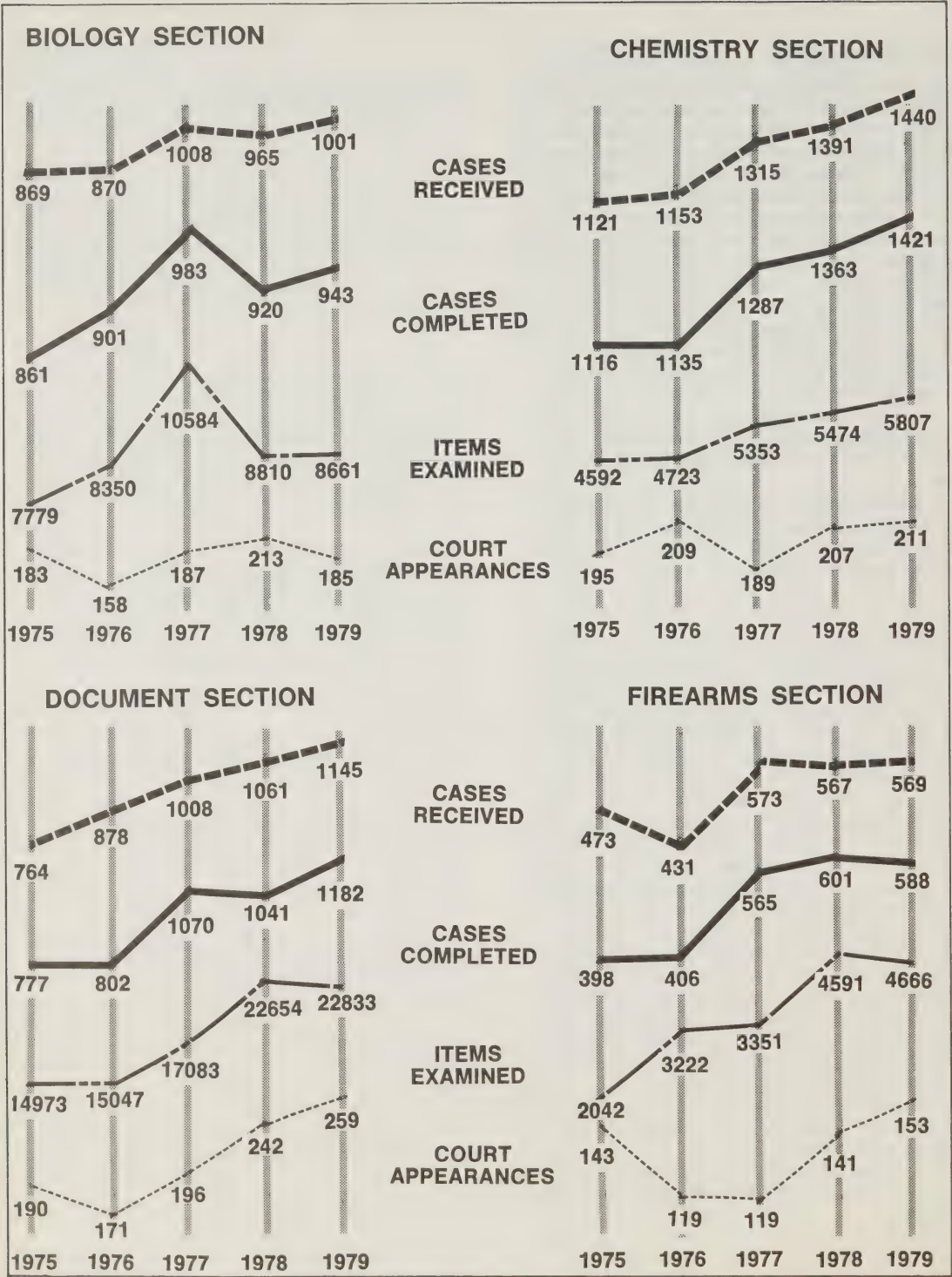
Fig. 1 (a-h) shows the trends in demands for service over the past five years. The increase since 1975 of 12% in cases received and 14% in cases reported is remarkable considering that there has been no increase in staff during this period. The overall leveling off of the past two years is attributed to having reached the "supersaturation" point in most sections. This has resulted in large backlogs of unexamined cases. The resultant prolonged delays in reporting make the results of examinations less useful to investigators and discourage them from submitting some case material that might be of value. In spite of this overall trend, demand for service in the Chemistry and Documents Sections continues to rise.

Another obvious trend indicated is the 20% increase in court appearances. Not only is an increasing proportion of cases requiring court attendances but also the time required for individual appearances is increasing substantially. This is particularly noticeable in the Toxicology Section as a result of increasing demands for expert evidence in "Breathalyzer" cases.

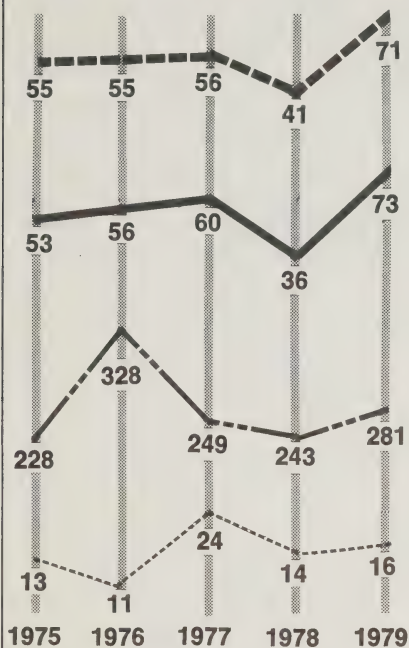
In the face of this case load, the number of advances outlined under "Research and Development" is a remarkable achievement.

Fig. 2 shows the proportions of cases by type and Fig. 3 by source. No significant changes in these were apparent.

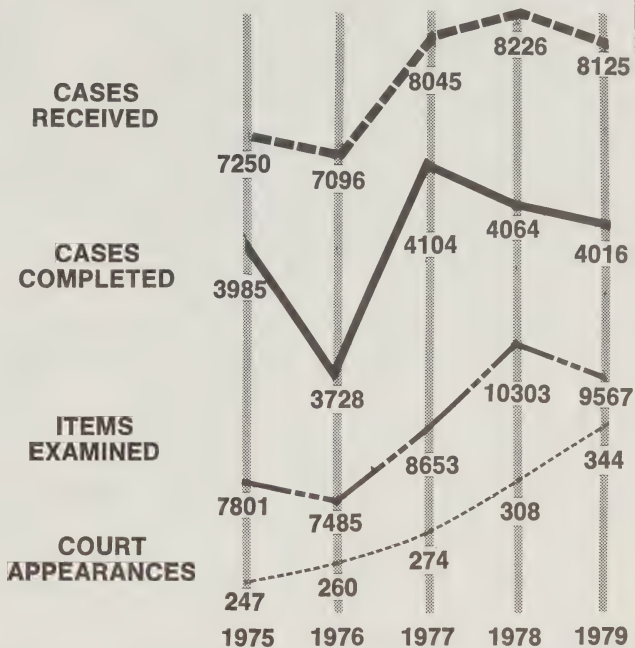
Figure 1



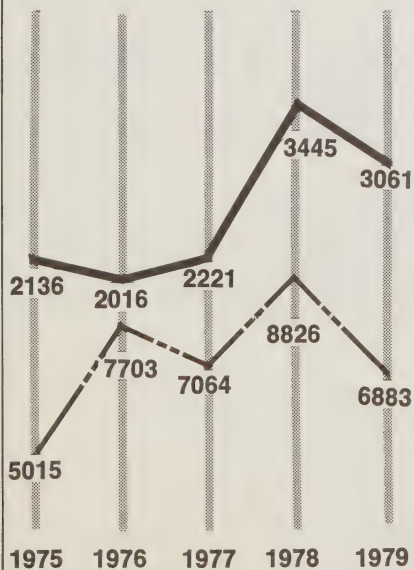
PHOTOGRAPHY SECTION



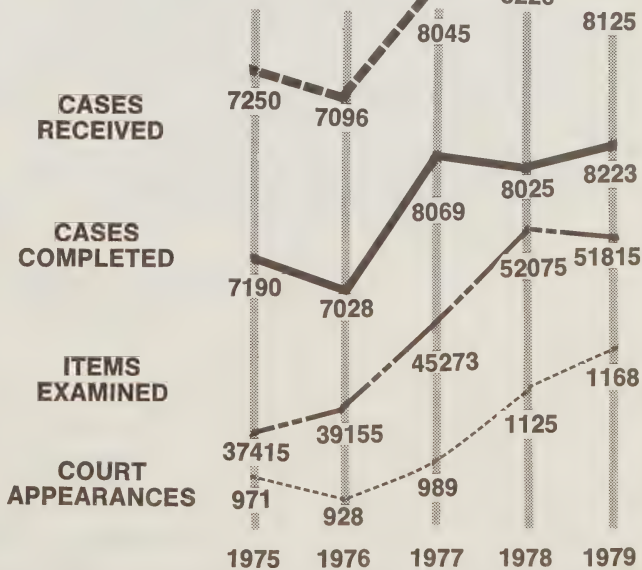
TOXICOLOGY SECTION



FRAUDULENT CHEQUE FILE



TOTAL CENTRE (FRAUDULENT CHEQUE FILE EXCLUDED)



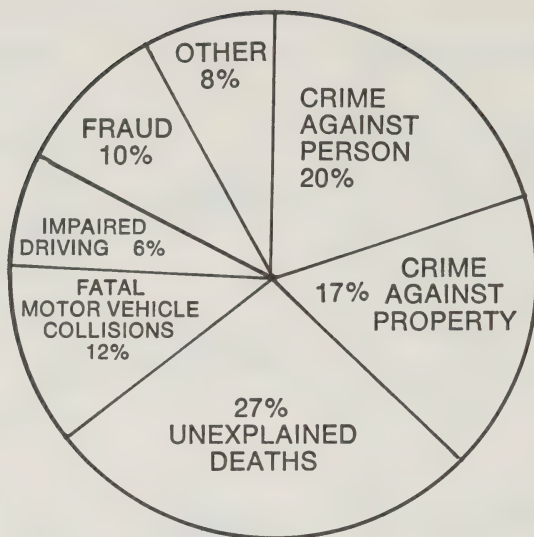


Figure 2.

**Typical Cases
1979**

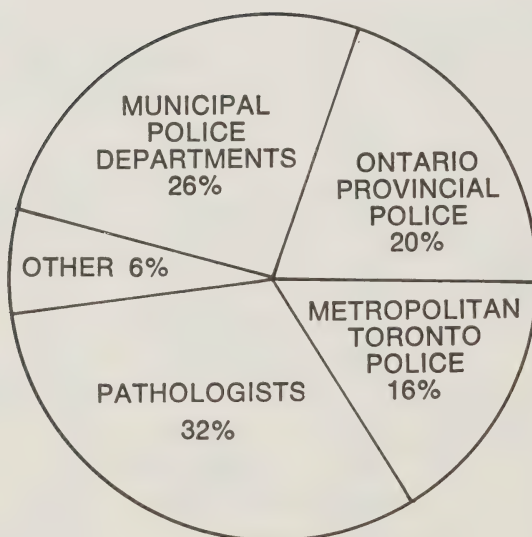


Figure 3.

**Source of Cases
1979**

Forensic Pathology

J. Hillsdon-Smith, M.D., Director

The forensic pathologist is a vital member of the team which is involved in the investigation of sudden and unexplained deaths. In this Province, this kind of death is investigated initially by the Coroner, assisted at the scene by a police officer. As a result of their investigation, it might be decided that a postmortem examination which includes a medicolegal autopsy will be required. At this time, a pathologist who is familiar in medicolegal investigations is called in to assist in the investigation.

The forensic pathologist's primary function is to evaluate the pathological findings in cases of sudden death in relation to circumstances surrounding the death and the results of any ancillary investigations. Sudden death pathology is as much a speciality as other subdivisions of pathology, e.g. neuropathology, skin pathology, etc. In any inquiry into sudden death, whether it turns out to be from natural or unnatural causes, the forensic pathologist acts as a link-man between Coroner and police. This link becomes more apparent in homicides and in cases of suspicious or unexplained deaths.

During the year 1979, the Coroners Office investigated 27,005 sudden deaths. Of this number, they ordered 8,814 medicolegal autopsies which were carried out by 260 pathologists throughout the Province and authorized to carry out medicolegal autopsies.

The role of the Forensic Pathology Agency is to assist in determining causes and mechanisms of death in unusual circumstances and to aid law enforcement agencies throughout the Province in the interpretation of certain aspects of sudden death through the application of expertise in forensic pathology.

The objectives can be achieved by:

- a) Providing an advisory service to police, Coroners, and pathologists in the Province.
- b) Developing training programmes in forensic pathology.
- c) Carrying out forensic pathology examinations in difficult or complex cases.

Staff

The position of Deputy Director remains unfilled.

The assistant forensic photographer resigned during August, 1979. A replacement was appointed during December.

Educational

1. "Forensic Pathology and Sudden Death Investigation", March 26 through 28, attended by 96 police investigators from police departments from the Province and four pathologists. Twenty-two hours of tuition were offered by lecturers from Ontario and the U.S.A. A transcript of these proceedings amounting to 366 pages was issued to each of the participants.
2. "Forensic Pathology and the Identification Officer", October 15 through October 19, attended by 82 identification officers from police departments across Canada, together with two representatives from the Armed Forces and one pathologist from Newfoundland. A total of 49 hours of tuition were offered by lecturers from Ontario, Manitoba, the United States, and the United Kingdom. A transcript of these proceedings, amounting to 423 pages, was issued to each of the participants.

The Director gave 104 hours of lectures (in addition to seminars) to pathologist groups, undergraduate medical students at Queen's University, law students at Ottawa University, police officers at the Ontario Police College, at the Fire Investigators Course held at Arnprior and the O.P.P. College, at a Seminar on Sudden Death held in Banff, Alberta, and at an advanced forensic pathology course held in Dallas, Texas.

Mr. Jack Evans gave sixty-six tours of the facility and forensic pathology orientation courses to law enforcement personnel and criminology students from Community Colleges.

Mr. Frank Piredda gave several illustrated lectures on analytical forensic photography methods to interested personnel.

Mr. James Beaton gave similar lectures on forensic radiography techniques to various radiographer groups.

In-department elective tuition was provided for six medical students from the Universities of Toronto, Manitoba, Saskatoon, and Leeds, U.K., and four pathologists-in-training from the University of Toronto. These elective periods often provide the first and only exposure of medical undergraduates and many pathologists-in-training to the field of forensic pathology.

Level of Service—1979

Coroners Cases Autopsied	1081
Medicolegal Examinations Performed by the Director	143
Number of Consultations	153
Lectures	122 hours
Court Appearances	83 hours
Number of hours seminar for participants	56 185
Elective Tuition	10 students for 33 weeks
Number of Microscopic Examinations	2052
X-rays Taken	1718
Number of Forensic Photographic Slides on File	5192
Number of Kilometres Travelled by Road on Branch Business	3192 km (1995 miles)
Number of Kilometres Travelled by Air on Branch Business	26,420 km (16,512 miles)

Research

Basic "control" X-ray data continued to be collected in relation to the hypothesis that the finer structure of bone is unique to each individual. To date approximately 50% of the data required has been obtained.

The techniques of superimposing a skull onto a photograph for identification purposes and the use of Stereoscopic X-rays continued to be of value in several cases.

A short time lapse cine film was produced to quantitate the degree of shrinkage of wounds placed in a preservative medium.

A short high-speed cine film was made to demonstrate the dynamic geometry of simple blood splashes onto various surfaces.

The laser beam technology is at a stage where the emitted beam requires to be "cleaned up" by the use of spatial filters.



Ministry Organization

Solicitor General Deputy Solicitor General

The Honourable R. Roy McMurtry, Q.C.

John D. Hilton, Q.C.

Ministry Secretariat

J. Allen, Executive Assistant to the Deputy

S. Allinson, Communications Policy Advisor

A. Dickie, Media Relations

K. Gardner, Director, Internal Audit

R. H. Kendrick, Police Liaison Co-ordinator

N. O'Connor, Human Resources Development

R. N. Rintoul, Policy Development & Management Systems Advisor

J. M. Ritchie, Director of Legal Services

Ontario Police Commission

Police Service Advisors

Intelligence Services

Planning and Research

Ontario Police College

Chairman: His Honour Judge T. J. Graham

Members: Shaun MacGrath

W. T. McGrenere, Q.C.,

Ontario Provincial Police

Administration: Personnel

Staff Services

Special Services

Field Operations: Traffic Operations

Commissioner: H. H. Graham

Deputy Commissioner, Operations: J. L. Erskine

Deputy Commissioner, Services: K. W. Grice

Ontario Police Arbitration Commission

R. F. Egan, Chairman

A. Perik, Administration Officer

Public Safety Division

Assistant Deputy Minister

Office of the Chief Coroner

Centre of Forensic Sciences

Forensic Pathology

Office of the Fire Marshal

F. L. Wilson, Q.C.

H. B. Cotnam, M.D.

D. M. Lucas, Director

J. Hillsdon-Smith, M.D.

J. R. Bateman

Administration Division

Executive Director

Financial Services

Personnel Services

Planning & Evaluation

Administrative Services

P. F. L. Gow

Director: L. H. Edwards

Director: T. A. Thomson

Director: G. A. Krishna

Manager: G. Upfield

Ministry of the Solicitor General



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Government
Publications



Ministry
of the
Solicitor
General

1980 Annual Report

'80

Ontario Police Commission

Ontario Provincial Police

Ontario Police Arbitration Commission

Office of the Fire Marshal

Office of the Chief Coroner

Forensic Pathology

Centre of Forensic Sciences

Emergency Planning

Annual Report of The Ministry of the Solicitor General

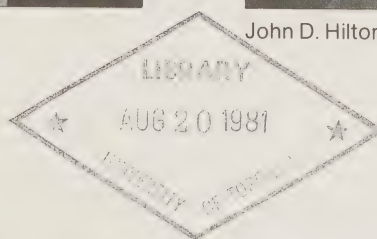
Year ending December 31, 1980



R. Roy McMurtry, Q.C.



John D. Hilton, Q.C.



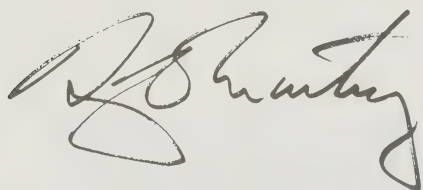
The Honourable R. Roy McMurtry, Q.C.
Solicitor General

John D. Hilton, Q.C.
Deputy Solicitor General

To His Honour the Lieutenant Governor in Council

May It Please Your Honour:

It is my pleasure to present to your Honour
the ninth annual report of the Ministry
of the Solicitor General.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'R. Roy McMurtry'. The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large loop at the end of the last name.

The Honourable R. Roy McMurtry, Q.C.
Solicitor General.

Annual Report, 1980
Ministry of the Solicitor General

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Statutes administered by the Ministry of the Solicitor General

The Ministry of the Solicitor General Act, 1972

The Anatomy Act

The Coroners Act, 1972

The Fire Accidents Act

The Fire Department Act

The Fire Fighters Exemption Act

The Fire Marshals Act

The Hotel Fire Safety Act, 1971

The Lightning Rods Act

The Police Act

The Private Investigators and Security Guards Act

The Public Works Protection Act

The Retail Business Holidays Act, 1975

**The Ontario Society for the Prevention of Cruelty
to Animals Act, 1955**

The Egress from Public Buildings Act

The Human Tissue Gift Act, 1971

The Ministry

The Ministry of the Solicitor General is responsible for the related programs of law enforcement and public safety in Ontario. The overall goal of the Ministry is the protection and security of society by enforcement of the law, the maintenance of peace and order, and the protection of people and property in a manner which ensures individual freedom and rights.

The goal is pursued through a number of activities, including: advisory services to ensure continued improvement of policing services and training throughout the province; a provincial police force with expertise in the areas of criminal and traffic law enforcement; specialized scientific criminal analysis; monitoring and promoting an adequate standard of fire safety services in the province; the determination of causes of death in unusual circumstances; and the provision of anatomical materials and forensic pathology services.

Complete details of Ministry programs can be found in reports by our component agencies throughout the following pages. A brief review of some of the activities of the Ministry Office is given below:

The Ministry Office

The Ministry Office is responsible for directing and coordinating the affairs of the Ministry. It is made up of a Ministry executive group, composed of the Minister, the Deputy Minister, and a small Ministry Secretariat staff. This staff provides expertise to assist in the various roles of the Ministry, including Legal Services, Policy Development, Strategic Planning, Management Systems, Police Liaison, Communications Policy, Auditing, Human Resources, and Administration. Their functions and activities are described as follows:

Policy Development and Management Systems Advisor

The Advisor is a member of the Ministry Secretariat reporting to the Deputy Solicitor General. Advice and guidance on matters of policy and planning and their extension into management systems is provided to the Deputy Solicitor General on subjects relating to the Ontario Police Commission, the Ontario Provincial Police, the Public Safety Division and other areas of the Ministry.

The Advisor represents the Ministry on a number of committees and is responsible for delivering the Ministry's viewpoint on a variety of subjects both within the government of Ontario as well as with other federal and non-government agencies.

The changing needs of society require that policies and procedures be reviewed constantly as well as the need to assess the impact of proposed changes. Further-

more, the delivery of programs in the face of continuing programs of financial constraint must be considered in light of complexities of multi-tiered government.

Of necessity, the policy development function carries the associated function of planning, both tactical and strategic, since the development of policy proposals normally involves the determination of certain principles of operation. Accordingly, the policy development and planning functions usually materialize into new procedures and operational systems. In the 1979 report, the example was cited of the vehicle registration system project. This Project is the largest systems project ever undertaken by the Government of Ontario and will take at least three years to develop and implement. The new system being developed provides many of the mechanisms for the introduction of the provisions of The Provincial Offences Act which, with the exception of Part II, was proclaimed on March 31, 1980. Introduction of the provisions of this Act will result in more effective law enforcement and will provide opportunities for improved utilization of resources. The advisor is the Vice-Chairman of the inter-ministerial steering committee for this Project.

The fundamental nature of the programs and services provided by this ministry demand that the resources available will be applied in a most effective manner. In view of the significant cost in the delivery of policing services throughout the Province, considerable attention is paid to changes which could bring about economies of operation and improved effectiveness in policing activities. The many public safety programs also receive attention.

In August 1980, the report of the Commission on Freedom of Information and Individual Privacy entitled, "Public Government for Private People" was made public. Benefiting from the experience of the police forces and law enforcement agencies in the United States, the comments and recommendations contained in the Williams Commission Report were examined closely to assess their potential effect on the functions of law enforcement and order maintenance within this Province and Canada as a whole.

Computer fraud vies with arson as the fastest growing criminal activity in North America. The accelerated implementation and application of computers in Ontario in the past few years raise concerns within the Ministry and the Ontario Provincial Police to the extent that it was proposed to carry the message to the private sector. The idea of a conference on computer crime and security was suggested and a committee was formed to develop the idea further. The committee is composed of representatives from the Ministry, the Ontario Provincial Police and representatives from several auditing and management consulting organizations in Toronto. The conference is planned for May, 1981.

Legal Branch

The Legal Branch provides a full and varied range of legal services to all levels of the Ministry. The Branch assists in the development of policy and provides legal opinions and advice, negotiates and prepares contracts and represents the Ministry before courts and tribunals. All legislation, Regulations and Orders-in-Council are prepared by the Branch.

Legislation was developed providing for civilian review and appeal procedures with respect to investigation of complaints against the police in Metropolitan Toronto. Another project involved the preparation of legislation respecting emergency planning and response at the municipal and provincial levels. In this same connection, the Branch has been involved with laws and procedures governing the transportation of dangerous goods. The development of an Ontario Fire Code and enabling legislation represents another major effort.

Members of the Branch act as counsel to the Chief Provincial Firearms Officer and the Registrar of Private Investigators and Security Guards. They assisted the Task Force on the Use of Firearms by Police Officers and also with submissions respecting freedom of information and privacy legislation, young offenders legislation and post office security.

The Branch administers the store closing law and the appointment of conciliation officers in police contract bargaining. Members are involved in training and development courses for police officers and fire fighters. They have lectured extensively to police, municipal officials and lawyers on the new Provincial Offences Act.

Police Liaison Coordinator

The principal duty of the Police Liaison Coordinator is to provide advice to the Minister, the Deputy Minister, and Programme Managers on policy and major issues requiring law enforcement expertise. His role is to assess, recommend, and provide advice on law enforcement-related matters, and to advise the Deputy Minister of law enforcement problems which may be created by legislative amendment.

He also provides advice to the Minister and Deputy Minister on current and/or anticipated problems within the public safety and law enforcement field which could require the development of policy alternatives. He maintains a close liaison with senior O.P.P., Regional, and Municipal police personnel and program managers of the Ministry. He receives enquiries and deals with complaints from the public and acts as an intermediary between the public, the Ministry and police forces in Ontario.

The Police Liaison Coordinator is a representative of the Ministry of the Solicitor General on the following:

Interministerial Committee on Native Affairs (Provincial Secretariat for Resources Development)

Liaison Group on Law Enforcement and Race Relations (Toronto Social Planning Council and Urban Alliance)

Child Abuse (Lead Ministry—Community and Social Services)

Staff Working Group to Cabinet Committee on Race Relations

Reduced Travel Speed (Lead Ministry—Transportation and Communications)

Interministerial Committee on Remands (Provincial Secretariat for Justice)

Multicultural Outreach Program (Lead Ministry—Culture and Recreation)

Communications Policy Advisor

The main task of the Communications Policy Advisor is to provide advice to the Minister, Deputy Minister, and Agency Heads on policy and programs requiring communications expertise. He helps ensure that government communications policies are applied well in the Ministry; initiates planning and development of such policies; advises Ministry agencies on program delivery; chooses techniques to be used, and monitors their effectiveness. He manages communications activities of the Ministry Office, answers public enquiries, liaises with the media, and assists Program Managers in these areas.

A good deal of the Communications Policy Advisor's activities involve crime prevention and fire prevention programs. These include the initiation of public service messages on T.V. and radio to help support police and fire services, and the human tissue donation program.

Five videotapes were written and produced by the Communications Policy Advisor in co-operation with the Ontario Chiefs of Police Association. These tapes give crime-prevention advice on armed robbery, car-theft, child-molesting, purse-snatching, and housebreaking. Cassettes of the programme were widely distributed to 24 television stations and cable networks across Ontario, for their broadcasting as public service messages.

A half-hour videotape of "stock-footage" was also produced and copies were distributed to all T.V. stations in the province. This material is intended to provide T.V. news and feature editors with illustrative material of typical Ministry activities — O.P.P., Fire Marshal, and so on — to help increase public understanding of our law enforcement and public safety programmes.

The Communications Policy Advisor continued to assist the Chief Coroner, Dr. H. B. Cotnam, in publicizing and increasing public and medical participation in the Human Tissue Gift Act. Increased efforts were made to inform various ethnic groups about the need for human tissue donations. Videotapes were provided by the Ministry along with our involvement in helping arrange discussion shows on television in the French and Italian languages.

Assistance was provided to the Fire Marshal's Office in producing a brochure entitled "Prevent Arson" as part of our continual involvement in fire-prevention initiatives. This included the further publicizing and distribution of "Torch" an arson-investigation feature film we previously produced.

The Communications Policy Advisor served as the Ministry representative on a number of committees, including the Crime Prevention Committee working with the Ontario Chiefs of Police Association and the Ontario Police Commission; customer service specialist training, public access, French language services, educational subsidies review, emergency planning and the Council of Communications Directors. He produced the Ministry's Annual Report, and was a guest lecturer on the subjects of better communication, clear writing, and government public relations at a number of police/fire courses and other Ministries.

Human Resources Development Advisor

The Human Resources Development Advisor implements the Human Resources Development, equal opportunity, and affirmative action programs in the Ministry. The Advisor makes internal policy recommendations to the Deputy Minister, and coordinates the design, implementation and evaluation of these programs. The advisor is a member of the Ministry's Educational Subsidy Committee, Interministerial/Interagency Provincial Review CAATS Law and Security Administration Programs Committee and co-chair of the Affirmative Action Council's Outreach Recruitment Task Force.

The Equal Opportunity Advisory Committee and five task forces made up of interested employees continued to meet on a regular basis to look at problem areas in the Ministry and initiate activities that might meet these needs.

The office offered an Effective Speaking Course, Career Development Workshop I and Career Development Workshop II in 1980. Lunch-hour sessions were also held on topics such as Income Tax, Classification and Day Care. The Public Relations Task Force kept the program visible by organizing a successful Arts and Crafts Show where employees brought in hobbies and crafts for display.

The Advisor presented a workshop for civilian staff in Belleville and helped set up a Human Resources Development Staff Committee at the Police College in Aylmer, as well as assisting in regional information workshops presented by the Affirmative Action Council.

In accordance with the Directive on Affirmative Action for Women Crown Employees, an on-the-job training program was established to enable women to gain experience in female under-represented positions. Numerical planning targets which are minimum targets for improving women's representation in under-represented categories, modules and levels were set for the Ministry by the office.

The data base continued to be updated with the Annual Statistics Report being published and distributed. A Regional Classification Inventory was compiled and distributed to the Detachments and other Ministries. The Inventory listed the different classifications in all Ministries by region, outside of the Toronto area, in order to give employees in the district offices better insight into the types of jobs that are available. The office is also involved in a study of women in policing.

The bi-monthly newsletter "The Scanner" was published and distributed to all employees to ensure that they are aware of the Human Resources Development Program, career training and Ministry activities. Communication is kept open to the regional offices by means of a news package sent throughout the year.

As a trained counsellor, the Advisor offered career, academic and personal counselling to all staff of the Ministry, as well as consultation to managers in relation to staff and individual problems and complaints.

A close liaison is maintained with the Personnel Services Branch in relation to job recruitment and staff training.

Internal Audit Branch

Internal auditing provides assistance to the Deputy Minister and other ministry managers in the effective discharge of their responsibilities. The objectives are:

- To provide assurance to management that control processes are satisfactory or that improvements are necessary;
- To provide timely reporting of potential problems or issues in respect to control;
- To provide recommendations which lead to constructive change.

The Branch's responsibilities include: the evaluation of Ministry-wide financial and corporate control processes; the protection of public funds and assets in care of the Ministry; observing the extent of the Ministry's compliance with governing Legislation and Policies; and verifying the accuracy and reliability of financial and managerial data developed throughout the Ministry, including the audit of electronic data processing systems as necessary.

Audit coverage in 1980 consisted of nine major audits—four operations of the Ontario Provincial Police, one Branch of the Ontario Police Commission, one Branch of the Public Safety Division, and three audits within the Administration Division. In addition, ten audits of a specific financial, administrative, or investigative nature were completed.

At the beginning of the year, the Branch was staffed by a Director, one Senior Auditor, and one Auditor. During 1980, an additional auditor and a Secretary were provided. The Branch participated in the Affirmative Action Program by establishing a temporary experience position. All staff participated in educational activities consisting of courses and seminars, and continued to be active in the work of the Internal Auditors' Council. The Branch was also involved in several Ministry Committees and the Task Force on Police Service Delivery.

Administration Division

The Administration Division is the service organization responsible for the delivery of financial, personnel and related administrative services to all agencies and programs of the Ministry. It ensures that the Ontario Government's financial, personnel and administrative policies as well as related Ministry policies are adhered to, that methods and procedures are appropriate, that systems are in place to ensure that they are complied with and that performance is evaluated.

Financial Services Branch

The Financial Services Branch is responsible for provision of financial and related services to the Ministry. These include:

- a) The design, communication, implementation and maintenance of financial administrative systems;
- b) ensuring of the financial controllership functions in the Ministry;
- c) participating in the development of Ministry policies and procedures;
- d) provision of timely, accurate and meaningful financial and related information and advisory service;
- e) purchasing of goods and services for the Ministry; and
- f) coordination and control of the Ministry budgeting process.

Administrative Services Branch

The Administrative Services Branch coordinates the compilation and distribution of Ministry administrative policies, maintains the comprehensive inventory and asset control systems for the Ministry, and provides office, messenger, and supply services to the operations located at 25 Grosvenor and 26 Grenville Street.

Personnel Services Branch

The Personnel Services Branch is responsible for the administration of the total personnel function, with the exception of the recruitment of OPP uniformed members, negotiations with the Ontario Provincial Police Association, and staff development within the OPP.

The branch provides advice, counselling, and direction to all ministry units. It ensures that Ontario Government personnel policies, legislation, regulations, and related ministry policies and procedures are followed.

To help ensure that on-site service is provided to the Ontario Provincial Police Force, a part of the branch has been decentralized from 25 Grosvenor Street to 90 Harbour Street.

Planning and Evaluation Branch

The Planning and Evaluation Branch facilitates Ministry-wide strategic planning and evaluation by providing assistance to Managers in priority development for operations. Assistance is given to the managers of agencies and programs in establishing objectives, and developing measures of performance, effectiveness, costs, benefits, and statistical techniques. Performance is evaluated by monitoring information on inputs, outputs, and finances of operations, through a quarterly management report.

Further extension of the Management by Results (MBR) process was carried out during the year. From the initial experimental stage in 1974, coverage now includes 97.0 percent of the funding level for the Ministry's operations. Reporting is now done on a quarterly basis for all MBR's.

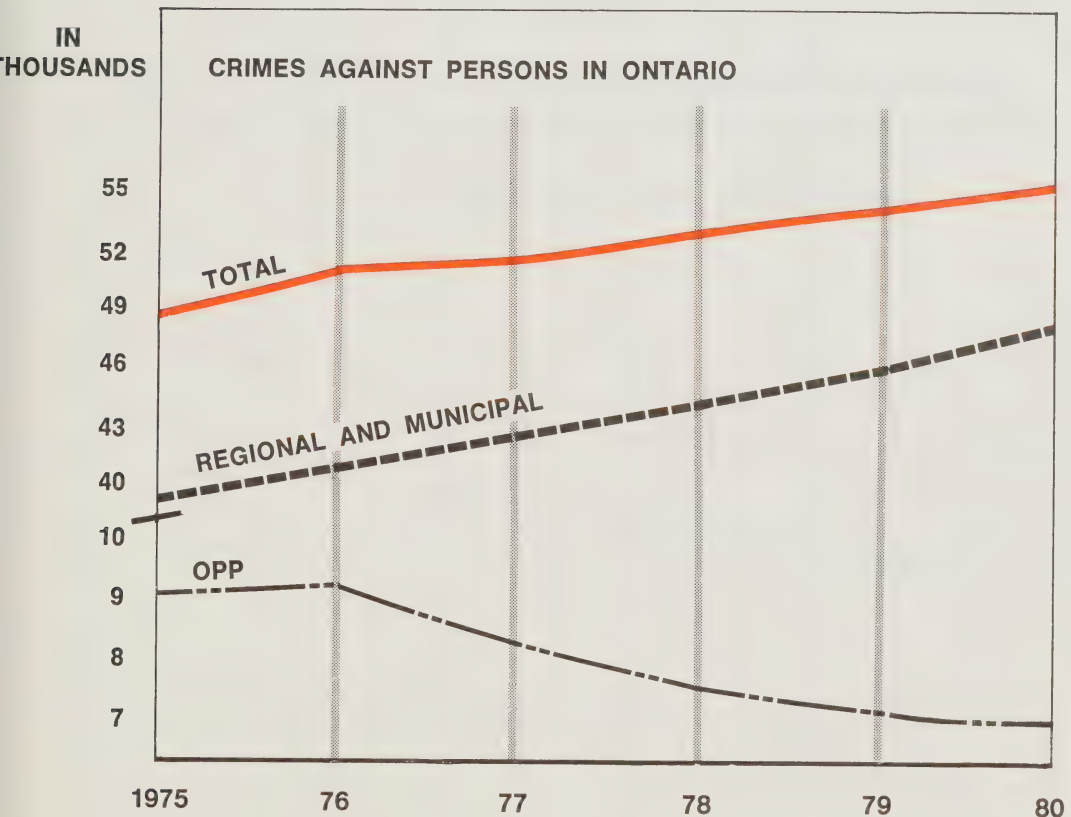
The Management Systems Services Section provides systems consulting services to the Administration and Public Safety Divisions of the Ministry. The services are provided on a project basis and include the development and operational support of both computer and manual systems.

Section activity during 1980 included;

- Word processing requirements studies in the Administration and Public Safety Divisions.
- Ongoing support of the Fire Marshal's Statistical Reporting System.
- The development of new Fire Casualty and Response reports and their related procedures. These reports and procedures were put into use by fire departments in Ontario as of January 1, 1981.
- A detailed study of the administrative systems in the Office of the Chief Coroner.

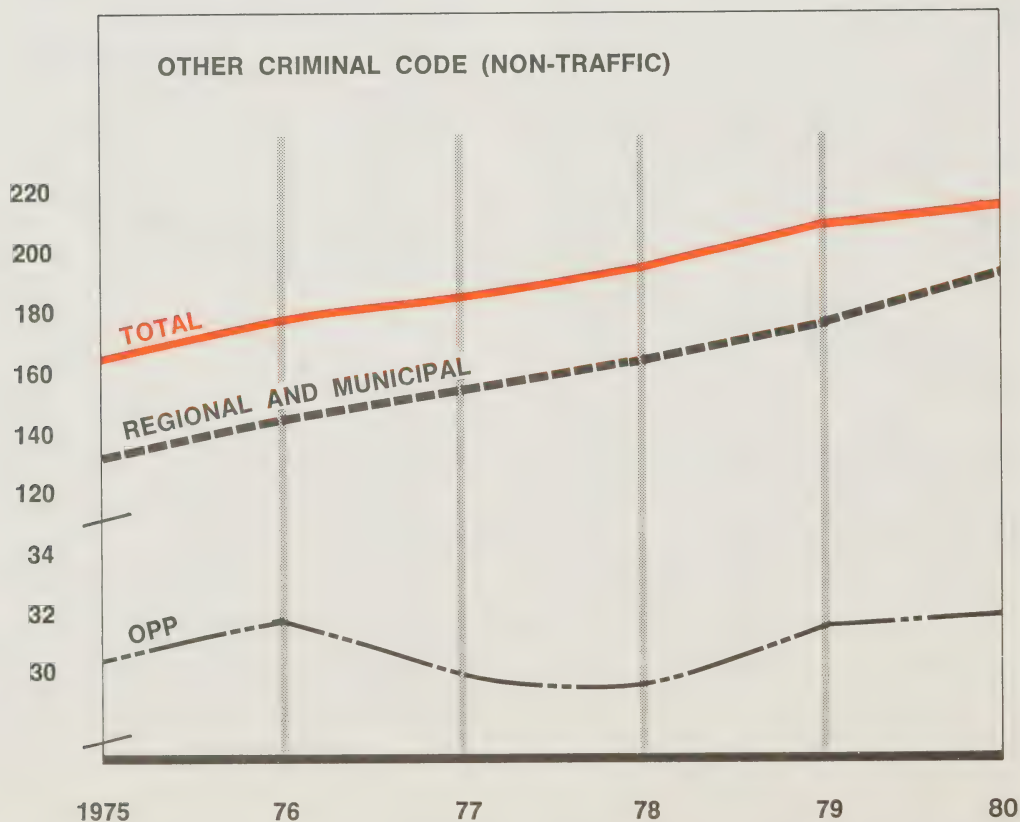
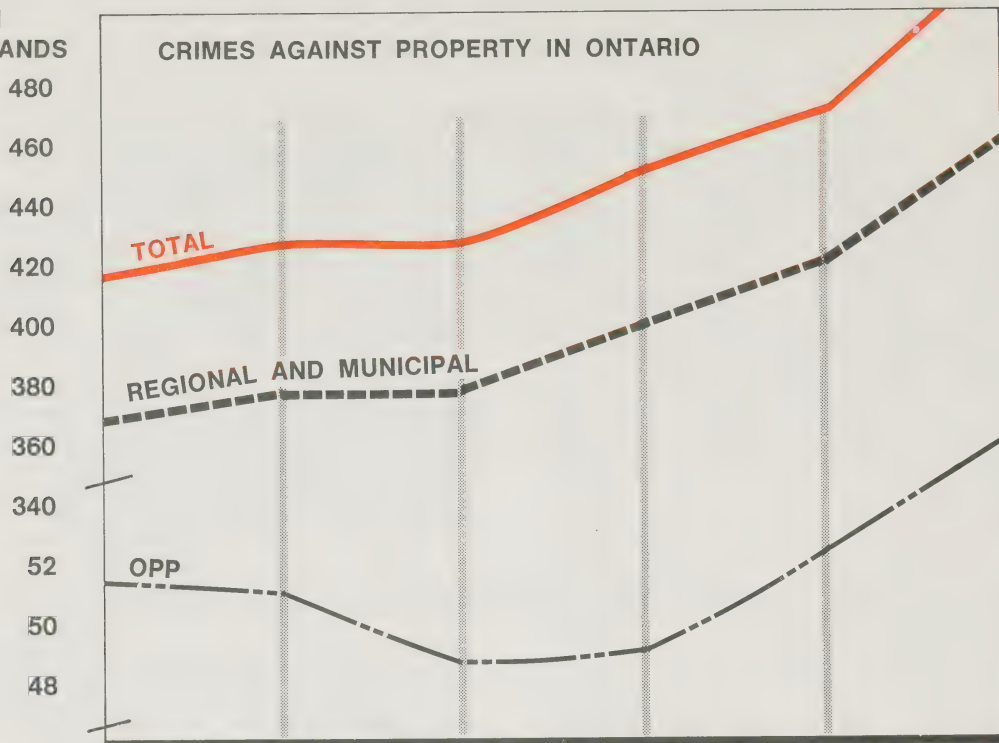
THE FOLLOWING CHARTS SHOW THE TRENDS IN CRIMINAL CODE OCCURRENCES (NON-TRAFFIC) AND MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN ONTARIO, THE ONTARIO PROVINCIAL POLICE, AND REGIONAL AND MUNICIPAL POLICE FORCES, FOR THE PAST FIVE YEARS. THESE STATISTICS ARE AS COMPILED BY THE ONTARIO PROVINCIAL POLICE AND THE ONTARIO POLICE COMMISSION, AND ARE FURTHER EXPLAINED IN SECTIONS OF THIS ANNUAL REPORT DEALING WITH THEIR OPERATIONS.

ACTUAL CRIMINAL CODE OCCURRENCES (NON-TRAFFIC)

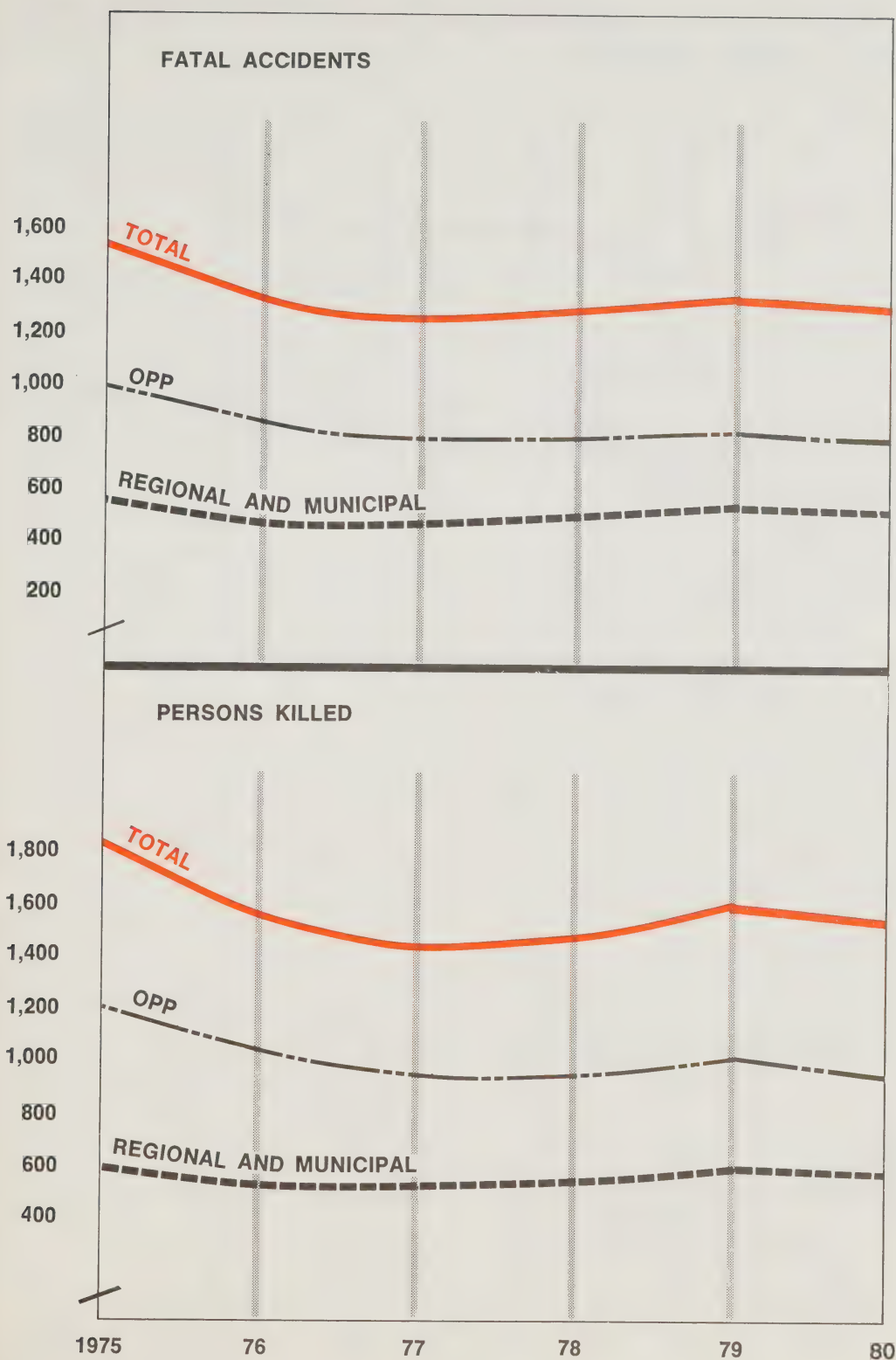


ACTUAL CRIMINAL CODE OCCURRENCES (NON-TRAFFIC)

IN
THOUSANDS



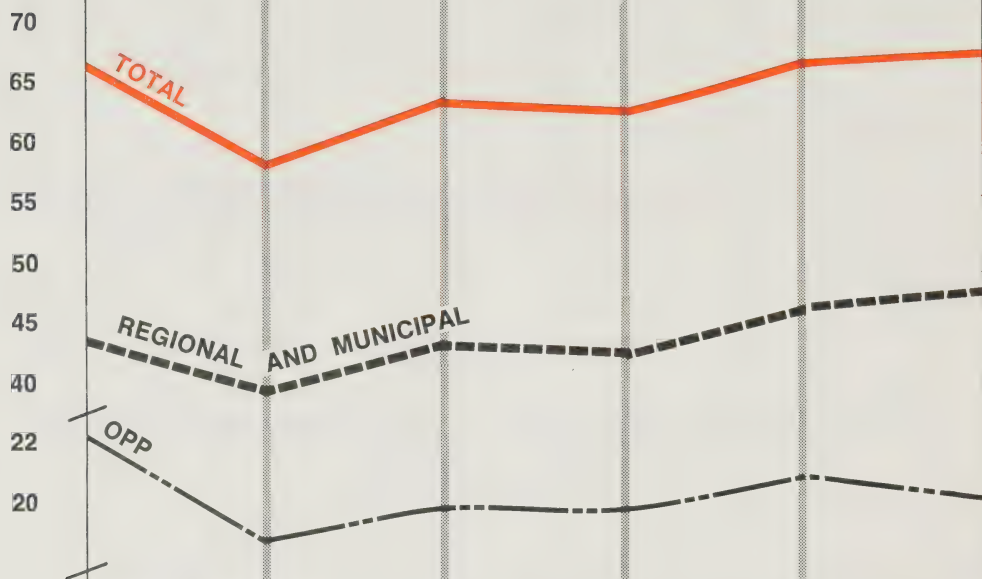
MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN ONTARIO



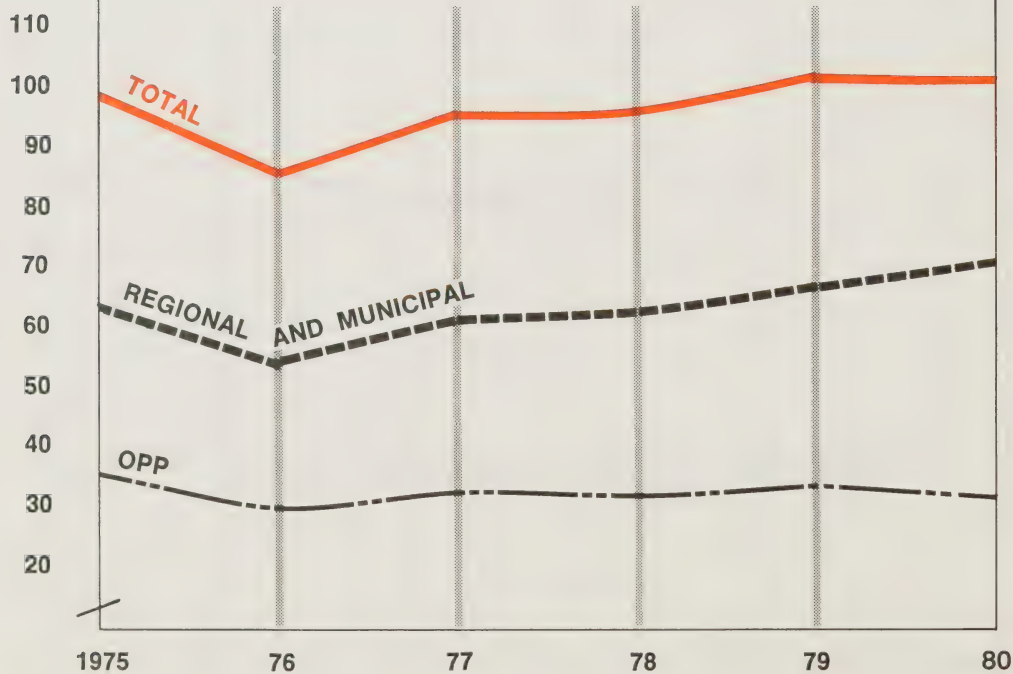
MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN ONTARIO

IN
THOUSANDS

INJURY ACCIDENTS



PERSONS INJURED



Ontario Police Commission

S. MacGrath, Chairman
W. T. McGrenere, Q.C., Member
T. A. Hockin, Member

In November 1980, Judge Thomas J. Graham resigned as Chairman of the Commission. Judge Graham has served the Commission since its inception in 1962. During his eighteen years of service, Judge Graham earned an enviable reputation as a leading authority on police governance. His contribution to policing is a source of satisfaction and pride to the Commission and the Province.

Mr. Shaun MacGrath, a Member since April 1978, was appointed Chairman of the Commission in November 1980.

Mr. W. Thomas McGrenere, Q.C., appointed in June 1979, continues to serve the Commission as part-time Member.

Dr. Thomas A. Hockin was appointed as part-time Member in December 1980.

The O.P.C. "Newsletter" continues to receive favourable reaction from its readers—circulation includes police forces, municipal police authorities and police associations.

The continuing assistance, cooperation and personal commitment, by Municipal Police Authorities, Chiefs of Police and the Police Association of Ontario, to the high standards of service and integrity demonstrated by the police community of Ontario, is gratefully acknowledged by the Commission.

ADVISORY SERVICES BRANCH

The Advisory Services Branch serves as an extension of the Chairman and Members of the Commission in fulfilling the requirements of the Police Act. As the "eyes and ears" of the Commission, the Advisors monitor the police community of Ontario and provide an essential interface between the municipal forces, their governing bodies and the Ontario Police Commission. The general state of policing, current problems and issues, as well as future concerns, fall within the broad scope of the Ontario Police Commission Advisory Services activities.

During the year reported, 269 visits to municipal forces were made by the Advisors. Of this figure, less than half were of a routine nature. The majority of visits were occasioned by circumstances requiring the assistance and/or counselling services that are a major component of the Advisory function.

ADVISORS' ACTIVITIES

1. Regular visits to municipal police forces.
2. Studies of municipal police forces requested by governing authorities.
3. Investigations involving police forces and police officers.
4. Assistance to the Commission with inquiries under the Police Act.
5. Assistance provided upon request to police governing authorities in interviews and selection of Chiefs, Deputy Chiefs of Police and other in-force promotions.
6. Assistance and advice to local police governing authorities regarding police matters.
7. Assistance and advice to Chiefs of Police relative to police operations and administration.
8. Attendance at O.A.C.P. zone conferences.
9. Attendance at major conferences.
10. Assignments to special projects.
11. Reports on police-related subjects.

The term "visits" understates the Advisory Services function, as some situations require an Advisor for an extended period in the municipality to effect a detailed review or study, either as part of the requirement of the Police Act, or at the request of the local governing authority.

In addition, during 1980 the number of requests for personnel/workload studies increased, compared to 1979. This trend is likely to continue as municipal forces seek solutions to increasing workloads and budgetary constraints. Many of these assignments call for a high degree of awareness and judgement in dealing with sensitive and difficult problems and issues. A summary of the more problematical assignments is included in this report.

Advisory staff are also required to participate in other projects where their assistance has been requested. Some examples are:

Public inquiries — such as, Barrie.

Committees — such as, Fire Marshal, Victims of Crime,

Special Constables, Ontario Police Health and Safety.

Task forces — such as The Use of Firearms by Police Officers.

Seminars — such as, Mental Retardation.

INFORMATION SERVICES

The Advisory Services Budget and Resources Information system provided municipal police forces and agencies of government with comparative resources information for the sixth successive year. The number of participant police forces grew from 111 in 1979 to 121 in 1980. The interest in this system shown by other provincial ministries and provincial police commissions continues to increase.

As part of the police force studies, the Advisors frequently provide a detailed analysis of the workload and the system of personnel allocation in the subject force to determine the adequacy of both the resources and the related system of deployment. These co-operative ventures are supplemented by the Ontario Police Commission computer-based analysis of response times, work volumes by time and location and invariably result in beneficial changes in personnel utilization.

Toward the end of 1980, a complete review was made of the Advisory Services Branch, with the objective of determining the focus of programs and services for the 1980's. As a result, new strategies which will enhance and increase contact and assistance to municipal police forces will be implemented during 1981. Particular emphasis will be placed on more detailed communication of conclusions and recommendations resulting from Advisors' visits and inspections. To this end, there will be a restructuring of the organization and functions of the advisory services.

POLICE FORCE STUDIES

Typical of the activities undertaken by the Advisory Services Branch in 1980 are the following:

Town of Alliston — Investigation and assessment of force personnel.

Anderdon Township — Clarification of duties and responsibilities of the Chief of Police, at the request of the Chief of Police and Council.

Atikokan Township — Assistance provided in the interview and selection of the Chief of Police.

City of Brantford — Clarification of the report on the study of the force, at the request of the Chief of Police and the Board.

Town of Clinton — Meetings with the joint communications advisory committee regarding the prerogative of permitting satellite forces to participate in negotiating salaries for civilian dispatchers.

Town of Dresden — Presentation to the newly-appointed members of the Board of Commissioners of Police on the duties and responsibilities of the Board versus those of the Chief of Police.

Town of Durham — Efficiency study of the police force was conducted. Meetings with the Mayor regarding request for policing to be taken over by the Ontario Provincial Police.

Town of Elliot Lake — Assistance provided in the interview and selection of the Chief of Police.

City of Guelph — Meetings with the Chief of Police and Deputy Chiefs regarding Police Association complaint of misuse of Cadet personnel.

Halton Region — Assistance provided in resolving Police Association complaint of misuse of Office Overload part-time employees.

Innisfil Township — Meetings with the Board of Commissioners of Police regarding disciplinary procedures to be taken against force personnel. Meetings with the Board regarding the proposed annexation of a portion of the township to the City of Barrie.

Village of Lakefield — Efficiency study of the police force was conducted, and a complete review of the communications system was conducted by the Technical Services Branch.

City of London — Consultations with the Chief of Police and the Board regarding budget proposals.

Town of Mitchell — Investigation and assessment of force personnel.

Niagara Region — Advice provided to the Board of Commissioners of Police on the feasibility of joint participation in computer facilities with other regional forces. Efficiency study of the force was conducted.

Town of Orangeville — Investigation of the adequacy of police quarters.

City of Orillia — Assistance provided in the interview and selection of the Chief of Police.

Town of Penetanguishene — Investigation and assessment of force personnel.

Red Rock Township — Efficiency study of the force was conducted.

Town of Seaforth — Investigation and assessment of force personnel.

Town of Shelburne — Investigation and assessment of force personnel.

Town of Smith Falls — Efficiency study of the force was conducted.

Town of Southampton — Investigation and assessment of force personnel.

City of Stratford — Investigation of a complaint, by the Police Association, of the administrative practices of the force.

Town of Tillsonburg — Public inquiry into the misconduct of members of the police force. Subsequently, at the request of the Ontario Police Commission, the Ontario Provincial Police conducted an investigation into allegations of misconduct of members of the force.

City of Woodstock — Study of the feasibility of providing alternative means for the transportation of prisoners.

PERSONNEL DEVELOPMENT SECTION

Previous budget restrictions for some time forced a curtailment of the activities of the Personnel Development Section. In May 1980, however, the Section was reactivated with the hiring of a Personnel Development Officer.

The functions of this Section are to—

- Maintain a close liaison with the Director of the Ontario Police College on all matters dealing with the training system.
- Monitor and develop the entire training system as outlined in the 1975 Report on Police Training.
- Coordinate, with the assistance of selected members of the police service, periodic reviews of all training programs presently in place at the Ontario Police College for the purpose of analysis, assessment and currency.
- Coordinate the analysis and assessment of all police-related training programs offered by other agencies and educational institutions both inside and outside the Province of Ontario.
- Determine the requirements of Ontario forces for placement on courses offered by the Canadian Police College, and allocate same on a priority basis.

The following highlight the activities of this Section—

- In concert with selected senior officers from the Ontario Provincial Police and three municipal forces, a complete review of the Probationary Constable Training Program was undertaken. This review has resulted in a number of changes to the program which will take effect in January 1982.
- A feasibility study into the introduction of driver training at the Ontario Police College was completed.
- In collaboration with the Canadian Police College, a program was developed for a Senior Command Course at the Ontario Police College. This course was developed by two senior officers, with the assistance of the staff of both colleges. The first Senior Command Course will be offered in October 1981.
- In order that the Commission be aware of training programs being offered in other jurisdictions, the Personnel Development Officer visited police training establishments in Quebec, British Columbia and England. He is also a member of the Advisory Board of the Canadian Police College in Ottawa.

INTELLIGENCE SERVICES BRANCH

FUNCTION

In general terms, the Intelligence Services Branch has three primary functions. These are:

- The provision and maintenance of a province-wide communications network, and a surveillance capability for the exclusive use of C.I.S.O. member forces
- The training in the various aspects of organized crime and the investigation of this phenomenon is provided for Ontario police force personnel at several levels
- Through financial assistance and the supply of staff, housing and equipment, supports the provincial bureau of C.I.S.O.

ORGANIZATION

There are 12 members of the Branch. Of these, one is responsible for the first function and two others attend to the training commitment. The nine remaining are attached to the Provincial Bureau of Criminal Intelligence Services Ontario, which is housed at the Ontario Police Commission. Six are computer terminal operators, two of these six have language interpreter capabilities in the Italian and Greek languages. Two are analysts and one has record keeping and clerical duties.

ACTIVITIES

The C.I.S.O. Provincial Bureau is the central repository for the collation, analysis and dissemination of intelligence information for the 28 member forces. In addition to the O.P.C. support staff (9) it includes seven members of Ontario police forces who are on loan. These officers operate the Bureau under the direction of the Governing Body, C.I.S.O. which is made up of the heads of the 28 police forces and the Chairman of the O.P.C.

The workload in the Bureau has increased dramatically, particularly as a result of the acquisition of two federal computer terminals—automated criminal intelligence information system (A.C.I.I.S.) and two Ontario Provincial Intelligence Computer Terminals (O.P.I.C.), and the continual increase in the flow of information generated by the increasing number of joint force operations by C.I.S.O. forces.

Once again, the joint force operation concept has proven to be the weapon in dealing with organized crime. Knowledge and experience gained over the past several years has assisted greatly in putting into service teams of police officers which are very professional and sophisticated. A great number of arrests and charges have accrued as well as valuable intelligence gained against organized criminal organizations in this Province.

The 1980 training commitment was fulfilled through the conduct of training sessions in:

- Basic Organized Crime
- Analysis
- Senior Officers Familiarization
- Technical Surveillance Courses
- Physical Surveillance Courses

These were attended by 153 candidates, bringing the program total from April 1, 1977 to December 31, 1980 to 579 members of agencies associated with C.I.S.O.

In addition to the intelligence courses a demonstrated need saw the Branch becoming involved in the setting up of a series of emergency response co-ordination seminars being conducted for all police forces in this Province dealing with the planning for emergency situations such as hostage taking, armed barricaded persons, etc.

Three such seminars were held at the Ontario Police College in 1980 which saw a total of 205 senior police officers from municipal forces and the Ontario Provincial Police attending. This program will be extended into 1981.

TECHNICAL SERVICES BRANCH

The Technical Services Branch gives advice and assistance to police forces, manages programs for the benefit of all police, and interfaces with government ministries and agencies on behalf of the Ontario Police Commission. In recent years, the Branch has committed most of its efforts in the rapidly developing area of information technology.

INFORMATION SERVICES PROGRAM

The Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) is an on-line, real time, computerized Police Information System which is located in its own building within the R.C.M.P. Headquarters complex in Ottawa. It operates twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week and provides full service to all officially recognized police forces across Canada.

Access to C.P.I.C. is achieved by way of a C.P.I.C. terminal(s) which has the appearance of an electric typewriter and is connected to Ottawa by means of a private, dedicated network of high-speed telecommunications lines. These terminals are dual purpose devices, in that they may be used to communicate directly with the computer files (i.e. persons, vehicles, property, boats and motors, and criminal records) and also to communicate with any other terminal location in Canada. As a result, it is possible to alert any other police agencies with the details of major crimes and occurrences in which they may have an interest. The system, which was originally designed to handle 20,000 transactions per hour, will normally process an enquiry in less than ten seconds.

Each police agency is responsible for the accuracy, validity and subsequent maintenance of its own records. Only the agency responsible for entering a record may remove it from the C.P.I.C. files. Responsibility for system application and control within the Province of Ontario rests with the Ontario Police Commission. This necessitates the services of three auditor analysts within the Branch. These specialists work with assigned police officers to conduct CPIC system audits and provide training and assistance to operators throughout the Ontario police community. The Branch performed CPIC audits at 75 municipal and regional police forces during 1980.

The Branch is also responsible for conducting investigations into breaches of system discipline, and recommending to the Commission appropriate disciplinary action. Fifteen such investigations were successfully completed during 1980. In addition, the Branch ensures that all recommendations relating to technical improvements or policy, are endorsed by the Advisory Committee on Communications and Technical Services and are presented to the CPIC National Advisory Committee.

The Branch conducts CPIC training to Recruit and Junior Command classes. During 1980, 777 recruit and 131 junior command students attended 34 two-period classes to obtain this training at the Ontario Police College.

FEDERAL TEMPORARY ABSENCE AND PAROLEE PROGRAM

This program allows the Federal Institutions to notify one central agency, the Ontario Provincial Police, when inmates are released on parole or temporary absence. The O.P.P. enter these persons on CPIC and notify the police forces where the individuals will be residing. This Branch is presently working on a similar type of system for the Provincial Correctional Services.

SUSPENDED DRIVER CONTROL CENTRE

The control centre has the responsibility for the entry and maintenance of suspended driver licence information on the CPIC system. All entries are made in a manner that clearly indicates the possible enforcement action that can be taken when police contact the suspended driver.

In 1980, 135,972 driver licence suspension entries were made to the CPIC system. The approximate number of records on CPIC in this category is 123,000.

Although the volume of charges of driving while disqualified is not a statistic that can be kept at the centre, its effectiveness can be seen in the other enforcement action taken by police as a result of the availability of the information. Police notified 23,016 people of their driver licence suspension in 1980 and confiscated 13,159 drivers licences which were in the possession of suspended drivers.

POLICE AUTOMATED REGISTRATION INFORMATION SYSTEM (PARIS)

The Police Automated Registration Information System (PARIS) was fully operational 24 hours a day, 7 days a week during 1980. The system provides Ontario police users on-line access to the Ministry of Transportation and Communications automated vehicle registration and driver licence files. This is accomplished by way of an automated computer interface between the Canadian Police Information Centre and the Ontario Government's Downsvew Computing Centre. This allows immediate access to the MTC files from local police CPIC terminals.

Effective October 30, 1980, the system was enhanced to provide police users access to registration information for commercial vehicles, motorcycles and mopeds. Total number of queries from police forces processed during 1980 was 3,376,011, of which 933,381 were to the driver licence file and 2,442,630 to the vehicle registration file. The current response time to queries is approximately 10 seconds.

VEHICLE REGISTRATION SYSTEM PROJECT

The Technical Services Branch has actively participated with the Ministry of Transportation and Communications in the Vehicle Registration System Project. The project involves a redesign of the motor vehicle registration system. More specifically, it involves a change in the registration concept from the current plate-to-vehicle concept to a plate-to-owner concept. In addition, the new system will process renewals on a staggered basis throughout the year; lastly, it will interface with the Ministry of the Attorney General's unpaid fines system for the purpose of denying renewal for those registered owners with unpaid parking fines.

C.P.I.C. NETWORK MANAGEMENT

This area of responsibility includes the disbursement of funds under a cost-sharing agreement with the Federal Government. In 1980, the provincial share of the CPIC network costs was slightly less than \$650,000.00. The funds include the costs for the CPIC terminals and lines to the CPIC equipment strategically located throughout the Province. The network management group also looks after the installation of additional terminals required by Ontario police forces and replacement of existing terminals by newer, more modern equipment. At present, the replacement of some 80 terminals by Cathode Ray Tube type terminals is taking place. Cathode Ray Tube terminals greatly enhance the throughput capability of the operator at the force. The group also provides for the upgrading of facilities available to enhance the use of CPIC by the forces. High speed lines, computer interface connections and micro computer-type terminals are examples.

There are 226 terminals now in operation at forces throughout the Province. In 1980, eight terminals were added to the system, one of which was a new installation at the Goderich Police Force. A micro computer type terminal was also added to the network at Ontario Provincial Police Headquarters. This terminal is being used to send "Provincial Alerts" to other agencies in the Province.

C.P.I.C. INTERFACE COMPUTER PROJECT

As computer systems, such as the CADRE system in Ottawa, are developed for Ontario forces, providing and controlling access to CPIC via computer terminals becomes a major concern. Such access is necessary to gain maximum benefit from installed computer terminals and data. It is necessary, at the same time, to provide audit information and maintain security as well as provide a standard way for police computers to utilize the CPIC network. The Technical Services Branch will provide a CPIC interface computer to do this. This computer will transmit messages from any of the forces' terminals to the CPIC network and vice versa. This will allow Ontario police forces to use whatever computers are most suited to their needs while maintaining a standard network. This will reduce costs by simplifying the network maintenance function and will enhance network reliability by isolating the network itself from interactions with local police computers.

The standard interface provided by the interface computer will aid the forces in simplifying design and implementation of their own computer systems. The software for the interface system will be developed and maintained by the Ontario Police Commission.

The interface computer can also reduce the cost of lines on a per terminal basis because many terminals can share a few high speed lines to CPIC.

CONSULTING SERVICES – COMPUTER SYSTEMS

In fulfilling the mandate to promote the efficient use of computer and records technology in police forces, the Technical Services Branch supplies technical consulting services to police forces on request.

With the tremendous success of CPIC nationally, in the early 70's, police forces began looking towards automation and computerization to provide increased efficiency and effectiveness in the management of their local operational and administrative systems.

Recognizing the benefits of a standardized system for the forces, the Ontario Police Commission established a CADRE (Computer Aided Dispatch and Records Entry) study team in early 1975. The final result was a CADRE system for municipal police forces in Ontario. The system is composed of computer and radio communications hardware and software designed to provide each force with:

- Records Entry and Local File Management capability.
- Statistical and Management Reporting facility.
- Direct data base query capability from the field as well as locally.
- Computer Aided Dispatch facility.

In 1976, this standard was accepted by the police forces of Ontario. Subsequently, the Ottawa Police Force chose to be the first force in Ontario to implement the system. In 1977 and 1978, two contracts were awarded to implement the CADRE system in Ottawa.

In August 1978, phase I of the Ottawa Police Force CADRE system (Computer Aided Dispatch and automation of local records) was placed into operational use. In June 1979, phase II (mobile terminals) was implemented successfully.

Due to the overwhelming success of the Ottawa program implementation, a number of police forces in Ontario have embarked on automation studies.

During 1980, the Technical Services Branch participated in studies in the following police forces:

- Brantford, Guelph, Stratford, Waterloo Region (PRIDE Project)
- North Bay, Sault Ste. Marie, Timmins, Sudbury Region (NEON Project)
- Belleville, Peterborough, Durham Region (shared police information system)
- Ottawa, Kingston, Windsor, Niagara Region, Peel Region

CONSULTING SERVICE – RADIO SYSTEMS

Ontario police forces are considering the use of "high technology" equipment which is now being offered by electronic manufacturers. Two examples of the state of technology in the radio equipment area are "Mobile Data Terminals" and "Digital Voice Scrambling". The equipment offered in either of these areas are both complex and expensive and, as such, require a high degree of expertise to evaluate not only that which is offered, but also to determine if that which is purchased performs to expectations. The Technical Services Branch has provided a consulting service to the Ottawa Police Force on the purchase and installation of a Mobile Digital Terminal system, as well as the purchase of Digital Voice Scrambling equipment. This consulting service also provides advice to municipal police forces in the selection, implementation and use of radio systems. In addition, this consulting service was provided to the Ontario Fire Marshals Office for the design and purchase of a new radio system at the Ontario Fire College.

INTEGRATED RADIO SERVICES PROGRAM

With the inception of CPIC in 1972, came an increased demand for new, high-capacity radio communications systems for the police forces in Ontario. At the same time, the need emerged for inter-communications between forces and remote access to CPIC terminals for smaller forces.

The forces of the Province turned to the Ontario Police Commission for assistance and guidance. In response, the Commission funded a program which would meet the objectives of an intercommunications capability and CPIC access, and also encourage modernization of a police force's total radio system.

Under the conditions of the "Integrated Radio Services Program", the Province of Ontario pays a one-time grant for 75% of the cost of new radio systems for small municipal forces and 50% of the cost for larger forces. A total of \$200,000 in grants was distributed for radio systems in the 1980/81 fiscal period to the following forces—

Hanover, Chesley, Espanola, Port Hope, Wallaceburg, Dresden, Durham, Walkerton, Thornbury and Cornwall.

PROVINCE COMMON RADIO CHANNEL

The Province Common Radio Channel is a repeater channel, the purpose of which is to provide a means by which a field officer can communicate with a dispatcher or other field officers within any jurisdiction in which he may happen to find himself. Channel usage is restricted to special situations such as pursuits, surveillances, prisoner escorts, searches, natural and man-made disasters, civil disturbances and riots. The Province Common Radio Channel has been implemented in 83 of the 127 municipal and regional police forces in the Province. In the next few years, it is expected that the facility will be extended to include Ontario Provincial Police districts in Southern Ontario.

BURGLAR-ALARM SYSTEMS PROJECT

In 1980, the Branch was requested by the Advisory Committee on Communications and Technical Services to coordinate a sub-committee to urge the Provincial Government to amend the Private Investigators and Security Guards Act to include Burglar Alarm Systems. The sub-committee has completed this project and has submitted its recommendations to the Legal Branch of the Ministry.

MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

In 1980, a study was initiated by the Technical Services Branch of the Ontario Police Commission. The growing application of computers in police forces poses questions about the uses to which the wealth of readily-accessible data in automated systems can be put, and what should be done to make sure that such data is used effectively. More and more police forces have automated, or are planning to automate, their records systems. This study is, therefore, seen as the first phase of a Management Information Development Project, which would be aimed at sharing experience and providing assistance in the use of analytical techniques, decision models, etc., by police managers.

APPEALS TO THE ONTARIO POLICE COMMISSION

The Commission had before it 14 appeals in disciplinary matters during the year. A list of these, and their outcome, is given below:—

Offence	Police Force	Decision on Appeal	Conviction	Punishment
Unlawful or Unnecessary Exercise of Authority	O.P.P.	Dismissed	Confirmed	Not Appealed
Discreditable Conduct (2 Appeals)	Metro Toronto	Dismissed	Confirmed	Confirmed
Neglect of Duty and Consuming Intoxicating Liquor	Metro Toronto	Dismissed	Confirmed	Confirmed
Insubordination and Consuming Intoxicating Liquor	Penetanguishene	Dismissed	Confirmed	Varied
Neglect of Duty	Waterloo Region	Dismissed	Not Appealed	Confirmed
Discreditable Conduct	Tillsonburg		Returned for a rehearing	
Discreditable Conduct	Gloucester	Dismissed	Not Appealed	Confirmed
Discreditable Conduct	Metro Toronto	Dismissed	Confirmed	Confirmed
Insubordination	Windsor	Allowed	Returned for a rehearing	
Neglect of Duty	Metro Toronto	Dismissed	Not Appealed	Confirmed
Insubordination	Penetanguishene		Returned for a rehearing	
Deceit	Metro Toronto	Dismissed	Confirmed	Not Appealed
Deceit and Insubordination	Metro Toronto	Dismissed	Confirmed	Confirmed
Neglect of Duty	O.P.P.	Dismissed	Confirmed	Confirmed

HEARINGS UNDER SECTION 56 OF THE POLICE ACT

The Commission conducted one hearing, under Section 56 of the Police Act, in 1980 — Barrie, Ontario.

CITIZEN COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE POLICE

The Citizen Complaint Control Program, which commenced in 1978, has proven to be very effective. Hereunder is a recapitulation of recorded citizen complaints against the police, which illustrates the volume of complaints in each category, as well as the dispositions. Comparable figures for 1979 are included in the table:

TYPE OF COMPLAINT	Jan. 1- Dec. 31, 1980	Jan. 1- Dec. 31, 1979
Excessive use of force	853	881
Harassment	105	133
Improper conduct	1180	1179
Inadequate service	489	685
Miscellaneous others	241	261
Totals complaints	2868	3139

The complaints were disposed of as follows:

	1980	1979
Resolved (settled by discussion and explanation of procedure)	2092	2008
Unfounded (proven not to have occurred)	770	702
Exonerated (complaint appears legitimate but officer not involved or justified)	518	565
Not sustained (evidence to either prove or disprove allegation cannot be produced)	918	665
Sustained (evidence supports allegation)	296	265
Sustained in part (evidence supports only part of allegation)	164	140
Pending (still under investigation at end of reporting period)	178	85

NOTE: The greater number of cases disposed of than complaints received is the result of double scoring. (i.e.) Cases may be "resolved" but at the same time may be scored as "unfounded", "exonerated", "not sustained" or "sustained".

In those cases where the complaints were sustained, the following action was taken:

	1980	1979
Officers charged (Criminal Code)	153	103
Officers charged (Police Act)	44	48
Officers otherwise disciplined	291	243

During 1980, there were 221 citizen complaints which were brought to the attention of the Commission for action or review. Following is a two year recapitulation of these complaints:

	<u>1980</u>	<u>1979</u>
Excessive use of force	27	24
Harassment	22	23
Improper conduct	56	58
Inadequate service	99	99
Miscellaneous other complaints	17	28
	<u>221</u>	<u>232</u>

Total complaints recorded against police decreased by 271 or approximately 8.5% from the previous year. It is also of interest to note that only 221 or 7.7% of these complainants found it necessary to seek assistance beyond that provided by the local police authorities. This reflects favourably on the effectiveness of the citizen complaint procedure. Much credit is due to the Chiefs of Police, Boards and Councils, as well as the Commissioner and senior officers of the Ontario Provincial Police, for their manner of response to this problem.

HIGH SPEED POLICE PURSUITS

During the final six months of 1980, because of growing public and media concern, the Commission conducted a survey of all high speed police pursuits in Ontario. The following are the results:

Total no. of pursuits	1015	
No. of pursuits abandoned	108	(10.64%)
No. of pursuits resulting in death	3	(.295%)
No. of pursuits resulting in injury	88	(8.66%)
No. of pursuits resulting in property damage	253	(24.92%)
No. of pursuits resulting in citizens killed	3	(.295%)
No. of pursuits resulting in police killed	0	
No. of pursuits resulting in citizens injured	77	(7.58%)
No. of pursuits resulting in police injured	47	(4.63%)
Amount of property damage—citizens	\$381,970.00	
Amount of property damage—police	\$116,466.65	
Charges laid under Criminal Code	1097	
Charges laid under Highway Traffic Act	342	
No. of pursuits involving use of firearms	12	(1.18%)
No. of drivers impaired by alcohol	267	(26.3%)
No. of drivers impaired by drugs	6	(.59%)

The following are reasons given for commencing the pursuits:

Speeding	306	(30.14%)
Dangerous driving	66	(6.50%)
Careless or erratic driving	75	(7.38%)
Stolen vehicle	100	(9.85%)
Suspended, disqualified or no licence	28	(2.75%)
Leaving the scene of accident	12	(1.18%)
Impaired driver	72	(7.09%)
Fail to stop—red light/stop sign	31	(3.05%)
Stolen plates	1	(.09%)
No licence plates	9	(.88%)
Wanted person	2	(.19%)
Escape to avoid arrest	16	(1.57%)
Criminal negligence	2	(.19%)
Defective or no lights	9	(.88%)
Unnecessary noise	2	(.19%)
Liquor offences	7	(.68%)
Assist other forces	3	(.29%)
Racing	2	(.19%)
Miscellaneous Criminal Code offences	44	(4.33%)
Miscellaneous Highway Traffic Act offences	189	(18.62%)
Fail to stop—radar etc.	9	(.88%)
Suspicious vehicle	7	(.68%)
Suspected person	21	(2.06%)
Improper passing	2	(.19%)
	<u>1015</u>	<u>(99.85%)</u>

Although this data is for a six-month period only, it does illustrate quite clearly that only a small percentage of pursuits result in tragedy. Approximately 10% of all pursuits are abandoned by the police in the interests of safety. It would appear that a reasonable level of discretion is being exercised.

CRIME STATISTICS

An analysis of crime statistics, based on returns from municipal and regional police forces in Ontario during the year 1980, indicates that crime has increased considerably. Exceptions are in the incidence of homicides and in Federal Statute cases. However, the general overall increase has been approximately 10%. Crimes of violence, excluding homicide, increased by 14%, and crimes against property were up by 13%. This has followed the general Canada-wide trend where among the most surprising increases was breaking and entering of residences, up 25% and thefts from automobiles, up by 20% over the previous year.

There had been earlier speculation that these types of crimes, generally attributed to juveniles and young adults, would decrease in line with census indicators, which predicted a drop in population for that age group. This did not occur. One theory is that, although there may be fewer persons involved, the same persons have become involved more frequently. We have no means, as yet, of determining whether this is so but, continuing advances in statistics gathering and analysis may eventually be of assistance in determining the reasons for such sharp fluctuations on a national scale.

CRIME PREVENTION

The year to year increase in criminal offences is a matter of great concern to the Ontario Police Commission, the municipal police community and all other enforcement agencies in Ontario and throughout Canada.

Citizen awareness and participation in the fight against crime is generally accepted as a major factor in containing the growth of criminal activity. This awareness and participation is growing, based on the reported expansion of police-initiated programs at the community level. All forces, relative to their size and resources, have community crime prevention programs which cover a broad spectrum of activities.

- project crime prevention
- block parent program
- operation identification
- operation provident
- fraudulent cheque prevention
- robbery prevention
- teachers guide to citizenship and crime prevention
- you and the law
- personal security
- home security

The foregoing are some examples of the dozens of programs promoted by the police community in Ontario. Many of these programs are supported by films and/or slide presentations and are promulgated by full-time police officer teams which visit schools, shopping plazas, community clubs and organizations, etc. The Ontario Police Commission monitors and evaluates the crime prevention efforts of the municipal forces.

TRAFFIC SAFETY RESEARCH AND COORDINATING UNIT

The Commission established a Traffic Safety Research and Coordinating Unit in November 1979. The objectives of the Unit are the improvement of traffic conditions and traffic safety throughout the Province.

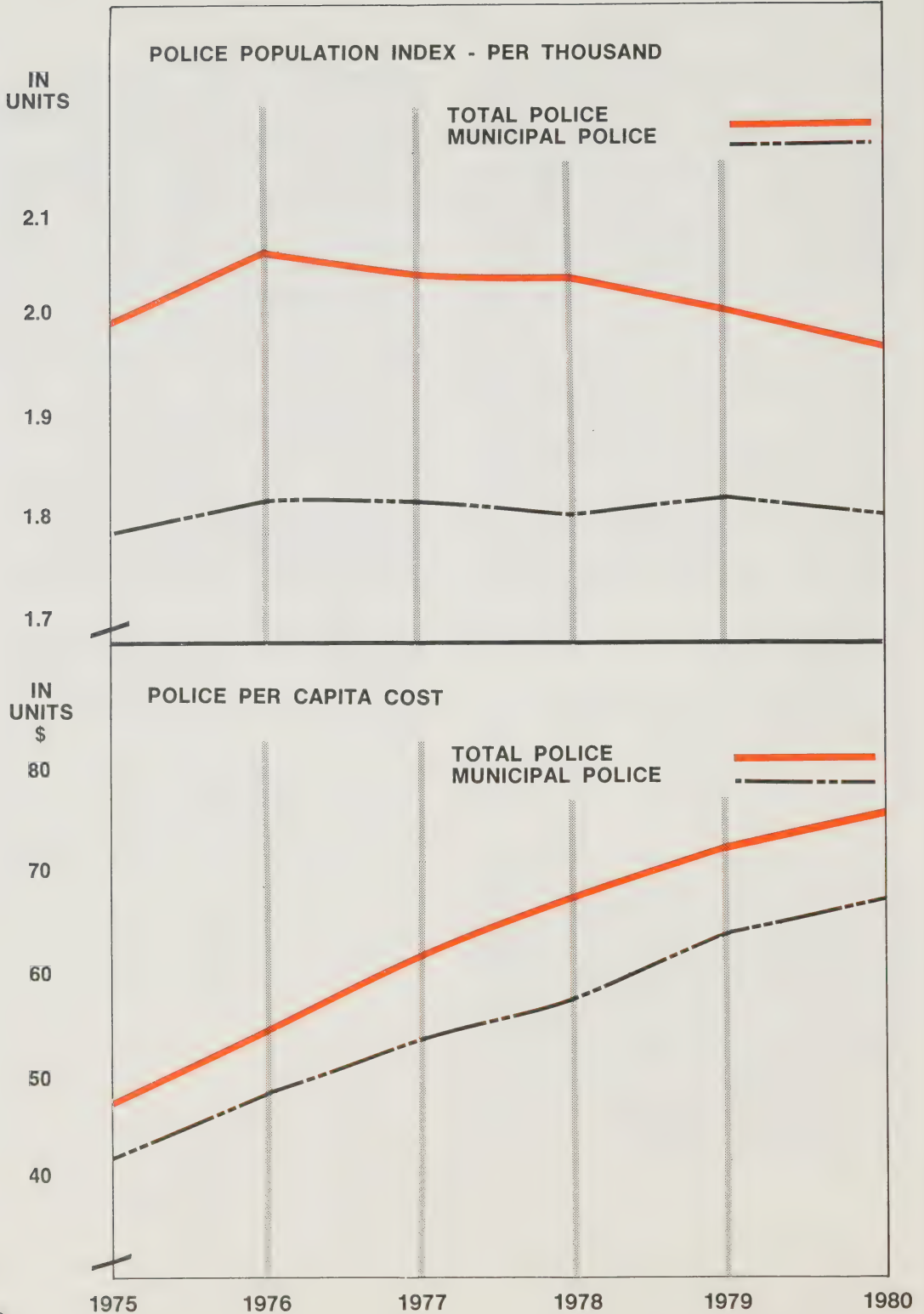
The Traffic Safety Coordinator is a member of the Minister's Traffic Safety Council—a group representing the Ministries of the Attorney General, Solicitor General, Transportation and Communications, the Ontario Provincial Police, Metropolitan Toronto Police, the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police, the Centre of Forensic Sciences. The Council operates as a stimulus to the more efficient and effective enforcement of existing legislation directed at improving traffic safety in Ontario. By examination of current problems and possible solutions, it also may recommend legislative or policy changes to existing legislation.

Additionally, the Commission has become a member of the Ontario Traffic Council, the Traffic Safety Officer's Workshop Committee, and the Canadian Driver and Safety Educators Association.

Because of the proliferation of traffic, safety and crime prevention programs being presented by various police forces throughout the Province, the need for a central repository of programs became apparent. Submissions are presently being received and a reference library is being maintained by the Research and Coordinating Unit. Police forces requiring assistance in setting up a program of their own need only to contact the Unit and a referral is provided.

A bi-monthly bulletin is published and while its distribution is primarily intended for Police Safety Officers throughout the Province, the publication is also being sent to all others involved with the reduction of traffic and pedestrian accidents on our streets and highways.

POLICE INDICES



1980
**INFORMATION PERTAINING TO OPERATION
 OF POLICE FORCES
 IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO**

FORCE	POLICE STRENGTH	POLICE BUDGET
Municipal	12,838	\$480,318,949
O.P.P.	4,055	184,671,750
	16,893	\$664,990,699
Per Capita Cost (Based on population figure of 8,867,512)	\$74.99	

	TOTAL OF MUNICIPAL FORCES (127)	METRO REGIONS CITIES (35)	VILLAGES, TOWNS, etc. (92)
Population served by Municipal Police Forces	7,137,521	6,519,889	617,632
Police Budget	\$480,318,949	\$447,664,298	\$32,654,651
Police Strength	12,838	11,893	945
Per Capita Cost	67.29	68.66	52.87
	1/556 OR 1.80 per 1,000	1/548 OR 1.82 per 1,000	1/654 OR 1.53 per 1,000

MUNICIPAL POLICE FORCES

Over the past 18 years, 151 municipal police forces have disappeared through mergers or other changes in population and policing needs throughout Ontario. The following figures show the reduction in the number of police forces during the years 1962 to 1980, inclusive:

1962 - 278	1971 - 179
1963 - 270	1972 - 179
1964 - 280	1973 - 162
1965 - 268	1974 - 131
1966 - 262	1975 - 128
1967 - 225	1976 - 128
1968 - 216	1977 - 128
1969 - 207	1978 - 128
1970 - 205	1979 - 128
	1980 - 127

COMPARATIVE TABLES - MUNICIPAL POLICE FORCES

	Jan. 1st, 1979	Jan. 1st, 1980	Jan. 1st, 1981
Metropolitan Areas	1	1	1
Regional Areas	9	9	9
Cities	25	25	25
Towns	69	70	70
Townships	13	12	13
Villages	11	11	9
	128	128	127

COMPARATIVE TABLES – MUNICIPAL POLICE STRENGTH

	Jan. 1st, 1979	Jan. 1st, 1980	Jan. 1st, 1981
- 1 Member Forces	3	2	1
2- 5 Member Forces	29	30	26
6- 9 Member Forces	28	27	30
10-14 Member Forces	14	14	13
15-19 Member Forces	11	11	12
20-24 Member Forces	7	8	9
25-49 Member Forces	9	8	8
50-99 Member Forces	9	10	9
100 & Member Forces	<u>18</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>19</u>
	128	128	127

Of the total number of organized municipal police forces in the Province, on January 1, 1981, 45 per cent represented forces of 9 members or less.

MUNICIPAL POLICE FORCES PERSONNEL

(December 31, 1980)

Total Authorized Strength of	
Municipal Forces	12,838

Changes – 1980

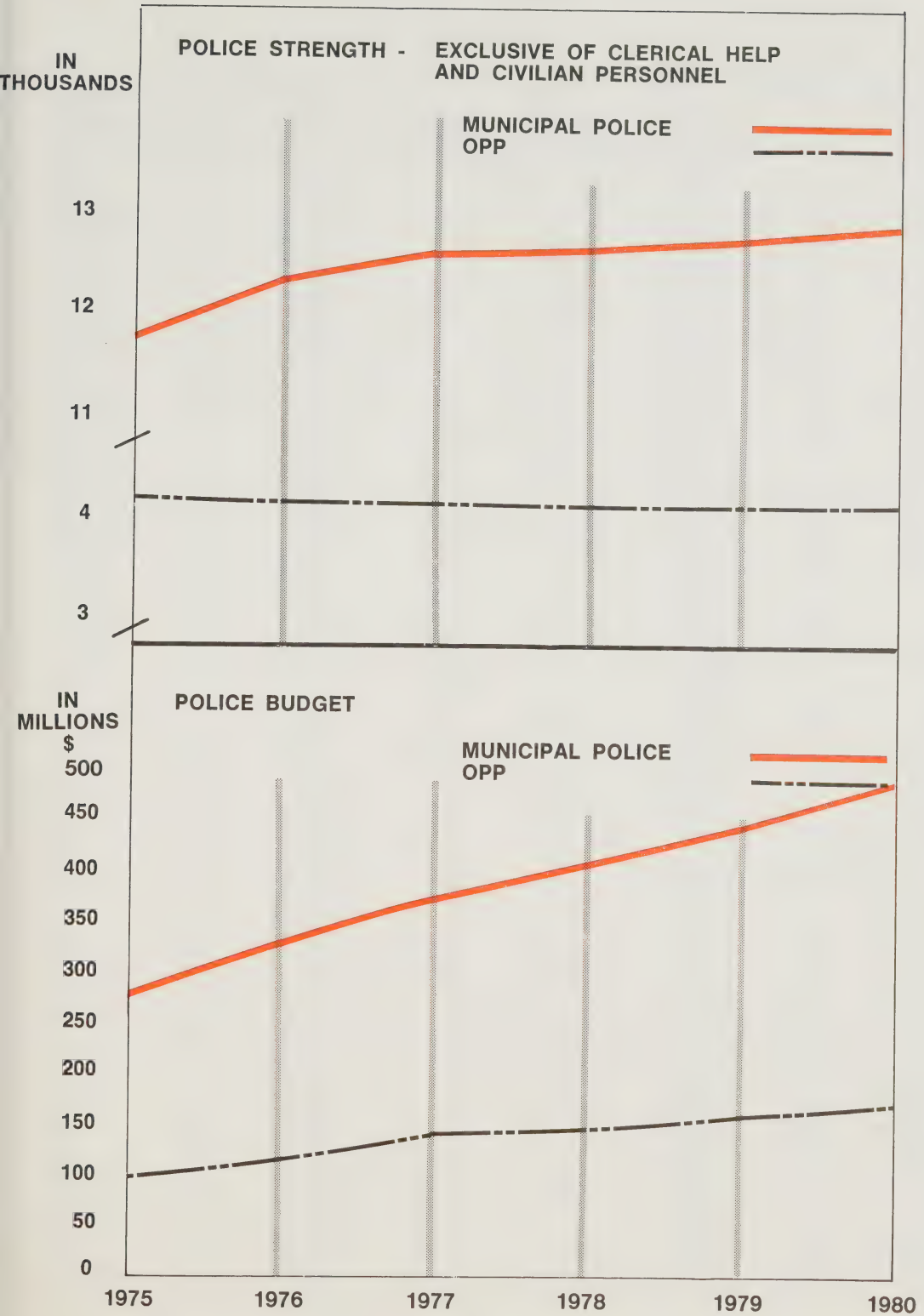
Hired	676
Left Forces	673

Reasons for Leaving Force

Retired	188
Dismissed	13
Resignation requested	23
To join another force	79
Dissatisfied with salary or working conditions	29
Other reasons	302
Deceased	<u>39</u>

Total	673
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POLICE STRENGTH AND BUDGET



STATISTICS – ONTARIO MUNICIPAL POLICE FORCES

1980	POPULATION	POLICE STRENGTH	CIVILIAN STRENGTH	POLICE BUDGET	PER CAPITA COST	POLICE/ POPULATION INDEX
Alexandria	3,460	5	—	156,897.	45.35	1/692
Alliston	4,700	7	1	226,716.	48.24	1/671
Amherstburg	5,836	9	1	365,200.	62.58	1/648
Anderdon Twp.	5,200	7	1	278,825.	53.62	1/743
Arnprior	5,752	10	—	272,575.	47.39	1/575
Atikokan Twp.	4,800	11	1	404,051.	84.18	1/436
Aylmer	5,213	8	1	262,464.	50.35	1/652
Barrie	38,011	53	12	1,899,470.	49.97	1/717
Belleville	35,102	63	10	2,420,542.	68.96	1/557
Bradford	7,240	8	1	272,000.	37.57	1/905
Brantford	73,055	107	28	4,437,911.	60.75	1/683
Brockville	19,973	37	8	1,265,008.	63.34	1/540
Cardinal	1,740	3	—	67,300.	38.68	1/580
Carleton Place	5,606	8	1	258,627.	46.13	1/701
Chatham	40,696	68	8	2,299,400.	56.50	1/598
Chesley	1,830	2	—	69,350.	37.90	1/915
Clinton	3,142	5	—	175,173.	55.75	1/628
Cobourg	11,260	20	5	691,763.	61.44	1/563
Colchester S. Twp.	7,750	10	1	322,287.	41.59	1/775
Collingwood	11,500	17	5	580,823.	50.51	1/676
Cornwall	46,045	77	13	2,671,478.	58.02	1/598
Deep River	5,361	7	1	226,191.	42.19	1/766
Deseronto	1,830	3	1	112,000.	61.20	1/610
Dresden	2,530	4	—	126,000.	49.80	1/633
Dryden	6,500	13	7	579,661.	89.18	1/500
Durham	2,472	4	—	116,997.	47.33	1/618
Durham Region	275,300	379	63	14,429,959.	52.42	1/726
Elliot Lake Twp.	15,524	24	3	822,040.	52.95	1/647
Espanola	5,793	8	5	341,971.	59.03	1/724
Essex	6,250	8	1	270,555.	43.29	1/781
Exeter	3,668	6	1	315,429.	85.99	1/611
Fergus	6,000	10	1	397,614.	66.27	1/600
Fort Frances	8,800	20	6	789,220.	89.68	1/440
Gananoque	4,855	10	2	276,542.	56.96	1/486
Gloucester Twp.	71,276	80	13	2,784,496.	39.07	1/891
Goderich	7,391	10	6	344,163.	46.57	1/739
Guelph	73,165	109	21	4,093,000.	55.94	1/671
Haldimand-Norfolk Region	33,417	74	23	3,032,546.	90.75	1/452
Halton Region	247,311	275	86	11,289,640.	45.65	1/899
Hamilton-Wentworth Region	410,197	683	136	27,399,810.	66.80	1/601
Hanover	6,082	10	4	316,536.	52.04	1/608
Harriston	1,960	3	—	85,800.	43.78	1/653
Hastings	1,050	1	—	24,472.	23.31	1/1050
Hawkesbury	9,623	15	1	467,876.	48.62	1/642
Ingersoll	8,100	12	4	451,000.	55.68	1/675
Innisfil Twp.	16,178	20	6	876,332.	54.17	1/809
Kapuskasing	11,969	15	5	582,050.	48.63	1/798
Kemptville	2,380	4	1	112,297.	47.18	1/595
Kenora	9,640	24	7	943,035.	97.83	1/402
Kincardine	6,000	9	1	298,000.	49.67	1/667
Kingston	61,217	110	21	3,949,064.	64.51	1/557
Kingsville	5,170	8	—	284,920.	55.11	1/646
Kirkland Lake	12,047	21	3	539,638.	44.79	1/574
Lakefield	2,302	4	—	130,720.	56.79	1/576
Leamington	12,154	18	5	637,945.	52.49	1/675
Lindsay	13,950	22	3	768,000.	55.05	1/634
Listowel	4,962	7	1	256,851.	51.76	1/709
London	261,861	322	135	13,087,240.	49.98	1/813
Marathon Twp.	2,323	6	—	216,714.	93.29	1/387
Meaford	4,290	7	—	209,770.	48.90	1/613
Mersea Twp.	4,400	6	1	214,900.	48.84	1/733
Metro Toronto	2,250,000	5,414	1,256	201,231,000.	89.44	1/416
Michipicoten Twp.	4,578	11	1	429,561.	93.83	1/416

STATISTICS – ONTARIO MUNICIPAL POLICE FORCES (Cont'd)

1980	POPULATION	POLICE STRENGTH	CIVILIAN STRENGTH	POLICE BUDGET	PER CAPITA COST	POLICE/ POPULATION INDEX
Midland	11,896	17	5	542,700.	45.62	1/700
Milverton	1,500	2	—	54,000.	36.00	1/750
Mitchell	2,721	5	1	184,020.	67.63	1/544
Mount Forest	3,500	5	—	125,000.	35.71	1/700
Napanee	4,884	8	4	278,583.	57.04	1/611
Nepean	84,000	106	26	4,080,130.	48.57	1/792
New Liskeard	5,499	7	1	259,867.	47.26	1/786
Niagara Region	367,228	555	152	21,181,338.	57.68	1/662
North Bay	51,000	89	23	3,683,116.	72.22	1/573
Norwich Twp.	2,054	5	—	129,500.	63.05	1/411
Orangeville	13,800	19	7	724,915.	52.53	1/726
Orillia	24,000	38	10	1,353,185.	56.38	1/632
Ottawa	301,567	582	192	22,963,600.	76.15	1/518
Owen Sound	19,637	33	5	1,028,800.	52.39	1/595
Palmerston	2,040	6	—	106,000.	51.96	1/340
Paris	7,200	11	1	345,463.	47.98	1/655
Parry Sound	6,078	9	1	272,246.	44.79	1/675
Peel Region	441,000	621	138	24,388,800.	55.30	1/710
Pembroke	14,010	21	8	829,584.	59.21	1/667
Penetanguishene	5,408	9	1	260,499.	48.17	1/601
Perth	5,648	9	4	280,700.	49.70	1/628
Peterborough	61,470	107	18	3,611,507.	58.75	1/574
Petrolia	4,273	7	4	319,768.	74.83	1/610
Picton	4,290	9	1	243,208.	56.69	1/477
Point Edward	2,397	6	1	217,038.	90.55	1/400
Port Elgin	5,950	8	1	268,100.	45.06	1/744
Port Hope	10,000	15	6	500,873.	50.09	1/667
Prescott	4,800	10	1	275,867.	57.47	1/480
Red Rock Twp.	1,563	3	—	136,900.	87.59	1/521
Renfrew	8,354	13	1	444,780.	53.24	1/643
St. Clair Beach	2,500	4	—	120,000.	48.00	1/625
St. Marys	4,750	7	1	280,000.	58.95	1/679
St. Thomas	27,679	43	9	1,419,006.	51.27	1/644
Sandwich West Twp.	13,953	17	7	717,831.	51.45	1/821
Sarnia	50,000	97	11	3,369,773.	67.40	1/515
Sarnia Twp.	19,322	17	7	574,080.	29.71	1/1137
Sault Ste. Marie	81,500	121	24	4,732,175.	58.06	1/674
Seaforth	2,040	5	1	158,000.	77.45	1/408
Shelburne	3,000	5	—	141,000.	47.00	1/600
Smiths Falls	8,875	16	1	473,681.	53.37	1/555
Southampton	2,800	5	1	158,000.	56.43	1/560
Stirling	1,579	2	—	47,000.	29.77	1/790
Stratford	26,292	41	14	1,395,301.	53.07	1/641
Strathroy	8,500	12	2	338,000.	39.76	1/708
Sturgeon Falls	6,208	9	1	331,000.	53.32	1/690
Sudbury Region	159,700	220	48	8,440,720.	52.85	1/726
Tavistock	1,759	3	—	105,955.	60.24	1/586
Terrace Bay Twp.	2,600	5	1	173,893.	66.88	1/520
Thornbury	1,500	2	—	72,868.	48.58	1/750
Thunder Bay	113,000	180	35	6,667,800.	59.01	1/628
Tilbury	4,348	8	1	276,850.	63.67	1/543
Tillsonburg	10,090	19	7	767,100.	76.03	1/531
Timmins	45,000	71	24	2,570,717.	57.13	1/634
Trenton	14,849	27	4	879,527.	59.23	1/550
Tweed	1,592	2	—	57,400.	36.06	1/796
Vanier	18,949	39	8	1,406,304.	74.22	1/486
Walkerton	4,667	7	4	250,679.	53.71	1/667
Wallaceburg	11,368	21	4	722,500.	63.56	1/541
Waterloo Region	306,775	436	95	16,759,169.	54.63	1/704
Warton	2,200	4	1	96,597.	43.91	1/550
Windsor	196,512	360	65	11,985,820.	60.99	1/546
Wingham	2,840	5	1	189,316.	66.66	1/568
Woodstock	26,390	42	4	1,414,385.	53.60	1/628
York Region	238,830	320	45	10,877,000.	45.54	1/746

ONTARIO POLICE COLLEGE

The year 1980 revealed a slight, but continuing, upward trend in the number of students in attendance at the Ontario Police College, compared to 1979. While the induction of probationary constables is still considerably below the high point years of 1975 and 1976, the vacuum created has been eagerly filled by a greater demand for senior and specialized courses. Various ministries of the Ontario Government have also sent their law enforcement inspection personnel, in growing numbers, to the College for instruction and training. The Ontario Police College expects this trend to develop and continue during 1981 and beyond.

The future of effective policing in Ontario will be beset with many difficulties. The training of police personnel to effectively meet the demands of a dynamic, but complex, multi-cultural society will present a continuing challenge. The Ontario Police College is confident that it can meet the challenge.

The objective of the Ontario Police College is to provide a complete training program for all Ontario police forces, from probationary constable through to the supervisory and management levels, under the direction of the Ontario Police Commission. With the expected implementation of the Senior Command Course late in 1981, the College will have moved a lot closer to fulfilling its objective.

The demand for probationary constable training in 1980 showed an appreciable increase compared to the previous year. There were 245 additional probationary constables, necessitating the training of six additional recruit classes.

Training for senior and specialized personnel was reduced slightly in 1980; 1,972 officers were trained, compared to 1,996 in 1979. Overall, the Ontario Police College showed an increase of 221 students trained in 1980.

The demand for special law enforcement courses from non-police enforcement branches of the Ontario ministries continues to increase. During 1980, there was a total of eleven such courses conducted at the Ontario Police College and approximately sixteen more such courses expected during 1981.

In 1980, thirty-three different courses and seminars were conducted at the Ontario Police College.

A number of new training programs were commenced during 1980, for example:

- **Crime Prevention Awareness Seminar —**

In September 1980, a one-week seminar was held for senior police supervisors and administrators to make them aware of the modern concepts of crime prevention, and to enlist their support for the police officers who are involved in this field. A similar seminar was previously organized and sponsored by the Federal Ministry of the Solicitor General. However, the annual seminar has now been taken over by Ontario Police College staff.

- **Crime Prevention Officer Course —**

This three-week training course is designed to educate new Crime Prevention Officers in the desired attitudes, knowledge and skills which will enable them to research, plan and implement crime prevention programs in their respective communities. Twenty-six officers graduated from the first Crime Prevention Officer Course held in October 1980. Three more such courses are scheduled for 1981.

- **Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation (C.P.R.) —**

In April 1980, probationary constables commenced a twelve-hour course of instruction on C.P.R., in accordance with the standards of the Canadian Heart Foundation. The training has since continued as part of the probationary constable training program.

- **Emergency Response Seminar —**

The Intelligence Branch of the Commission held an Emergency Response Seminar at the Ontario Police College in June 1980. Approximately 100 participants attended the two-day seminar. Subjects dealt with during this seminar included first officer at the scene, negotiation techniques, privacy legislation, TRU teams and tactical units, auto extrication, emergency response management, practical exercises, and demonstrations of special technical equipment. Response to the seminar was so great that a further one was scheduled for November 1980. Others are planned for 1981.

- **Police Officer Training Methods Course —**

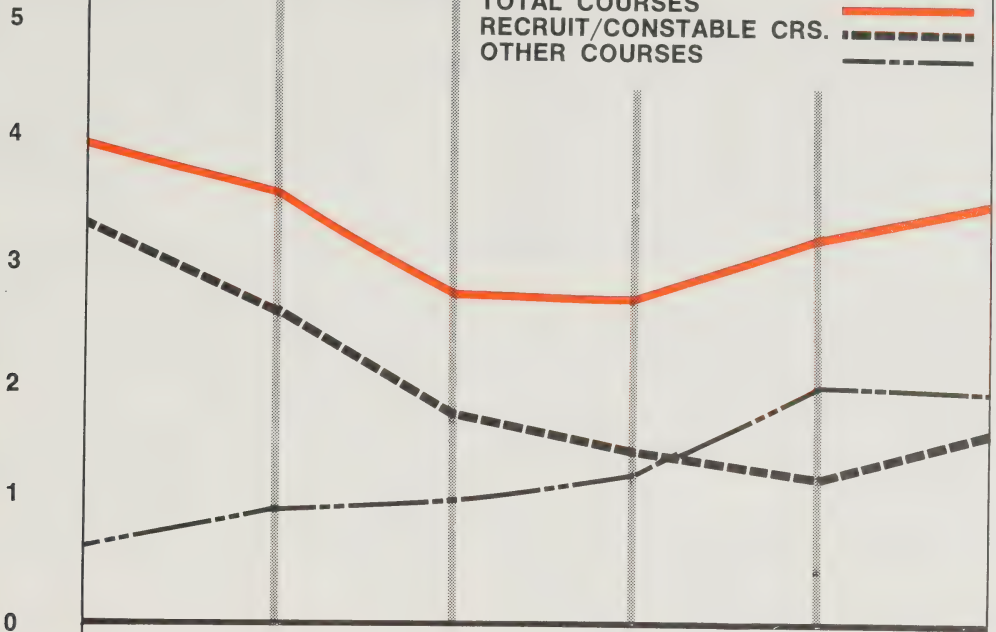
The Ontario Police Commission and the Ontario Traffic Conference jointly sponsored this one-week course in June 1980. It is designed to give those police officers who will be assigned as Traffic Safety Officers an insight into teaching techniques. The Ontario Traffic Conference had previously held these courses at various Teachers' Colleges. They now will be scheduled annually at the Ontario Police College.

ONTARIO POLICE COLLEGE TRAINING STATISTICS

IN
THOUSANDS

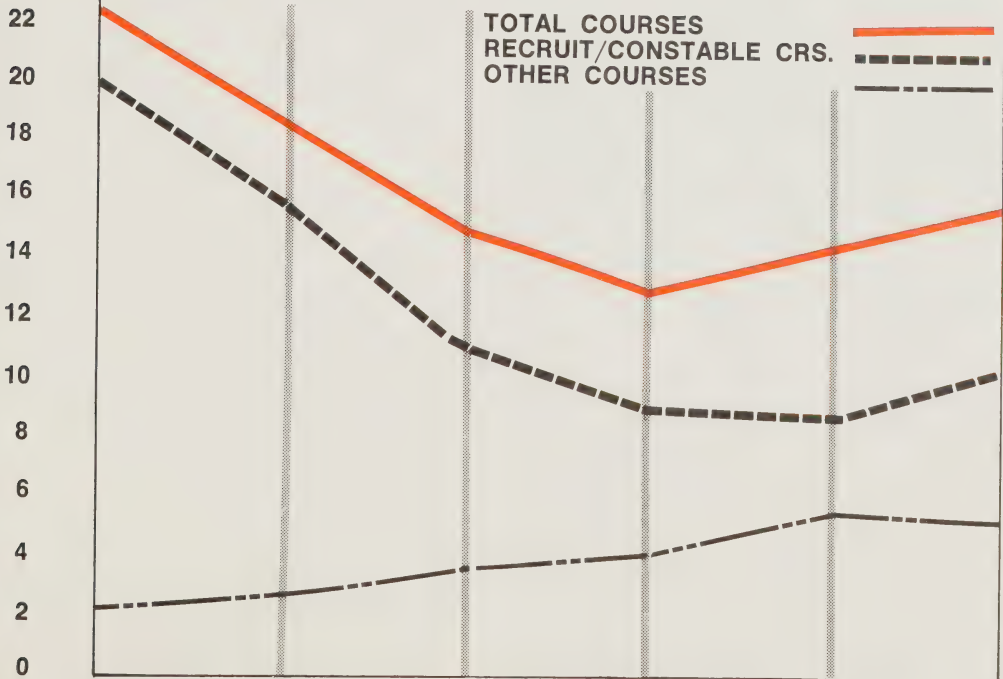
NUMBER OF PERSONS TRAINED

TOTAL COURSES
RECRUIT/CONSTABLE CRS.
OTHER COURSES



STUDENT WEEKS OF TRAINING

TOTAL COURSES
RECRUIT/CONSTABLE CRS.
OTHER COURSES



1975

1976

1977

1978

1979

1980

- **Chiefs of Police Seminar —**

In April 1980, the Honourable R. Roy McMurtry, Q.C. hosted a one-day seminar for Chiefs of Police, at the Ontario Police College. The theme of the seminar was "Policing in the 80's". Subjects such as the Mississauga evacuation, high-speed chases, civilian complaint review, and highway safety were discussed. The day concluded with a bear-pit session where the Solicitor General and the Chiefs of Police were able to discuss issues of mutual concern. Approximately 125 Chiefs of Police and Ministry officials attended the seminar. A similar function is planned for 1981.

- **Ambulance Service Investigator Course —**

In October 1980, at the request of the Ontario Ministry of Health, a one-week course was offered for personnel assigned to investigative duties. Subjects taught included introduction to law, laws of evidence, trial procedures, report writing, forensic accounting and relevant laws.

- **Mining Inspector Course —**

At the request of the Ontario Ministry of Labour, a one-week course was offered for mining inspectors. This course commenced in December 1980. Subjects in this course also included introduction to law, laws of evidence, trial procedures, report writing, some criminal law and relevant Provincial statutes. As with other courses of this nature, emphasis was placed on the collection of evidence, preparation of a Crown counsel brief and giving evidence in court.

- **Driver Examination Centre Supervisors Course —**

The Ministry of Transportation and Communications has, for a number of years, sent its Motor Vehicle Inspectors and Highway Carrier Inspectors to the Ontario Police College for training. In 1980, the Ministry requested that the program be expanded to include Driver Examination Centre supervisors. Two courses were arranged and taught jointly by College staff and Ministry personnel. Subjects included introduction to law, laws of evidence, the Highway Traffic Act, report writing, time management, and basic supervision. Three similar courses are scheduled for 1981.

- **Ontario Securities Commission Seminar —**

The Ontario Securities Commission requested the use of the Police College facilities to conduct a three-day seminar for Securities Investigators in March 1980. The seminar was coordinated by the Deputy Director of Enforcement of the Ontario Securities Commission. The seminar, believed to be the first of its kind held in Canada, was attended by Securities Investigators from all over Canada.

- **Fire Investigators Course —**

The first Fire Investigators course, jointly sponsored by the Fire Marshal's Office and the Ontario Police College, was held in December 1979. Three similar courses were held in 1980. The demand for the course, from police forces and fire departments, continues. Four courses are scheduled for 1981.

During 1980, a review was conducted to determine if the present Probationary Constable training program—which consists of a ten-week Part "A" course, a field training period, and a final five-week Part "B" course—should be changed to a new, more effective format. There was also consideration given to include a defensive driving program as part of the newly designed course.

Ontario Provincial Police

The Senior Establishment as of 31 December 1980

Commissioner

H. H. Graham

Deputy Commissioner

Operations

J. L. Erskine

G.A.A. DuGuid
Management

J. W. Lidstone
Field

A. N. Chaddock
Management

J. A. MacPherson
Policy Analysis

Assistant Commissioners

R. A. Ferguson
Special Services

E. S. Loree
Staff Services

Chief Superintendents

A. T. Eady
Staff Services

J. C. McKendry
Traffic

Deputy Commissioner

Services

K. W. Grice

J. S. Kay
Traffic

C. A. Naismith
Staff Development

A. W. Goard
Special Services

V. C. Welsh
Field

The Ontario Provincial Police is responsible for policing those areas of Ontario which are not covered by municipal forces, maintaining a criminal investigation branch, maintaining highway traffic patrols, and enforcing the Province's liquor laws.

The objective of the OPP is to provide uniform and impartial law enforcement in all areas of the Province under its jurisdiction and to render aid and services, upon request, to other law enforcement agencies.

Policing services in 1980 were provided over some 992,957 square kilometres of rural area and on 22,309 kilometres of King's Highway. The Force was also responsible for policing the vast majority of the 174,000 square kilometres of Ontario's waterways. In addition, the Force policed 13 municipalities on a contract basis.

As of 31 December 1980, the Force had a strength of 3,997 uniformed members and 1,173 civilian personnel.

In 1980, the Force handled 94,929 actual non-traffic criminal occurrences, an increase of 4.3 per cent over 1979. Crimes against persons decreased by 1.1 per cent and there were 4 fewer homicide offences. Crimes against property increased by 4.9 per cent with the majority of offences in this category showing an increase.

During 1980, 33,781 Criminal Code (non-traffic) charges were laid against 26,403 persons. In addition, 28,409 charges were laid against 16,919 persons in connection with driving offences under the Criminal Code. A total of 361,329 charges under the Highway Traffic Act and Ontario Regulations related to traffic enforcement were laid.

There were 6,190 persons charged with offences under federal statutes other than the Criminal Code. Cases relating to drug offences and Indian Act offences accounted for the majority.

During the year, 422,441 persons were charged with offences under provincial statutes. Traffic and liquor cases accounted for almost 96 per cent of the work in this category.

Dealing with traffic, the number of accidents decreased by 2.9 per cent. Fatal accidents decreased by 1.1 per cent and the number of accidents resulting in personal injury decreased by 3.7 per cent.

Policy Analysis Secretariat

A Policy Analysis Secretariat serves the Commissioner and his senior staff in the development of policies for the operation, administration and training of the OPP providing a more effective and meaningful input into the policy role of the Ministry of the Solicitor General.

The specific responsibilities of the Secretariat are:

- to undertake the policy analysis of all matters directed to the Secretariat by the Commissioner;
- to continually monitor and identify areas requiring the development of remedial policy initiatives; and
- to assist the Commissioner and his senior staff to respond to policy initiative requests from the Ministry Office.

During 1980, the Policy Analysis Secretariat undertook to study and reply to 51 assignments. These consisted of study papers, ongoing projects and assistance to other branches and agencies. In excess of 100 Articles such as proposed legislative changes, police periodicals, police and governmental annual reports and other publications were also reviewed by the Secretariat.

In response to the enactment of Freedom of Information legislation for Ontario, a Freedom of Information Officer for the Force was appointed and transferred to the Secretariat.

Operations Field Division

Field personnel carry out law enforcement duties in all areas of the Province where policing is the direct responsibility of the Force. Generally, this includes traffic, crime, liquor and the enforcement of certain federal and provincial statutes. Where necessary, special investigative assistance is provided in all areas of activity by the Special Services Division.

District Identification Units

District identification personnel attended at the scene of 7,776 criminal occurrences and 355 traffic accident occurrences. A total of 6,394 latent fingerprints were found at scenes of crimes, resulting in the identification of 364 persons.

They made 216 successful comparisons of footwear and tire impressions, broken glass, metal and torn paper exhibits. In addition, 1,042 charts and crime scene drawings were made for presentation in the courts. Each district identification unit is responsible for investigating reports of explosives and explosive devices and their subsequent disposal. Personnel responded to 271 occurrences pertaining to explosives.

Field Administration Branch

Field Administration Branch provides administrative assistance to the 16 OPP districts. The Branch is responsible for manpower deployment, administration of the Field budget, the Detachment Planning Program, preparation of Force disciplinary hearings under the Police Act as well as the Helicopter, Indian and Municipal Policing and Field Audit Sections.

Helicopter Section

The Helicopter Section consists of 4 Force-member pilots utilizing 2 Force-owned helicopters, one, a Bell 206L Long Ranger, and the other, a Bell 206B Jet Ranger. They are used in all aspects of law enforcement as well as for search and rescue assignments. The helicopters were utilized in 582 occurrences, logging a total of 1,399 hours flying time. Of significance, is the success

achieved in search and rescue occurrences in which 28 persons lost in remote areas of the Province were located.

Field Audit Section

Members of this Section are responsible for the auditing of law enforcement reports submitted by members of the Force and coordinating requests for information and investigations from other ministries and the National Parole Board. In 1980, the Section scrutinized 2,470 reports of major occurrences and visited numerous detachments to ensure compliance with established Force policy.

Indian and Municipal Policing Services Section

The Force administers the Indian Policing Program with Force members also serving to some degree as supervisors of those assigned special constable status. This Section provides administrative and liaison services. Two aircraft are utilized to patrol the northeastern and northwestern sections of the Province providing back-up policing services to Indian reserves not accessible by land.

Federal/Provincial Indian Policing Program

In this program, native people from various Indian reserves in the Province are appointed special constables and they assist the OPP in carrying out necessary law enforcement duties on their reserves. Non-Indians acceptable to Band Councils are also appointed to police certain reserves.

As of 31 December 1980, there were 99 special constables policing 53 reserves throughout the Province.

The Force also maintains a regular detachment at Grassy Narrows Reserve and a sub-detachment on the Shoal Lake and Islington Reserves.

Municipal Policing

During the year, there were in effect, contracts for policing 12 municipalities as well as a special contract with the Regional Municipality of Peel for policing an area in their jurisdiction.

Field Support Services Branch

The function of the Field Support Services Branch is to supervise the training and operational aspects of the Force Tactics and Rescue Units, Underwater Search and Recovery Teams, Auxiliary Police Units and the Pipes and Drums Band. In addition, it monitors the training and operational aspects of the Explosives Disposal Units, Canine Search and Rescue Teams and Marine Units. Liaison is maintained with Training Branch in the selection of Field personnel for specialized training courses. Liaison is also maintained with the Ministry of Natural Resources to coordinate flood control information.

OPP Auxiliary Police

The authorized strength of the OPP Auxiliary is 544 comprised of 17 Units with an authorized complement of 32 members each, located in Districts 1 to 12. As of 31 December 1980, the actual strength was 496. Each Unit is under the direction of a regular Force member. Auxiliary personnel receive training which covers all aspects of the police function. During 1980, auxiliary members served a total of 55,240 hours assisting regular members of the Force.

Tactics and Rescue Units

Six Tactics and Rescue Units are strategically located throughout the Province at London, Downsview, Perth, North Bay, Mount Forest and Thunder Bay. Their purpose is to deal effectively with armed/barricaded persons, snipers, terrorists and in hijacking, kidnapping and hostage taking incidents. In addition to providing support service for our Field operations, they are also available to assist other police forces on request.

During the year, the Units responded to 29 calls for assistance. These included 5 hostage situations and 7 armed/barricaded persons as well as drug raids where violence was suspected, bush searches for armed and missing persons, high value load escorts and court security. The expertise of these highly trained members is reflected in the fact that all incidents involving a Tactics and Rescue Unit were brought to a successful conclusion.

Canine Search and Rescue Teams

The Opp has 12 Canine Search and Rescue Teams located throughout the Province at London, Burlington, Mount Forest (two teams), Barrie, Peterborough, Casselman, North Bay, Sault Ste. Marie, South Porcupine, Nipigon and Kenora.

Each team has inter-district responsibility and is utilized in searching for wanted or missing persons and caches of stolen property.

The teams responded to 935 occurrences during the year and presented 309 public demonstrations.

Underwater Search and Recovery Teams

The OPP Underwater Search and Recovery Teams, located in 15 of our 16 districts, now consists of 41 fully equipped members. The teams were involved in 261 operational dives during the year, primarily in the recovery of drowning victims and the locating of evidence for use in criminal prosecutions.

Pipes and Drums Band

The band has a strength of 23 uniformed members. During 1980, the band continued to receive requests for its services at public gatherings and Force-related functions, 67 of which were accommodated. Ninety-five requests had to be refused due to other commitments.

The major functions at which the band appeared in 1980 were the International Police Band Festival in Grand Rapids, Michigan, U.S.A., the United States G.O.P. Convention at Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A. (concerts played at Windsor, Ontario) and the Canada Flag Day celebrations at Queen's Park, Toronto, Ontario.

The band assisted at the funeral services for 2 Force members: Provincial Constable Duncan McAleese, murdered while on duty and Provincial Constable George Bennet, killed in a snowmobile accident while on duty.

Explosives Disposal Units

As of 31 December 1980, there were 45 members located at district headquarters throughout the Province and at General Headquarters, trained in the recovery and disposal of explosives.

During the year, the Units responded to 271 occurrences which included 120 recovery of explosives incidents, 14 hazardous chemicals incidents, and 77 bomb threats.

Traffic Division

The Traffic Division is responsible for developing, coordinating and implementing various traffic related enforcement programs, such as selective traffic enforcement through the use of regular patrols, radar, aircraft, special traffic enforcement vehicles and the A.L.E.R.T. (Alcohol Level Evaluation Roadside Tester) program. These methods are programmed in an effort to control the level of motor vehicle accidents in all areas, with emphasis being placed on areas experiencing a high ratio of accidents.

Motor Vehicle Accidents – Highways

In 1980, OPP personnel investigated a total of 76,377 highway accidents. Of that number, 37,521 were classified as reportable-property damage only (damage in excess of \$400), 17,832 were classified as non-reportable (damage under \$400), 20,198 involved injury to 32,118 persons and 786 were fatal accidents resulting in the deaths of 947 persons.

The total of 76,337 accidents represents a decrease of 2.9 per cent from the 1979 total of 78,585. The number of personal injury accidents represents a decrease of 3.7 per cent from the 1979 total of 20,982. Fatal accidents decreased by 1.1 per cent from the 1979 total of 795. The number of persons killed decreased by 4.2 per cent from the 1979 total of 989 persons.

Highway Traffic Enforcement – General

In 1980, a total of 389,738 charges were laid by the Force under the provisions of the Highway Traffic Act and includes those sections of the Criminal Code dealing with driving offences. Warnings related to driving offences totalled 298,548.

Offences under the Criminal Code relating to the condition of 12,838 drivers through the use of intoxicants, accounted for 23,210 of the total number of charges. This is an increase of 9.2 per cent over 1979.

There were 361,329 cases processed through the courts (not including Criminal Code related traffic offences) in 1980, resulting in 346,139 convictions. This reflects a conviction rate of 97.3 per cent which indicates that the charges were of good quality and were properly prepared and presented to the courts.

To assist in controlling high speed driving on our highways, members of the Force operated 208 radar units on a selective basis for a total of 191,854 hours (an increase of 5 per cent). Relating to the use of radar equipment, a total of 167,254 charges were laid (an increase of 1.6 per cent) and 54,981 warnings were issued (an increase of 17.5 per cent).

A total of 593 members of the Force have been appointed as qualified technicians to operate the 126 Breathalyzer units located at strategic points throughout the Province.

During the year, technicians interviewed 15,304 drivers of which 1,013 refused to take the test. These statistics include interviews conducted for municipal police agencies.

Highway Traffic Enforcement – Air Patrol

During 1980, the Force operated 5 aircraft on a charter basis out of London, Burlington, Downsview, Orillia and Kingston to provide aerial surveillance on numerous highways specially marked for this type of enforcement. Enforcement from the air resulted in 20,259 hazardous moving charges being laid and 2,999 warnings issued. Contact was made with a motorist on an average of once every 6 minutes. In addition, the air patrol rendered assistance in 17 investigations of a criminal nature.

Highway Traffic Enforcement – Selective

To assist in the quality control of traffic enforcement, 41 selective vehicles were used throughout the Province. The selected patrols resulted in 40,069 charges being laid and 23,941 warnings being issued. This is an increase of 3,429 charges and 2,741 warnings over the 1979 total.

Commercial Motor Vehicle Enforcement Program

A special program utilizing special vehicles in Districts 1 to 12 was maintained in response to complaints by the motoring public regarding speed violations by commercial vehicle traffic. Under this program, a total of 33,052 charges were laid and 5,961 warnings issued.

Seat Belt Enforcement

In 1980, a total of 28,243 charges were laid by the Force under the provisions of the Highway Traffic Act relating to seat belts. This is an increase of 754 charges over the 27,489 charges laid in 1979. A total of 39,783 warnings were issued. These statistics show an increase of 2.7 per cent in charges and an increase of 1.7 per cent in warnings for the year.

A.L.E.R.T. Program

The Alcohol Level Evaluation Roadside Tester (A.L.E.R.T.) Program, which commenced in 1979 in an effort to reduce the number of drinking drivers and serious accidents on highways, was expanded in 1980. Utilizing 150 A.L.E.R.T. units, 5,401 alcohol related charges were laid against 4,676 drivers or 54 per cent of the drivers tested.

Snow Vehicle Accidents

The number of accidents involving snow vehicles increased in 1980 to 523 compared to 510 in 1979. The number of persons killed in snow vehicle mishaps increased to 31. Twenty-seven persons were killed in 1979. Persons injured increased to 336 in 1980 compared to the 1979 figure of 312. A total of 2,134 charges were laid resulting from violations in the use of snow vehicles.

Traffic Investigation Branch

This function evaluates and assists in the Selective Traffic Enforcement Program throughout the Force. To this end, the Branch assists and supervises the utilization of radar, A.L.E.R.T., selective law enforcement vehicles, commercial motor vehicle enforcement vehicles, plus breathalyzer and motorcycle training. The aircraft patrol is also centrally administered by this Branch.

Branch personnel are active in federal and provincial organizations related to traffic problems as well as investigating traffic accidents and occurrences of a serious nature.

The Branch also functions as a clearing house for queries from the Force and the public with regard to traffic accidents, laws, enforcement and other related subjects.

Precision Motorcycle Riding Team

This team, known as the "Golden Helmets", consists of 18 Force members selected on a volunteer basis. The riders receive special training on the intricate manoeuvres utilized during their performances.

During the year, the team appeared at numerous fall fairs and functions providing 21 performances at 11 different locations including participation in the Grey Cup Parade in Toronto.

Special Services Division

The Special Services Division of the OPP is staffed with personnel specially trained in specific areas of crime detection and investigative techniques. Members of the five branches within the Division provide assistance to members of the Force and municipal police forces.

Anti-Rackets Branch

"White Collar" crime, including diversified rackets, fraudulent schemes, and the manufacture and distribution throughout Ontario of counterfeit and forged instruments such as payroll cheques, money orders, bonds, credit cards and currency are investigated by Anti-Rackets personnel.

Dealing with all aspects of this responsibility, 509 new investigations were commenced during the year and 194 investigations were carried over from the previous year. Court proceedings during 1980, included the disposition of 311 charges against 90 persons who had been charged in previous years. There were 1,517 criminal charges laid in 1980 against 177 persons. Offences cleared by charge or otherwise totalled 5,786. Convictions were registered against 90 persons on 458 charges and a further 159 persons are still before the courts on a total of 1,284 charges. Total fines assessed amounted to \$96,500.00.

The total loss to victims of frauds and related crimes investigated by the Branch in 1980 was \$79,168,999.84. Restitution ordered by the courts amounted to \$297,485.59 and voluntary restitution of \$27,785.00 has been made. Recovered property amounted to \$1,236,300.00.

The total counterfeit currency uttered and seized in 1980 amounted to \$63,964.00 as compared to \$40,135.00 in 1979. American currency accounted for \$58,988.00 of the total uttered and seized.

Criminal Investigation Branch

Detective Inspectors of the Criminal Investigation Branch supervise the investigation of the more serious types of crime such as murder, kidnapping, rape and armed robbery within OPP jurisdiction. They also provide the same service, upon request, to municipal police forces in Ontario.

They are called upon to probe allegations of irregularities at all levels of government, and provide expertise on behalf of the Chief Coroner of Ontario in preparing for inquests of a controversial nature, or those having major public impact.

Investigators were detailed to 148 new assignments during the year. This is in addition to investigations carried over from previous years. Current year assignments included 39 murders, 10 attempted murders, 5 suicides, 14 suspicious deaths, 7 armed robberies and 2 hostage situations.

Intelligence Branch

The objective of this function is to gather information concerning major criminal activity and, through the intelligence process, identify criminal leaders, their associates and activities. Information is then disseminated to the appropriate enforcement body for further action. Organized crime is investigated in conjunction with other intelligence officers and police forces, nationally and internationally.

Major Criminal Research Section

This Section investigates major organized crime figures in the Province and the presence of those who are visitors from outside the Province. Information is developed and coordinated in concert with other police forces having jurisdiction in Ontario. During the year, the Section handled a total of 1,473 occurrences requiring investigation and assistance.

General Investigations Section

This Section conducts strategic intelligence investigations, inquiries and background probes of specific individuals and corporations to identify crime involvement or criminal activity. During the year, 830 investigations were conducted, 260 reports submitted and approximately 4,000 inquiries satisfied.

Support Services Section

This Section provides a support service to criminal and intelligence investigations in the form of electronic surveillance coordination, surreptitious photography, physical surveillance and computer services to the Force and municipal police agencies, upon request. During the year, 778 assignments were undertaken by this Section.

Analytical Section

This Section maintains operational intelligence files, handles inquiries related to these files, prepares and updates charts and graphs of criminal associations and activities, identifies relationships among key criminal figures and provides an exchange of analytical techniques with other members of the intelligence community. During 1980, analytical activities totalled 117.

Special Squad Section

The objective of this Section is to coordinate intelligence information on all outlaw motorcycle gangs in the Province of Ontario. Numerous requests for lectures from an increasing number of law enforcement and related agencies demonstrates the level of expertise of this squad. In 1980, 336 investigations were conducted, 34 special undercover assignments carried out and 69 lectures presented.

Field Intelligence Units

These Units are presently located at Ottawa, Kingston, Niagara Falls, London, Windsor, North Bay and Toronto International Airport. Their function is to gather timely and accurate intelligence information on major criminals in their respective areas, maintain liaison with other law enforcement agencies and self-initiate action against active criminals and members of organized crime. The Units are now directing their intelligence gathering efforts in a more proactive mode.

Security Branch

This function provides personal security for government officials and other dignitaries and, in addition, gives expert advice to government ministries on building and internal security, including security investigations of employees in sensitive positions. Other activities include assisting in high risk security operations and escorts, plus conducting criminal investigations on matters that may affect the government. The Branch has responsibility for the administrative supervision of the Ontario Government Protective Service whose primary responsibility is protection of government property and preservation of the peace in government buildings.

Special Investigations Branch

The special investigations function includes anti-gambling and auto-theft investigations, drug and liquor laws enforcement.

Drug Enforcement Section

During 1980, the Drug Enforcement Section maintained deployed units at London, North Bay, Kingston and Kenora, along with a 7 man mobile squad from Toronto. The Units provide a support service to Force members at Field locations and to smaller municipal police departments. Investigations conducted by drug enforcement personnel, in conjunction with Field members, resulted in 625 charges being laid.

Liquor Laws Enforcement Section

This function provides expert enforcement assistance to the Liquor Control Board of Ontario, Liquor Licence Board of Ontario and to all police agencies when requested, in all phases of liquor enforcement in relation to current laws of Ontario including undercover investigations. During 1980, there were 133 establishment investigations which resulted in a total of 88 charges being prepared. Liquor seized, as a result of these investigations, was valued at \$2,380.00.

Anti-Gambling Section

This Section assists in the investigation of disorderly houses, lotteries and in keeping gambling under control. In 1980, 114 investigations were conducted with a total of 146 charges being laid. There was a carry-over of 72 charges from 1979. Of this total, there were 45 convictions resulting in fines totalling \$30,000.00. During the year, \$12,598.46 was seized and \$1,175.00 was ordered forfeited to the Provincial Treasurer.

Ontario Racing Commission

This Unit provides expert assistance to, and conducts investigations on behalf of, the Ontario Racing Commission in relation to all phases of police work connected with Thoroughbred-Standardbred Racing and the investigation of infractions of the re-

lated Rules and Regulations and other Statutes. Members of the Unit conducted 88 investigations during 1980 resulting in 19 charges being laid.

Pornography

A joint forces operation between the OPP and the Metropolitan Toronto Police Force was organized in 1975 for the purpose of investigating the supply and distribution of pornographic material throughout Ontario. The project members are involved in investigations, gathering and analysis of intelligence, organized crime data gathering, prosecutions, training and education as these matters relate to obscene material. During 1980, project members were involved in 114 investigations with court proceedings instituted in 22 cases.

Auto-Theft Section

Expert assistance is provided to all Ontario police forces in the investigation of organized vehicle theft rings and the identification of vehicles, the particulars of which may be in doubt.

During 1980, 176 investigations relating to vehicles and 233 miscellaneous investigations were conducted which resulted in 72 prosecutions and the recovery of stolen property valued at \$521,000.00.

Polygraph Unit

This Unit became operational in 1980. Two members undertook an extensive training course on Polygraph examinations and, since completion of the course, have been utilized on a full-time basis conducting Polygraph examinations for this Force and other police forces.

During the year, the Unit conducted 59 Polygraph examinations for a variety of criminal offences ranging from theft to murder. Results of these examinations have proven the usefulness of the Polygraph as an investigative aid.

Management Division

Management Division coordinates services providing administrative support to the Force in such areas as financial management and planning, systems development, programs and standards auditing, management information services and property administration. Direct, province-wide management is exercised in the licencing of private investigators and security guards and in the firearms acquisition and licencing systems.

Staff Inspections Branch

Staff Inspections personnel audit Force programs and activities to ensure adherence to policy. In addition, internal investigations are conducted and special studies and assignments are undertaken as required.

During 1980, the Branch continued with the concept of developing members selected for advancement to senior management positions.

Operational audits conducted by this Branch during the year totalled 21. This included 10 program audits of branches at General Headquarters and 7 field audits of programs and activities in districts. Field audits include an assessment of management and supervisory functions associated with district operations. In addition, 4 spot audits were conducted in districts with special emphasis placed on property rooms and the activity reporting procedure.

Five management studies were undertaken by this Branch, one of which included a look into the feasibility of policing the town of Shelburne.

Members of the Branch were involved in a total of 14 special assignments during the year. Most of these were of a routine nature, such as assisting in recruit interviews and collecting information for the Contract Negotiation Committee.

During 1980, 144 man days were expended by this Branch in the investigation of 17 staff complaints.

Planning and Research Branch

This function provides research, development and consulting services to the Force in such areas as operational and administrative systems, equipment evaluation, statistical analysis, management information systems and computer programming. Records management and data processing services are provided to the Ministry as a whole. Policy dissemination systems are operated and coordinated.

Data Processing Section

This Section is utilized to record and process operational and administrative data to identify criminals and to aid management in the control and deployment of resources.

During the year, this Section received 2,528,947 documents, recorded 3,398,140 data records and produced 7,265 reports.

Statistical Analysis Section

This Section provides for meaningful analysis to management of all operational statistics and to aid in the direction of the police effort.

A major role was played by this Section in the development of shift schedules for locations participating in the Ten-Hour, Four Day Work Week test. This also led to the development of a Shift Scheduling Manual which will ensure more efficient utilization of Force resources.

Systems Coordination and Development Section

During 1980, this Section continued to provide services in the development, installation, implementation and testing of Force management information systems.

During the year, Section staff were involved in numerous consulting assignments and systems development and maintenance projects. Technical expertise was provided in identifying the needs of General Headquarters branches for word processing equipment, selection of appropriate equipment and training of user personnel.

Policy Coordination Section

This Section is dedicated to the maintenance, distribution and management of the Police Orders System. During 1980, a total of 274 items representing changes to Force policy, were implemented by this Section.

Records Management Section

This Section provides staff advisory services in records management to the Ministry as a whole.

During the year, audits were conducted on the records of several branches and an extensive study was made of the records of Special Services Division to bring them into conformance with our Ministry-wide classification system and to increase their effectiveness.

Special Projects Section

This Section is responsible for developing, reviewing and revising Force policy and procedure. Research assignments of both minor and major proportion are also undertaken.

During the year, the Section completed 204 projects. A large number of special projects were also commenced or continued by this Section, the more notable of which was the development of a Nuclear Safety Contingency Plan to coordinate resources in the event of an accident at Bruce Nuclear Station. Development was in conjunction with Ontario Hydro and related municipal agencies.

Properties Branch

The Properties Branch provides coordinating services to all agencies within the Ministry for land, buildings, leasing, renovations, parking and telephone requirements.

In carrying out assignments, members of this Branch travelled 168,713 kilometres and a total of 842 visits were made to Ministry facilities throughout the Province.

During the year, a "Housing Requirement Study" which identified a need for 31 Government Provided Employee Accommodation Units in northern Ontario was submitted to Management Board of Cabinet. As a result, 2 houses, 3 mobile homes and 2 building lots at Chapleau, Moosonee, Minaki and Sioux Narrows were obtained. An additional 4 housing units, located at White River, were declared surplus by the Ministry of Natural Resources and transferred to this Ministry. Twelve Force occupied employee accommodations at Temagami, Haileybury, Timmins and Killaloe were declared surplus. Eleven units were transferred to the Ministry of Government Services while 1 was converted to office space.

During the year, the Ministry of the Solicitor General Buildings Program received Management Board approval of the former Brampton Adult Training Centre as a site for the OPP Training Branch. A 4 acre site at Highway 417 and Eagleson Road, Ottawa was also purchased for the future Ottawa/Kanata Detachment.

The Alterations Program for 1980 included the construction of an Emergency Operations Centre at General Headquarters and the preparation of design drawings for installation of a new Communications System at each district headquarters.

Registration Branch

Private Investigators and Security Guards Section

This Section has the responsibility to investigate and licence all persons who are employed in Ontario as Private Investigators and Security Guards. The responsibility includes the licensing of agencies by whom they are employed. The objective is to improve and control the quality and, thereby, maintain an acceptable standard for Private Investigator and Security Guard Agencies and their personnel.

During the year, there were 299 agencies licensed under the Private Investigators and Security Guards Act. Licenses issued to individuals totalled 30,857. Fees collected amounted to \$411,956.00.

Chief Provincial Firearms Office Section

In 1980, the Firearms Section was absorbed by the Chief Provincial Firearms Office. At the same time, the processing of applications to register restricted weapons and the issuance of minor's permits became the responsibility of the local policing authority where the applicants reside.

The objectives of this Section are to ensure the proper possession and conveyance of restricted weapons in the Province (excluding Metropolitan Toronto, Ottawa, Windsor, London and Hamilton-Wentworth) in accordance with the Criminal Code, the inspection of shooting clubs throughout the Province, the inspection and licensing of all firearms business outlets and the administration of the Firearms Acquisition Certificate (FAC) Program.

During the year, a total of 13,401 firearms registrations were processed. Permits to carry a restricted firearm totalled 7,075 and there were 802 permits issued to minors.

The total of approved shooting clubs in the Province now stands at 266.

In 1980, 2,508 business permits were issued with fees collected amounting to \$334,247.34. Applications for Firearms Acquisition Certificates resulted in the issuance of 50,200 Certificates and the refusal of 380.

Staff Development Division

Career Management Branch

The Career Management Branch provides a planned, co-ordinated direction to the various components of the manpower administration process. Such direction encompasses the recruitment of uniformed members, operation of the Force promotional process, the performance review system and career related activities such as on-the-job development, managerial education and career counselling. Additional responsibilities also include manpower information, administration of personnel records and employee counselling services.

Career Planning Section

This Section is responsible for providing the Force with a managerial development and succession program and also with staff development and performance evaluation programs.

During 1980, approximately 4,000 performance reviews were completed on uniform members under the Force Performance Review program. A study of the program revealed a need for revision to make it more meaningful for all concerned. This will include deletion of certain negative aspects and expansion of the development areas.

During the year, changes were made to the organizational charts of two divisions. In addition, individual position descriptions for 115 uniformed members were modified.

During February and March 1980, 49 sergeants who received positive promotional assessments attended before a Promotional Board. Twenty-eight candidates who were assessed as promotable attended at a 3 day Assessment Centre conducted in June. The top 18 candidates were selected to commence the On-the-Job Development program in July. Those candidates attended a 4 week Inspector Development Course put on by Career Management Branch at the Ontario Police College, Aylmer in November.

The 103 corporals assessed as promotable in the fall of 1979 wrote an examination in April 1980, based on a home study package of police and management readings. The top 65 candidates were recommended for promotion. Because of manpower requirements, the formal On-the-Job Development phase of the process was waived.

The 388 constables identified for promotional assessment, following the 1979 written examination, were processed in January. Of the 339 who subsequently appeared before a Promotional Assessment Board, 201 were approved and placed in order on the basis of their examination results. One hundred and five were selected to enter an On-the-Job Development program and they attended a 3 week Corporal Development Course at the OPP Training Branch.

During 1980, Force members attended numerous management and staff development courses. Fifty members attended Law Enforcement Management Courses, 64 employees attended various Government In-House Programs and 45 employees attended miscellaneous courses and seminars.

The General Headquarters Library has been developed under the care of a professional librarian. During the year, approximately 1,000 books have been equipped and catalogued.

Manpower Administration Section

Records and Statistics Unit

The role of this Unit is to provide management with a manpower information system and a records maintenance function for personnel records and other assigned duties.

Uniform Recruitment Unit

During the year, the Uniform Recruitment Unit received 1,629 applications for employment, of which 1,006 were accepted for processing. Of this number, 821 appeared before an Oral Interview Board resulting in 183 candidates being assessed as appointable.

In 1980, recruiting procedures in use by police forces came under close scrutiny. To eliminate the possibility of discrimination, a "point" system based on the integration of the former recruiting policy with a weighted selection standards process was developed.

Staff Relations Section

This Section is responsible for an employee counselling service related to health and personal problems. It also correlates the collection of all data concerning labour relations for the purpose of assisting management as required.

Personnel of this Section pay visits to the next-of-kin of deceased employees to explain survivor benefits and provide general comfort and assistance. There were 20 such visits during 1980, and 22 next-of-kin inquiries were handled.

During the year, there were 20 Field visits to provide employee counselling. General inquiries and members counselled for various problems totalled 81.

Training Branch

The OPP Training Branch at 291 Sherbourne Street, Toronto provides the initial training of recruits appointed to the Force and the training of members of the OPP in specialized responsibilities. A continuing program of in-service training in all aspects of policing is also carried out. Arrangements are made by the Branch for required training at the Ontario Police College at Aylmer as well as training beyond the scope of our facilities.

Staff Services Division

The Staff Services Division provides logistical support to the Force in such areas as telecommunications, records, forensic identification services, photographic services, transport, clothing and the processing of complaints against members and policing services.

Records and Identification Branch

The Records and Identification Branch maintains Force major occurrence and administrative files as well as providing for a Crime Index Unit, Forensic Identification Services, a Photographic Laboratory and a Suspension Control Centre. It also provides varotyping, printing and mail services for the Force.

Crime Index Unit

The activity of this Unit includes the recording and dissemination of data on crime and criminals to assist in identifying the perpetrators of unsolved crimes.

As a result of a study into this area which was completed during 1980, this Unit ceased the maintenance of Modus Operandi files. The Unit still maintains a manual file on the movement of known criminals.

Forensic Identification Services Unit

This Unit provides a service to various branches of the Force, Field Identification Units and other law enforcement agencies in forensic identification. It has the only Argon ion laser in Canada. During the year, exhibits from major crime scenes were examined on an international basis with excellent results.

Photographic Laboratory Unit

This Unit maintains a complete graphic arts and photographic service which includes a fully automatic colour processing facility. It also acts as a resource centre for photographic equipment testing and evaluation of materials. This Unit also produces audio visual programs for the Force and other ministries. In addition, it provides a drafting and design service.

Suspension Control Centre

On behalf of the Ontario Police Commission (OPC), this Centre is housed within the Records and Identification Branch to provide suspension information to police forces within the Province.

Telecommunications Branch

The objective of this function is to provide instant transmittal of information essential for police operations. The Branch is composed of the Communications Section and the Communications System Development Group. It is under the Directorship of a Professional Engineer.

Communications Section

The prime objective of this Section is to provide an efficient, effective means of disseminating operational and administrative information. Secondly, it must provide and maintain electronic equipment for use throughout the Force.

During the year, this was accomplished through a provincial network comprised of 158 base and repeater stations which transmitted and received a total of 6,377,813 messages to and from 1,682 radio equipped mobile units. A further 22 hand-held portable units were purchased, allowing more direct communication between members engaged in specific or specialized activities.

During the year, the Telenet System, an inter-Force teletypewriter network, primarily designed to transmit administrative messages, handled 112,589 transactions.

The Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) is a national computer network providing an index of information relating to persons, vehicles and property to police agencies, upon request. In 1980, 122,134 operational queries were conducted, resulting in 20,634 possible positive responses being received. Also 276,406 narrative messages were handled.

Operating under a mandate from the Ontario Police Commission (OPC), a CPIC Audit Team consisting of 4 uniformed members of this Section audited 89 Force locations to ensure maximum, efficient use of the CPIC system.

The evaluation, purchase and maintenance of Force radar equipment is the responsibility of this Section. During 1980, 12 moving and 4 stationary units were purchased for a total of 204 units, 20 of which are owned by municipalities policed by the Force.

From this Section, telephone communication is maintained on a constant basis with Nuclear Control, Ontario Hydro, in case of an emergency.

A Facsimile System maintained by the RCMP to their divisions is accessed by the Force through the use of Rapifax and Muirhead terminal equipment. During 1980, 8,094 criminal records were received via Rapifax and 1,189 criminal photographs were received via Muirhead.

A Telex terminal installed within this Section allows communications to police and civilian agencies throughout the world.

Communications System Development Group

In 1980, a proposal for a multi-channel radio system was presented to Management Board. Funding for this proposal was approved.

During the year, approximately 90 per cent of the required tower sites were identified and 2 towers were built. All Communications Centres were designed and specifications for the radio equipment are almost complete. Tenders for the work and supply of equipment will be let early in 1981.

Quartermaster Stores Branch

Quartermaster (QM) Stores procure, stock and distribute uniforms and equipment to members of the Force, the Ontario Government Protective Service, Auxiliary Police and special constables assigned to Indian Policing. This Branch also maintains a repository of seized offensive weapons.

During 1980, approximately 15,000 orders instituted by Force members for articles of uniform and equipment were filled. Branch personnel are now able to fill and distribute a uniform and equipment order usually the same day as it is received.

During the year, wash and wear uniforms were tested to fulfil a demand and provide a more practical working uniform. Procedures are presently underway to supply Force members with wash and wear field jackets and trousers in 1981.

Arrangements for the installation of a firearms testing tube and bullet trap have been completed. This facility will now enable the Force armourer to test firearms locally.

Transport Branch

The Transport Branch is responsible for providing and maintaining mobile and related equipment to meet the transportation needs of the Force.

In 1980, the Force operated 2,084 transport units that included automobiles, trucks, buses, snow vehicles, motorcycles, watercraft, aircraft and other miscellaneous equipment. The motor vehicles travelled 95,351,515 kilometres during the year, our marine and snow equipment logged 19,026 hours, our fixed wing aircraft logged 1,419 hours and our helicopters logged 1,399 hours.

The acquisition of vehicles on a tender basis, and their subsequent disposal is the responsibility of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications.

Community Services Branch

The objectives of the Branch are to present programs designed to create public interest in safety and crime prevention, to promote respect for law and authority and to present a true image of the police function.

During 1980, Community Services Officers throughout Ontario had personal contact with 903,089 people. This figure does not include the general public who visited the many OPP static displays at fall fairs, shopping plazas and career expositions to name but a few.

The OPP Community Services Program is recognized in Ontario and abroad as a valuable aid in improving police-public relations. Branch personnel continually receive inquiries from other police forces and agencies from around the world requesting information related to our overall program.

This function is also responsible for the administrative processing of all complaints against members of the Force and complaints regarding policing services. In 1980, 448 complaints against members and 299 complaints against policing services were processed. Of these totals, 296 complaints against members were not substantiated and 242 complaints against service were not sustained.

The operation of the "Commissioner's Citation Program" is another area of responsibility. This program is a vehicle whereby members of the general public can be recognized for their services or assistance to not only the police but to the public at large.

Honours and Awards

Forty-seven Commissioner's Citations were awarded to private individuals or associations. Twenty years of service with the Force is recognized by presentation of the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal; 37 members passed the 20 year milestone in their careers. Three civilian employees received the recognition of service award.

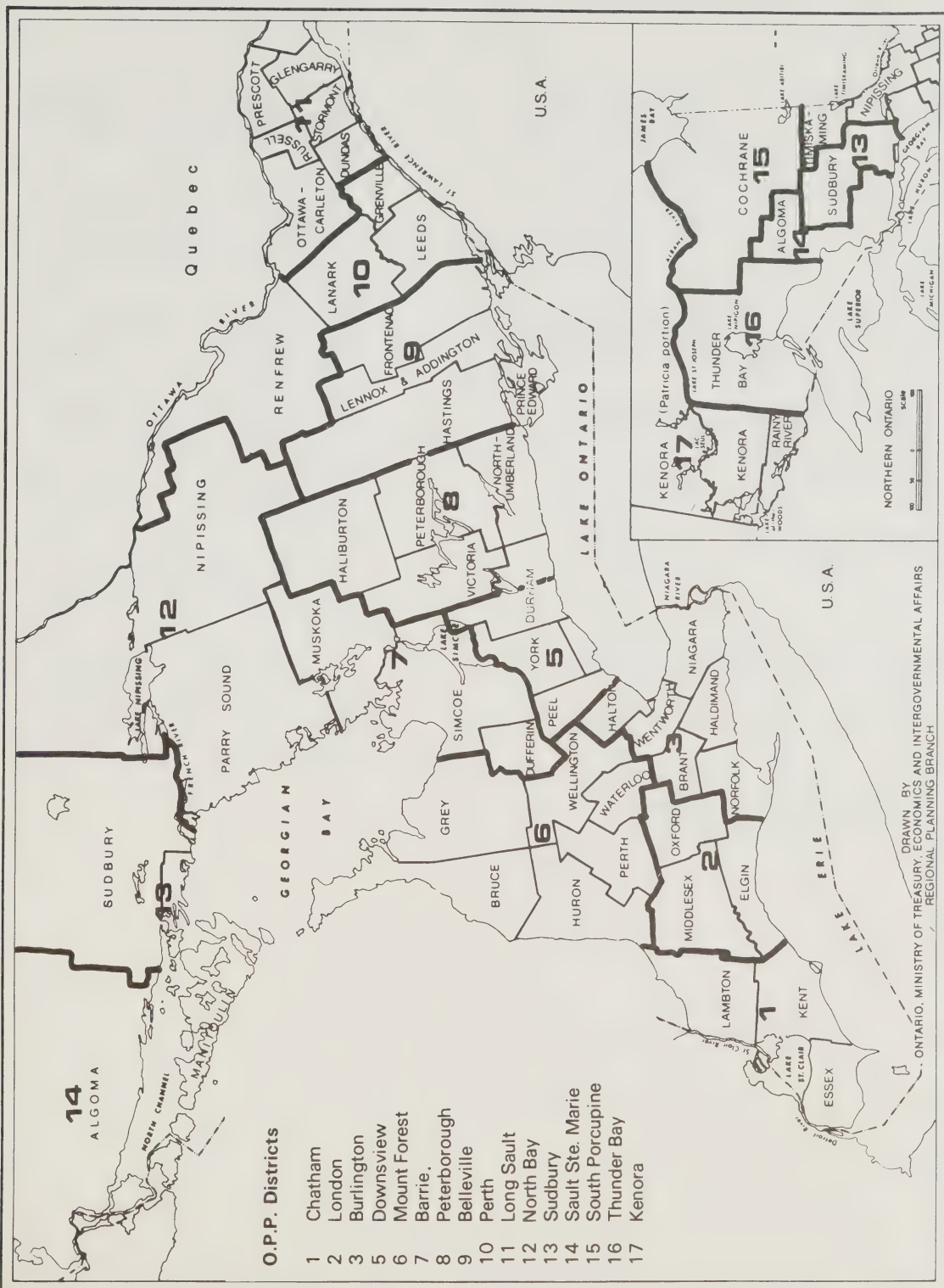
Two new Awards are now included in the OPP Awards. A Certificate of Commendation is awarded to a Force employee or other person approved by the Commissioner who has shown great compassion by assisting his fellow man or goes beyond the call of duty to prevent or investigate an offence in a manner that displays dedication and enhances the image of the Force. An Award for Bravery is given to a person who displays courage in the protection of life or property.

Appendix A

OPP Districts, Jurisdictions, Detachments

DISTRICT	JURISDICTION	DETACHMENTS
No. 1 Chatham	Counties of Essex, Lambton and Kent	Chatham, Belle River(M), Blenheim(M), Essex, Forest, Gosfield South Twp.(M), Grand Bend(S), Malden Twp.(M), Merlin, Petrolia, Pelee Island(S), Pinery Park, Ridgetown, Ridgetown(M), Rondeau Provincial Park(S), Sombra, Tecumseh(M), Wallaceburg, Wheatley(M).
No. 2 London	Counties of Elgin, Middlesex and Oxford	London, Dutton, Glencoe, Lucan, Parkhill, Port Burwell, St. Thomas, Strathroy, Tillsonburg, Woodstock.
No. 3 Burlington	Regional Municipalities of Hamilton-Wentworth, Halton, Niagara, Haldimand-Norfolk and the County of Brant	Burlington, Brantford, Brantford Twp.(M), Long Point Provincial Park(S), Milton, Simcoe, Norfolk, Niagara Falls, Cayuga, St. Catharines, Welland.
*No. 4 Niagara Falls closed effective December 31, 1977.		
No. 5 Downsview	Regional Municipalities of York, Peel, and part of Durham	Downsview, Beaverton, Oak Ridges, Port Credit, Sibbald Point Provincial Park(S), Snelgrove, Whitby.
No. 6 Mount Forest	Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Counties of Bruce, Grey, Huron, Perth and Wellington	Mount Forest, Exeter, Goderich, Guelph, Kincardine, Kitchener, Lion's Head, Listowel, Markdale, Meaford, Owen Sound, Sauble Beach(S), Seaforth, Sebringville, Tobermory(S), Walkerton, Wiarton, Wingham.
No. 7 Barrie	Regional Municipality of Muskoka, Counties of Dufferin and Simcoe	Barrie, Alliston, Bala, Bracebridge, Bradford, Elmvale, Huntsville, Midland, Orillia, Shelburne, Stayner, Wasaga Beach.
No. 8 Peterborough	Part of the Regional Municipality of Durham, Counties of Northumberland, Peterborough, Victoria and Haliburton	Peterborough, Apsley, Brighton, Campbellford, Campbellford(M), Coboconk, Cobourg, Lindsay, Millbrook, Minden, Newcastle.
No. 9 Belleville	Counties of Frontenac, Prince Edward, Hastings and Lennox and Addington	Belleville, Amherstview, Bancroft, Kaladar, Kingston, Madoc, Napanee, Picton, Sharbot Lake.
No. 10 Perth	Counties of Grenville, Lanark, Leeds, Renfrew and part of Territorial District of Nipissing	Perth, Almonte(M), Brockville, Gananoque, Kemptville, Killaloe, Pembroke, Prescott, Renfrew, Rolphoton, Westport, Whitney.

Map of Ontario Showing OPP Districts



No. 11 Long Sault	Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, Counties of Dundas, Glengarry, Prescott, Russell and Stormont	Long Sault, Casselman, Hawkesbury, Lancaster, Manotick, Maxville, Morrisburg, Ottawa, Rockcliffe Park (M), Rockland, West Carleton, Winchester.
No. 12 North Bay	Territorial District of Parry Sound, Timiskaming and part of Nipissing	North Bay, Burk's Falls, Elk Lake, Englehart, Haileybury, Kirkland Lake, Mattawa, McGarry Twp.(M), Parry Sound, Powassan, Still River, Sturgeon Falls, Temagami, Virginiatown.
No. 13 Sudbury	Regional Municipality of Sudbury, Territorial Districts of Sudbury and Manitoulin Island	Sudbury, Chapleau, Dowling, Espanola, Foleyet, Gogama, Gore Bay, Killarney, Little Current, Manitowaning, Mindemoya, Noelville, Warren.
No. 14 Sault Ste. Marie	Territorial District of Algoma	Sault Ste. Marie, Blind River, Dubreuilville, Elliot Lake, Hornepayne, Spanish, Thessalon, Wawa, White River.
No. 15 South Porcupine	Territorial District of Cochrane	South Porcupine, Cochrane, Hearst, Iroquois Falls, Kapuskasing, Matheson, Moosonee, Smooth Rock Falls.
No. 16 Thunder Bay	Territorial District of Thunder Bay	Thunder Bay, Armstrong, Beardmore, Geraldton, Kakabeka Falls, Longlac, Manitouwadge, Marathon, Nakina, Nipigon, Schreiber, Shabaqua, Upsala.
No. 17 Kenora	Territorial Districts of Kenora and Rainy River	Kenora, Atikokan, Central Patricia, Dryden, Ear Falls, Emo, Grassy Narrows, Ignace, Minaki, Nestor Falls, Rainy River, Red Lake, Sioux Lookout, Sioux Narrows, Vermilion Bay, Shoal Lake and Islington sub-detachments.

(S) indicates a summer detachment.

(M) indicates a municipal detachment.

Appendix C

Crime and Traffic Occurrences Summary

	Actual Occurrences		
	1979	1980	% Change
Crimes Against Persons	7,331	7,254	-1.1
Murder, Manslaughter, Infanticide	40	36	-10.0
Attempted Murder	35	37	+5.7
Other Crimes Against Persons	7,256	7,181	-1.1
Crimes Against Property	69,324	72,721	+4.9
Fraud	3,748	3,945	+5.2
Theft of Motor Vehicle	3,414	3,483	+2.1
Breaking and Entering	17,109	18,471	+8.0
Thefts	27,063	28,922	+6.9
Have Stolen Goods	1,213	1,703	+40.5
Wilful Damage	16,777	16,197	-3.5
Other Criminal Code (Non-traffic)	14,378	14,954	+4.3
Total	91,033	94,929	+4.3
Clearance Rate	41.1	41.5	
	Accidents		
	1979	1980	% Change
Total Highway Accidents	78,585	76,337	-2.9
Fatal Accidents	795	786	-1.1
Personal Injury Accidents	20,982	20,198	-3.7

Appendix D

Criminal Offences (Non-Traffic) Reported (By District)

Offence	1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Homicide	4	3	3	2	3	3	1	4	2	3	2	1	2	2	2	7	44
Attempted Murder	7	1	3	-	-	2	1	3	3	8	6	3	2	-	-	-	39
Sex Offences	63	46	45	6	53	114	69	64	55	57	48	35	30	20	34	72	811
Assaults	779	457	453	99	552	869	461	587	431	418	505	305	269	419	442	834	7880
Robbery	44	20	24	3	20	29	8	23	18	43	6	9	3	11	7	17	285
Breaking & Entering	2094	1042	1327	291	2000	2790	1911	1681	1486	1814	1551	541	723	672	585	1330	21838
Theft Motor Vehicle	534	349	360	66	412	560	271	290	218	395	200	154	104	191	167	236	4507
Theft Over \$200	1022	603	486	147	964	1168	803	724	555	767	600	216	226	266	389	628	9564
Theft Under \$200	2436	1786	1242	427	2142	3188	1799	2293	1423	1850	1244	573	652	756	768	1069	23648
Have Stolen Goods	83	80	91	25	106	239	111	116	72	508	105	23	61	54	73	67	1814
Frauds	430	381	367	88	502	793	284	467	213	318	266	159	135	152	147	205	4907
Prostitution	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	8
Gaming & Betting	-	5	-	1	2	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	1	42	55
Offensive Weapons	132	83	89	19	66	228	89	116	80	95	130	73	50	72	66	133	1521
Other	4003	2078	2543	784	3270	4585	2400	2797	1953	2578	2028	1023	1018	1266	1232	1959	35517
Total	11632	6934	7033	1958	10093	14568	8209	9166	6510	8858	6693	3115	3275	3881	3913	6600	112438

Criminal Offences (Traffic) Reported (By District)

Criminal Negligence	-	-	2	4	4	1	6	1	1	3	7	2	2	1	1	1	36
— Cause Death	-	2	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	14
— Bodily Harm	5	5	8	20	9	18	5	5	2	7	4	2	5	3	2	1	101
— Operating Motor Vehicle	181	75	221	461	217	267	195	180	94	167	112	59	54	88	77	102	2550
Fail to Remain	35	26	94	112	51	82	70	64	47	42	29	26	20	17	22	23	760
Dangerous Driving	66	32	109	165	75	147	68	56	61	80	38	36	22	17	35	48	1055
Refusing Breathalyzer	782	533	1114	2010	964	1579	772	928	594	889	530	590	329	344	438	442	12838
Over 80 mgs. Alcohol or Driving While Impaired	243	210	462	521	289	521	239	218	183	184	164	136	110	94	151	116	3841
Driving While Disqualified	1312	883	2013	3295	1610	2616	1355	1452	982	1375	884	853	542	564	726	733	21195
Total	1312	883	2013	3295	1610	2616	1355	1452	982	1375	884	853	542	564	726	733	21195

Appendix E

Criminal Offence (Non-Traffic) Actual (By District)

Offence	1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Homicide	4	3	2	2	3	3	-	4	1	3	2	-	1	1	1	6	36
Attempted Murder	7	1	3	-	-	1	1	3	3	8	5	3	2	-	-	-	37
Sex Offences	43	32	28	5	36	84	50	56	45	44	33	25	17	13	24	49	584
Assaults	678	406	344	89	443	667	368	451	352	330	394	253	230	354	376	651	6386
Robbery	35	18	18	3	14	20	3	17	15	28	3	7	3	8	6	13	211
Breaking & Entering	1801	925	903	245	1542	2333	1639	1452	1326	1585	1342	454	628	590	511	1195	18471
Theft Motor Vehicle	438	285	285	52	316	420	207	230	170	298	143	117	75	154	121	172	3483
Theft Over \$200	933	556	435	126	841	1013	710	614	461	664	495	177	192	223	339	515	8294
Theft Under \$200	2220	1630	1096	368	1840	2811	1548	2021	1258	1610	1061	468	554	621	645	877	20628
Have Stolen Goods	75	77	86	24	89	224	106	111	66	500	87	19	54	50	71	64	1703
Frauds	386	344	281	80	386	629	195	342	151	283	216	129	117	118	123	165	3945
Prostitution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Gaming & Betting	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	42	50
Offensive Weapons	108	72	70	15	41	186	69	81	70	74	83	57	38	57	57	105	1183
Other	3400	1863	2163	727	2643	3721	2043	2346	1640	2192	1566	844	898	1108	1059	1702	29915
Total	10128	6216	5714	1736	8195	12112	6939	7728	5558	7622	5431	2553	2809	3297	3334	5557	94929

Criminal Offences (Traffic) Actual (By District)

Criminal Negligence	-	-	2	4	4	1	6	1	1	3	7	2	2	1	1	1	36
- Cause Death	-	2	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	14
- Bodily Harm	5	5	8	20	9	18	5	5	2	7	4	2	5	3	2	1	101
- Operating Motor Vehicle	174	76	219	453	204	244	190	168	90	157	101	58	49	83	65	94	2425
Fail to Remain	35	26	94	112	51	82	70	64	47	42	29	26	20	17	22	23	760
Dangerous Driving	66	32	109	165	75	147	68	56	61	80	38	36	22	17	35	48	1055
Refusing Breathalyzer																	
Over 80 mgs. Alcohol or																	
Driving While Impaired	782	533	1114	2010	964	1579	772	928	594	889	530	590	329	344	438	442	12838
Driving While Disqualified	243	210	462	521	289	521	239	218	183	184	164	136	110	94	151	116	3841
Total	1305	884	2011	3287	1597	2593	1350	1440	978	1365	873	852	537	559	714	725	21070

Appendix F

Criminal Offences (Non-Traffic) Cleared (By District)

Offences	1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Homicide	4	4	2	2	3	1	-	3	1	3	2	-	1	1	1	6	34
Attempted Murder	7	1	3	-	-	1	1	1	3	3	4	3	2	-	-	-	29
Sex Offences	37	25	18	2	21	59	47	43	39	31	25	22	13	11	17	42	452
Assaults	611	350	294	80	405	561	333	400	319	285	371	243	223	343	347	605	5770
Robbery	16	13	12	3	9	14	2	8	8	11	2	4	3	6	7	10	128
Breaking & Entering	328	318	185	61	550	480	492	479	354	335	439	160	170	281	188	525	5345
Theft Motor Vehicle	111	107	57	23	150	146	75	97	70	87	73	87	46	78	50	95	1352
Theft Over \$200	95	94	38	23	107	155	105	90	63	82	97	26	34	55	40	108	1212
Theft Under \$200	432	639	180	76	484	765	326	486	266	269	301	157	138	208	185	214	5126
Have Stolen Goods	78	78	88	24	82	216	109	112	68	494	82	19	55	50	70	65	1690
Frauds	306	296	215	54	311	480	149	263	136	212	168	114	98	108	99	142	3151
Prostitution	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Gaming & Betting	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	7
Offensive Weapons	89	63	62	13	37	159	60	78	69	63	62	50	36	55	53	100	1049
Other	1368	779	984	490	1062	1862	950	1065	622	771	778	582	495	757	557	971	14093
Total	3482	2770	2138	851	3222	4899	2649	3125	2018	2649	2405	1467	1314	1953	1614	2885	39441

Criminal Offences (Traffic) Cleared (By District)

Criminal Negligence																	
— Cause Death	-	-	2	4	4	1	6	1	1	3	7	2	2	1	1	1	36
— Bodily Harm	-	2	3	2	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	14
— Operating Motor Vehicle	5	5	8	20	9	18	5	5	2	7	4	2	5	3	2	1	101
Fail to Remain	33	25	28	138	56	48	49	45	33	34	33	18	15	25	15	21	616
Dangerous Driving	35	26	94	112	51	82	70	64	47	42	29	26	20	17	22	23	760
Refusing Breathalyzer	66	32	109	165	75	147	68	56	61	80	38	36	22	17	35	48	1055
Over 80 mgs. Alcohol or Driving While Impaired	782	533	1114	2010	964	1579	772	928	594	889	530	590	329	344	438	442	12838
Driving While Disqualified	243	210	462	521	289	521	239	218	183	184	164	136	110	94	151	116	3841
Total	1164	833	1820	2972	1449	2397	1209	1317	921	1242	805	812	503	501	664	652	19261

Appendix G

Other Offences (Non-Traffic) Reported (By District)

Offences	1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Heroin	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Cocaine	1	-	3	-	-	7	-	1	1	2	1	-	1	2	1	2	22
Other Drugs	9	10	6	1	5	29	11	11	7	6	9	7	4	-	2	7	124
Cannabis	297	135	95	130	219	720	142	171	136	127	137	77	74	109	95	77	2741
Controlled Drugs Trafficking	1	1	-	-	4	11	-	1	3	4	1	-	1	-	1	1	29
Restricted Drugs	18	6	8	5	14	33	10	2	4	6	15	2	8	3	1	3	138
Other Fed. Statutes	340	37	39	23	53	435	691	158	100	37	111	290	26	247	219	1445	4251
Provincial Statutes	8278	4774	5400	3512	6950	9692	4090	3852	2954	2418	2651	1750	1402	2201	2487	4099	66510
Municipal By-Laws	336	-	11	-	10	15	7	-	23	30	11	2	-	-	8	1	454
Total	9280	4963	5563	3671	7255	10942	4951	4196	3228	2630	2937	2128	1516	2562	2814	5635	74271

Other Offences (Non-Traffic) Actual (By District)

Heroin	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cocaine	1	-	2	-	-	7	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	2	18
Other Drugs	7	9	3	1	4	27	7	7	7	4	6	3	2	-	2	5	94
Cannabis	275	127	86	127	193	667	127	148	119	120	109	64	68	99	89	64	2482
Controlled Drugs Trafficking	1	1	-	-	3	11	-	1	2	4	1	-	1	-	1	-	26
Restricted Drugs	17	6	6	4	12	33	9	1	4	5	13	2	7	3	-	3	125
Other Fed. Statutes	333	36	37	23	42	421	683	157	100	36	88	274	23	241	217	1388	4099
Provincial Statutes	8053	4678	5188	3474	6618	9274	3869	3641	2787	2261	2408	1662	1345	2129	2400	3916	63703
Municipal By-Laws	308	-	8	-	9	10	5	-	23	27	11	2	-	-	8	1	412
Total	8995	4857	5331	3629	6881	10450	4700	3956	3043	2458	2636	2007	1447	2473	2718	5379	70960

Other Offences (Non-Traffic) Cleared (By District)

Heroin	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cocaine	1	-	2	-	-	3	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	13
Other Drugs	7	10	3	1	3	24	6	5	7	4	3	3	1	-	2	5	84
Cannabis	271	121	85	124	190	568	120	143	114	117	94	62	61	93	84	58	2305
Controlled Drugs Trafficking	1	1	-	-	3	10	-	1	2	4	-	-	1	-	1	-	24
Restricted Drugs	16	4	5	4	12	27	8	1	3	3	2	2	7	3	-	2	99
Other Fed. Statutes	329	35	35	19	39	406	678	156	98	32	79	269	20	241	215	1383	4034
Provincial Statutes	7913	4630	5035	3454	6492	9010	3784	3550	2704	2168	2302	1650	1306	2105	2351	3855	62309
Municipal By-Laws	275	-	6	-	9	9	4	-	20	25	11	2	-	-	8	1	370
Totals	8813	4801	5172	3602	6748	10057	4600	3857	2949	2354	2491	1988	1397	2443	2662	5305	69239

Appendix H

Persons Charges 1980

Criminal Code (Non-Traffic)	Juveniles (Under 16)	Adults	Criminal Code (Traffic)	Juveniles (Under 16)	Adults
Murder	—	31	Criminal Negligence		
Manslaughter	—	3	— Causing Death	—	29
Infanticide	—	—	— Causing Bodily Harm	1	14
Attempted Murder	—	27	— Operating Motor Vehicle	3	86
Rape	—	61	Fail to Remain	—	501
Other Sex Offences	20	188	Dangerous Driving	5	721
Assaults (Not Indecent)	66	2109	Fail to Provide Breath Sample	—	1016
Robbery	5	192	Excess of 80 mgs of Alcohol in Blood and Drive While Ability		
Breaking & Entering	1879	4096	Impaired	1	10860
Theft Motor Vehicle	288	967	Drive While Disqualified	—	3682
Theft — Over \$200	137	919	Total	10	16909
Theft — \$200 & Under	587	2555			
Have Stolen Goods	114	1281	Other Offences		
Frauds	36	1416	Highway Traffic Act	340	360989
Prostitution	—	1	Liquor Licence Act	271	48587
Gaming & Betting	—	1	Other Provincial Statutes	86	12168
Offensive Weapons	40	761	Federal Statutes — Drugs	68	2495
Other Criminal Code Offences (Non-Traffic)	513	8110	Other Federal Statutes	163	3464
Total	3685	22718	Municipal By-Laws	—	269
			Total	928	427972

Appendix I

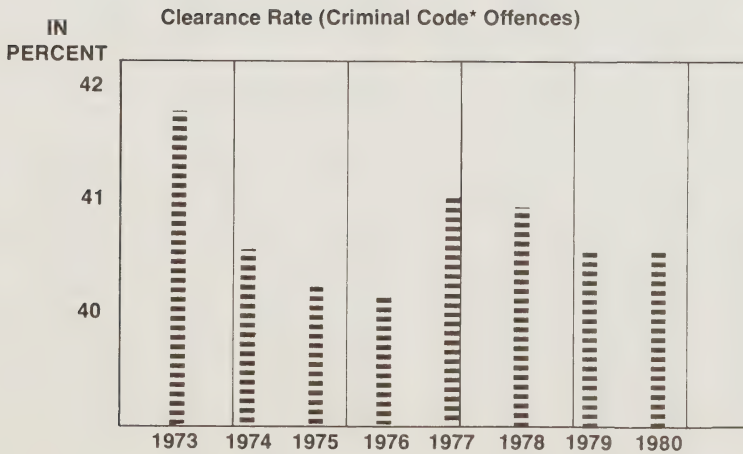
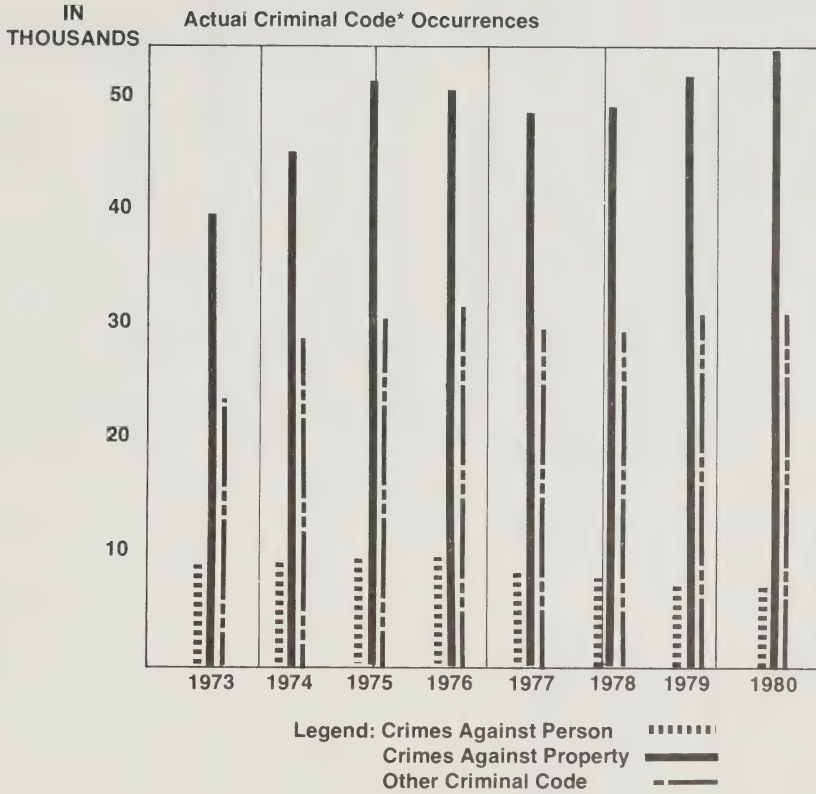
Motor Vehicle Accident Statistics — Monthly and Yearly Comparison (OPP Jurisdiction) 1978 — 1980 On Highways

Month	M.V. Accidents			Fatal Accidents			Persons Killed			Injury Accidents			Persons Injured		
	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980	1978	1979	1980
Jan.	8,341	7,989	5,746	40	64	55	46	80	67	1,644	1,664	1,249	2,560	2,670	1,839
Feb.	5,008	6,275	5,975	43	39	50	51	55	54	1,134	1,383	1,341	1,782	2,148	2,052
March	5,005	4,928	5,931	24	48	52	26	72	62	1,158	1,154	1,343	1,909	1,836	2,078
April	4,015	5,351	4,384	46	52	42	50	67	52	1,090	1,366	1,224	1,698	2,200	1,933
May	5,216	5,278	5,290	60	51	69	67	57	85	1,529	1,538	1,660	2,543	2,483	2,689
June	5,844	6,415	6,200	84	81	81	94	103	102	1,801	1,909	1,827	2,926	2,967	2,966
July	6,946	7,039	6,765	106	66	91	127	84	115	2,194	2,163	2,079	3,867	3,618	3,399
Aug.	6,762	7,036	7,235	98	98	85	119	120	99	2,119	2,178	2,299	3,544	3,661	3,785
Sept.	6,308	6,084	5,957	77	76	81	97	89	103	1,942	1,885	1,754	3,190	3,149	2,875
Oct.	5,960	6,568	6,394	77	60	68	96	74	77	1,665	1,814	1,724	2,690	2,925	2,760
Nov.	7,001	7,152	7,456	64	71	61	82	79	74	1,752	1,922	1,820	2,665	2,985	2,746
Dec.	8,349	8,470	9,004	56	89	51	68	109	57	1,822	2,006	1,878	2,914	3,131	2,996
TOTALS	74,755	78,585	76,337	775	795	786	923	989	947	19,850	20,982	20,198	32,288	33,773	32,118
% Change*	-1.4	+5.1	-2.9	+1.0	+2.6	-1.1	+0.5	+7.1	-4.2	-1.8	+5.7	-3.7	-2.4	+4.6	-4.9

*Percent change over previous year

CRIME
OPP JURISDICTION
1973-1980

Appendix J

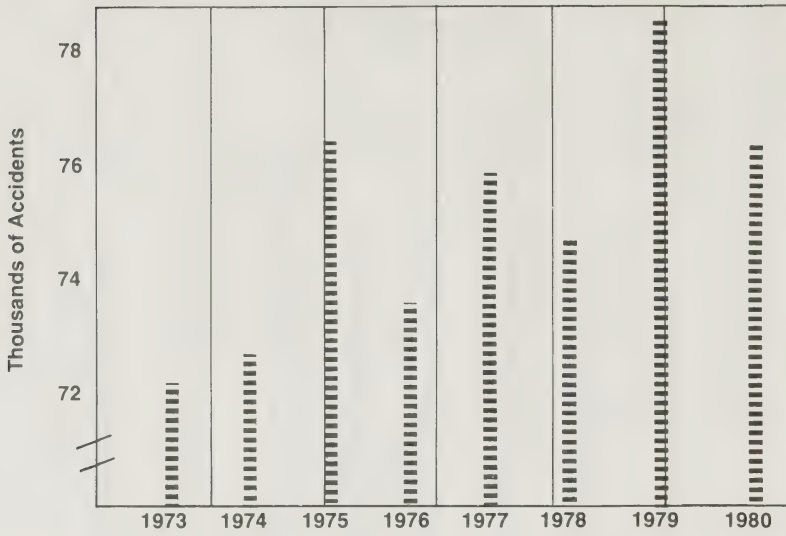


* Non-Traffic

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT INVESTIGATIONS*
OPP JURISDICTION 1973-1980

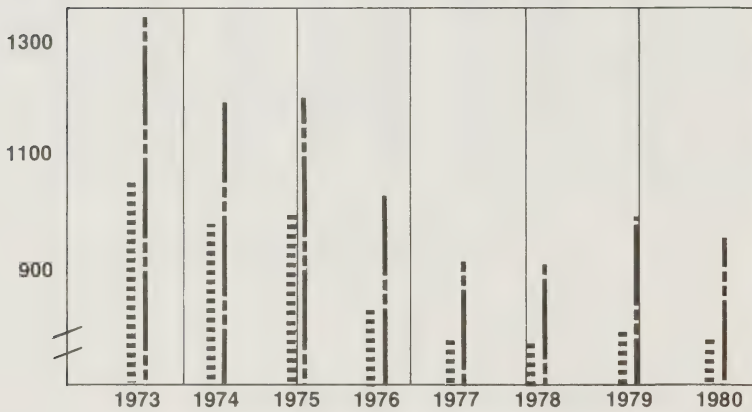
Appendix K

Total Motor Vehicle Accidents



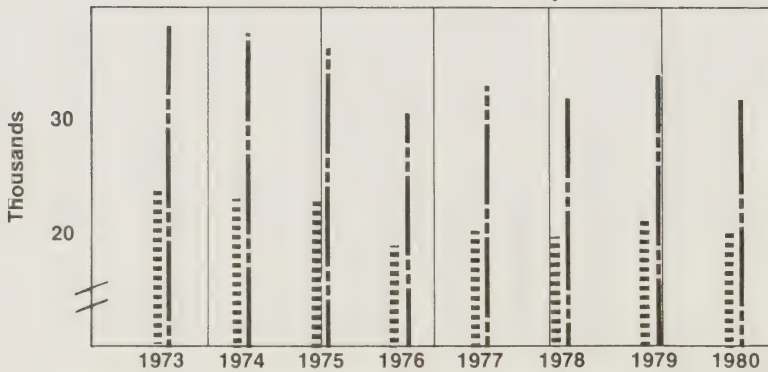
Fatal Motor Vehicle Accidents

Fatal Accidents
Persons Killed - - - - -



Injury Motor Vehicle Accidents

Injury Accidents
Persons Injured - - - - -



* Excludes Private Property

Ontario Police Arbitration Commission

The Ontario Police Arbitration Commission, administered by the Ministry of the Solicitor General, has general responsibility for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the police arbitration system and making recommendations for its improvement. The Arbitration Commission continued to offer assistance to municipalities and municipal forces in their negotiations during 1980.

The Arbitration Commission is a five member body that administers the arbitration process between municipalities and municipal police forces throughout Ontario. Under The Police Amendment Act, 1972, all arbitrations are conducted by a single arbitrator. It is the aim of the Arbitration Commission to provide competent arbitrators for speedy and professional contract bargaining and arbitration. The Arbitration Commission maintains a register of qualified part-time arbitrators available for designation by the Minister, and it is the objective of the Arbitration Commission to promote more harmonious police contract bargaining and arbitration.

The names of the part-time arbitrators on the register in 1980 are:

Mr. George W. Adams
Dr. A. P. Aggarwal
Professor Peter G. Barton
Mr. Kevin M. Burkett
Ms. G. G. Brent
Professor Richard H. McLaren
Ms. Maureen K. Saltman
Professor Joseph W. Samuels
Professor Kenneth P. Swan
Mr. Martin Teplitsky
Professor Bruce Welling

All appointments to the register of arbitrators have been for one year renewable periods.

The Chairman of the Arbitration Commission is Mr. Rory F. Egan. The other members of the Arbitration Commission are His Honour Judge Philip G. Givens, Mr. Ted Johnson, Mr. L. Langlois and Mr. J. L. McIntyre.

Other than the Chairman, two members of the Arbitration Commission represent municipal police governing bodies and two members represent police forces. All five members of the Arbitration Commission are appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

The Arbitration Commission does not in any way influence the parties in their actual negotiations. It has no specific responsibilities in the operation of the actual negotiations, and it has no specific responsibilities in the operation of the actual conciliation process. During the conciliation and arbitration process, however, the Commission may be called upon to assist the parties in their efforts to reach an agreement by making available material and various experts knowledgeable in employee/

employer relations. As well, the Commission monitors and evaluates the general effectiveness of the police bargaining system and makes recommendations for its improvement.

If during their agreement to renew a collective agreement, either party to the negotiations request the assistance of a conciliation officer, the Solicitor General may appoint one. The Arbitration Commission has arranged to have available to those requesting conciliation the valuable services of Mr. Victor E. Scott, the former director of the Conciliation and Mediation Services of the Ministry of Labour for the Province of Ontario.

The following table illustrates the use of conciliation services as sought by the parties:

Bradford
Collingwood
Dryden
Durham Region
Town of Durham
Halton Region
Listowel
Meaford
Metropolitan Toronto
New Liskeard
Paris
Port Elgin
Port Hope
Township of Sandwich
Sarnia Township
City of Sarnia
Sault Ste. Marie
Seaforth
Stratford
St. Marys
Tavistock
Timmins
Warton

Mr. Scott was appointed to act as the conciliation officer in 23 conciliation hearings during 1980. It is interesting to note that of the 23 conciliation hearings he attended, only 5 disputes went on to arbitration. This record clearly demonstrates that the conciliation process can be of invaluable help to parties who are seriously attempting to reach an agreement through collective bargaining.

The arbitrations processed through the Commission in 1980, are listed below. When referring to "rights" and "interest" disputes, it should be remembered that "rights" disputes refer to disputes that involve the interpretation of an existing agreement, whereas, "interest" disputes involve settling the terms of a new agreement.

Arbitrations processed for the year 1980.

Place	Arbitrator	Date of award	Dispute
Ottawa	P. Barton	Jan. 2, 1980	Interest
		Interim Award Jan. 17, 1980 Award Feb. 19, 1980	Interest
Durham Region	G. Brent	March 4, 1980	"Rights"
Metropolitan Toronto	M. Saltman	March 28, 1980	"Rights"
Kincardine	G. Brent	May 26, 1980	Interest
Durham Region	J. Samuels	June 2, 1980	Interest
Metropolitan Toronto	K. Burkett	June 4, 1980	Interest
Halton Region	G. Brent	June 26, 1980	Interest
St. Thomas	A. Aggarwal	June 27, 1980	Interest
Town of Renfrew	P. Barton	July 7, 1980	Interest
Barrie	G. Brent	Aug. 7, 1980	Interest
Fort Frances	P. Barton	Aug. 26, 1980	Interest
Stratford	B. Welling	Aug. 29, 1980	"Rights"
Smiths Falls	R. McLaren	Sept. 6, 1980	Interest
Ottawa	M. Teplitsky	Sept. 10, 1980	Interest
Southampton	M. Saltman	Oct. 7, 1980	"Rights"
Sault Ste. Marie	J. Samuels	Nov. 4, 1980	Interest
New Liskeard	A. Aggarwal	Nov. 21, 1980	Interest
Brockville	B. Welling	Dec. 1, 1980	"Rights"
Town of Deseronto	G. Brent	Dec. 3, 1980	Interest
Halton Region	M. Saltman	Dec. 11, 1980	"Rights"
Arnprior	K. Swan	still being processed	Interest
Metropolitan Toronto	B. Welling	still being processed	"Rights"

The administrative arrangements for the arbitration hearings are made by the Arbitration Commission. Other duties and functions that have been carried out by the Commission include the establishment of forms to be used by the parties whenever they require arbitration or conciliation services, as well as prescribing procedures for conducting arbitration hearings.

Some significant arbitration decisions during the year are described below in abridged form.

The Board of Commissioners of Police for the City of Ottawa v. The Ottawa Police Association, January 2, 1980, Barton, P.G.

Due to the fact that a clothing allowance is a taxable benefit and that the cost of clothing has risen substantially in the past few years, a request for a yearly clothing allowance of \$575.00 was granted.

The argument that a shift differential is not justified since police officers are already compensated by high wages was rejected.

A request for eight days per year off to compensate for the requirement that police officers report fifteen minutes early for their tour of duty was rejected.

A request for an allowance to cover the cost of parking private autos while on duty or at court was denied as it would tend to encourage the use of private vehicles rather than public transportation.

The Sarnia Police Association v. The Board of Commissioners of Police for the City of Sarnia, January 17, 1980, Samuels, J.W.

It was held that it is reasonable for officers to receive extra remuneration for court attendance on leave days or during annual vacation vis à vis the remuneration received for court attendance on regular off duty hours.

It was held that an O.M.E.R.S. type 3 supplementary pension which provides for, among other benefits, retirement after thirty years services, is reasonable for police officers since the nature of the job makes physical and emotional demands on the officers such that there is a real possibility that they will become unfit for duty or will become unfit for duty or will become less effective after thirty years service.

The Metropolitan Toronto Board of Commissioners of Police v. The Metropolitan Toronto Police Association, March 28, 1980, Saltman, M. K.

The Board was ordered to compensate two civilian employees for overtime work which was denied them on the basis of improper discrimination. Management rights cannot properly be exercised by singling out persons for special treatment based on their perceived poor attitudes provided that there is no evidence of interference with their work performance. In this instance, the employees involved, while otherwise adequately performing their duties, protested an entry on their personal files by wearing T-shirts bearing the word "documented".

The Corporation of the Town of Renfrew v. The Police Association of the Town of Renfrew, June 23, 1980, Barton, P.G.

The arbitrator indicated that to the extent that arbitrators must divide what they see as a fair package between the various requests, it may be to the advantage of the Association in future to indicate priorities amongst their various requests.

A request for three personal days off per year to each employee to be taken at his discretion was rejected. Similarly, a request for lieu time off at the officer's discretion provided that seven days notice was given was rejected. It was reasoned that such proposals for time off without the requirement that the Chief approved would cause an administrative nightmare.

A request that any vacancy in the rank structure of a thirteen member department be filled by qualified members of that department was denied. It was reasoned that in a small department, it is essential for those in charge to be able to bring in a better qualified person with fresh ideas.

The Board of Commissioners of Police for the Town of Fort Francis v. The Fort Francis Police Association, August 4, 1980, Barton P. G.

In this award, Professor Barton listed some of the general criteria followed in police arbitrations, including:

- (a) a requested change in an existing contract must be justified by evidence and/or argument;
- (b) the arbitrator will have a view to the total cost of the package including any matters already agreed to by the parties;
- (c) police/police comparisons will be favoured vis à vis police/municipal employee comparisons. Specifically, the most meaningful comparisons will be with geographically proximate departments of similar size, and to those departments with which there is a history of comparisons in past negotiations;
- (d) salaries and benefits paid to firefighters are relevant considerations although not weighty ones;
- (e) where police/police comparisons are made, the contracts as a whole should be compared and not just individual benefits.

The Durham Regional Board of Commissioners of Police v. The Durham Regional Police Association, June 2, 1980, Samuels, J. W.

A request for a full optional service pension pursuant to the O.M.E.R.S. Act was denied. Since none of the officers had served in the armed forces and only a small number of officers would benefit from such a provision based on previous police experience, it was reasoned that the taxpayers of one municipality should not have to bear the burden of pension costs in respect of police service elsewhere.

The Metropolitan Toronto Police Association v. The Metropolitan Toronto Board of Commissioners of Police, June 4, 1980, Burkett, K. M.

An argument that police salaries should keep up to the Consumer Price Index was rejected. It was held that police officers are entitled to have their earnings protected from inflation only to the same extent as employees generally who through taxation are required to pay police wages.

The Corporation of the Town of Southampton v. The Southampton Police Association, October 7, 1980, Saltman, M. K.

The arbitrator upheld, as a proper exercise of the Board's discretion, a decision not to reclassify a third class constable to second class status based on the Board's lack of confidence in his judgment and maturity. Under the circumstances of this case, failure to reclassify was held not to be a disciplinary action which would invoke the procedural requirements of the regulations made pursuant to the Police Act.

The Board of Commissioners of Police for the Town of New Liskeard v. The New Liskeard Police Association, November 21, 1980, Aggarwal, Dr. A. P.

The parties were not allowed to raise new issues during the arbitration process as this would frustrate the whole collective bargaining process. Arbitration is merely the last step in the bargaining process and it is not a substitute for collective bargaining and mediation.

Public Safety Division

F. L. Wilson, Q.C., Assistant Deputy Minister.

The fundamental concern of the Ministry's Public Safety Division is to devise methods of minimizing or eliminating hazards to persons or property.

Included in the division are the programs of the Fire Marshal, the Chief Coroner's Office, the Centre of Forensic Sciences, Forensic Pathology, and Emergency Planning.

The objectives of the Ministry's public safety programs are achieved by:

- promoting adequate standards for fire safety services, determining causes of fires, and reviewing the fire safety standards of building plans;
- determining causes of death in unnatural circumstances to help prevent or minimize any future loss of life;
- providing designated schools of anatomy with sufficient materials for teaching purposes.
- providing services and expertise in forensic pathology;
- using specialized and systematic analysis to present facts to the province's judicial system.
- coordinating the planning of such categories of emergency as are assigned to the Ministry.

Office of the Fire Marshal

J. R. Bateman, Fire Marshal

A. C. Williams, Deputy Fire Marshal

S. E. Oxenham, Assistant Fire Marshal

The objective of the organization is to assist in preventing or minimizing the loss of life and property from fire. The Fire Marshal of Ontario is responsible for co-ordinating, directing and advising on virtually every aspect of fire prevention, fire fighting and fire investigation as prescribed under The Fire Marshals Act and other provincial statutes.

A major function of the organization is the investigation of the causes of fire, but it is also engaged in supporting, encouraging and advising local governments and other groups devoted to fire service matters.

In carrying out its task, the Office depends on co-operation from all levels of government, from fire departments, industry, insurance companies, testing laboratories, and a host of other organizations with interests allied to fire prevention and protection.

The eight major functions provided by the staff of 112 include:

- Fire Investigation Services
- Statistical Services
- Technical Services
- Consulting Services
- Fire Advisory Services
- Ontario Fire College
- Public Information Services
- Administrative Services

Fire Investigation Services

The investigation into fires not only leads to criminal prosecution, but also discloses weaknesses that may exist in fire prevention and protection measures. Public disclosure of investigation reports by the OFM often contain recommendations which local governments, fire departments, building designers and others can adopt to minimize fire hazards and resulting losses.

During 1980, 276 lectures were provided to fire and police departments, the insurance industry and social groups on fire crime detection and arson investigation by members of the OFM staff.

A staff of specially trained investigators and engineers conduct investigations into suspected incendiary fires, losses of \$500,000 and over, fatal fires and gaseous explosions. In 1980, investigations of 1,904 fires were completed by the OFM. This total compared to 1,940 in 1979 is a decrease of 1.86%. To some extent, this decrease is the result of more time being spent on fire investigation training for fire and police departments.

The decrease, by type of fire, in 1980 over 1979 was 5.10% for suspicious fires and a 12.82% increase in fatal fires. Compared to 1979, there were 1.56% more large loss fires and explosions investigated in 1980 — 64 to 65.

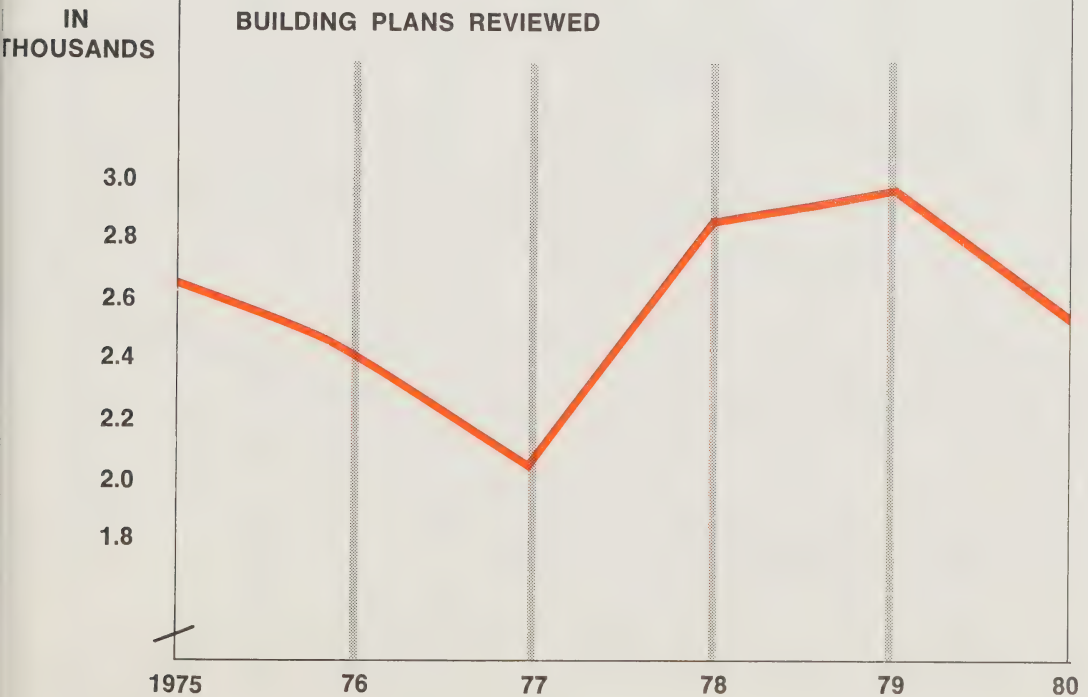
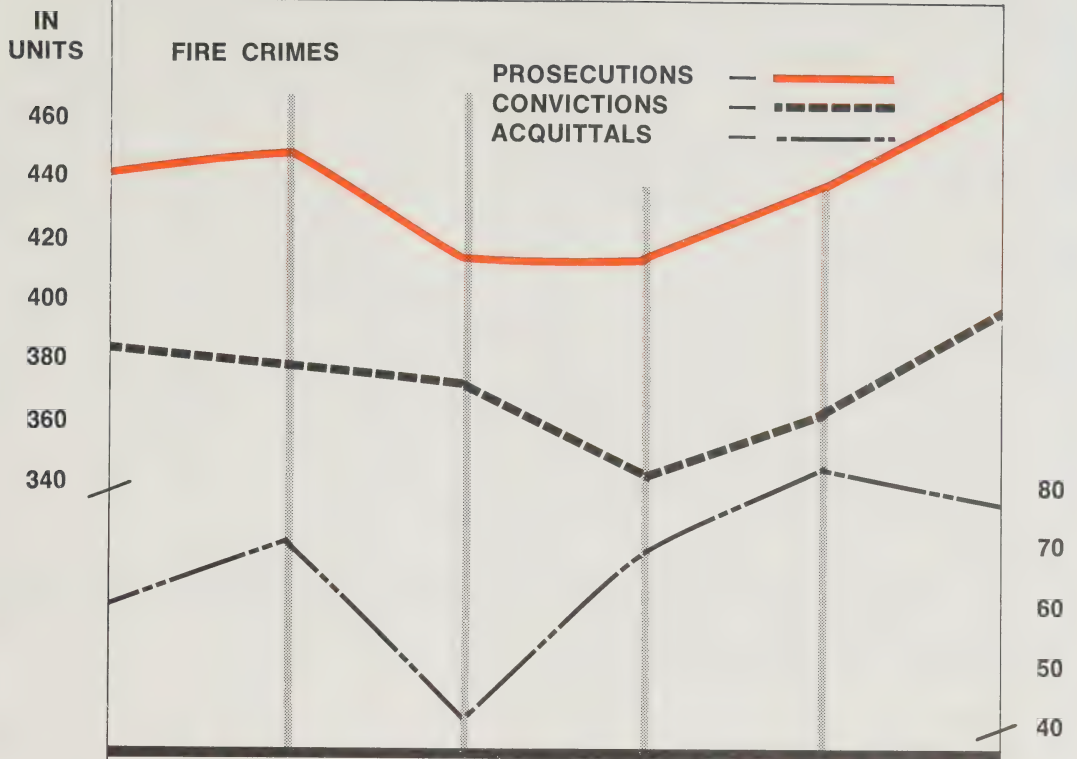
Of 1,663 suspicious fires investigated in 1980, 1,256 were found to be of incendiary origin, 117 were accidental, and 290 of undetermined cause. In 1979, 581 criminal charges were laid. Criminal charges laid in 1980 totalled 745. This is an increase of 28.22% over 1979.

Fire Investigation Services

Record of Fire Crime Prosecutions

Charge	1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		Pending
	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq.	
Arson	323	63	321	32	282	57	299	59	328	56	448
Attempted Arson	3	0	2	0	6	1	3	3	10	0	17
Conspiracy to Commit Arson ..	4	3	4	0	0	6	2	6	3	5	20
Negligently Causing Fire	6	1	13	2	4	0	6	0	8	2	9
Attempt to Defraud	3	0	2	0	0	1	5	0	1	2	0
Other Fire Crimes	39	3	29	6	50	4	45	14	48	12	61
Totals	378	70	371	40	342	69	360	82	397	77	555

OFFICE OF THE FIRE MARSHAL



OFFICE OF THE FIRE MARSHAL

IN
THOUSANDS

NUMBERS OF FIRES IN ONTARIO

27

26

25

24

23

IN
MILLIONS
\$

DOLLAR FIRE LOSS

220

200

180

160

140

IN
UNITS
\$

ONTARIO LOSS PER CAPITA

24

22

20

18

16

1975

76

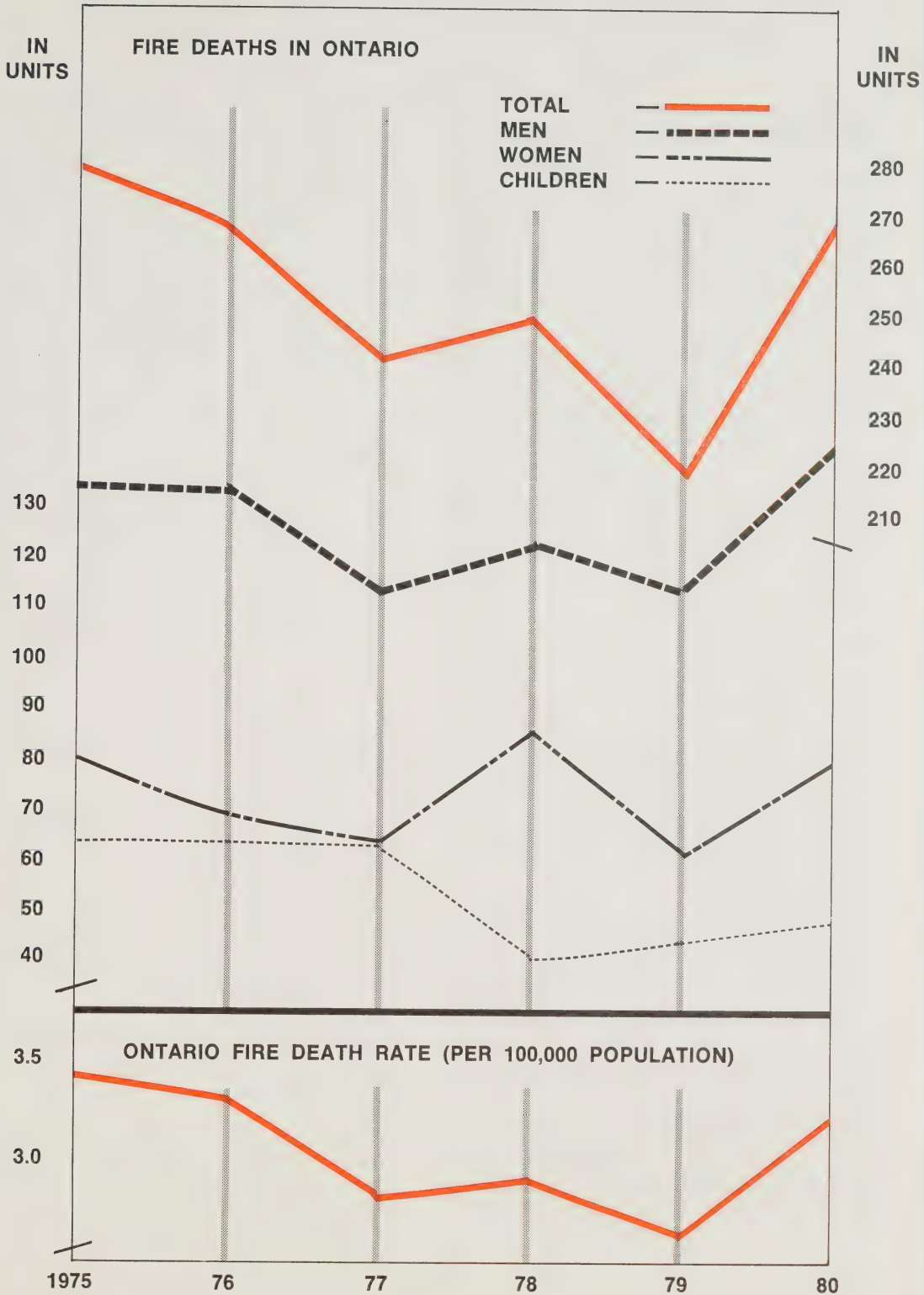
77

78

79

80

OFFICE OF THE FIRE MARSHAL



Technical and Consulting Services Record of Building Plans Reviewed

Classification	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Schools	601	601	681	1,065	1,089
Hospitals	419	361	345	343	344
Community & Social Services	148	159	172	272	194
Universities & Colleges	84	102	80	150	132
Ontario Government Buildings	50	25	47	26	37
Hotels	1,351	1,206	667	1,004	798
Totals	2,653	2,454	1,992	2,860	2,594

Municipal Fire Prevention Inspections

Occupancies	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Assembly	25,718	25,297	29,306	25,013	26,174	28,295	30,452
Institutional	6,413	6,844	5,958	5,286	5,554	5,651	5,725
Residential	169,194	161,873	137,406	119,182	158,112	171,743	135,527
Business and Personal Service ..	20,581	21,534	23,718	19,446	24,289	24,979	23,815
Mercantile	42,697	38,723	40,845	30,887	31,255	31,634	34,457
Industrial	40,197	33,679	34,359	28,815	37,511	34,467	30,366
Totals	304,800	287,950	271,592	228,629	282,895	296,769	260,342

TECHNICAL SERVICES

The engineers of the staff, together with professional and technical members of the fire research group, perform a number of specialized services for ministries and provincial agencies which are reflected in the development of a safer environment for citizens of the Province. Included in providing technical support in solving fire service problems and determining possible fire cause and reasons for fire spread.

The OFM plays an important, continuing role in consumer protection. Laboratories that test building materials, fire protection devices and equipment, report results to the Office for review and approval prior to listing and labelling of the respective products. The OFM conducts its own product investigations when outside testing facilities are not available. Laboratories at the Ontario Fire College, at Gravenhurst, are utilized for such work. When the performance of fire safety characteristics of a product are found to be faulty, the manufacturer is advised of necessary improvements.

The Office carries out inspections of all new lightning rod installations, and checks some previously inspected installations. Installations approved this year (61.8%) are up from 1979. Three Lightning Rod Inspectors inspected

262 new installations, of which 162 were approved. Seventy-one installations were re-inspected, and all were approved.

The staff encourages municipal fire departments to minimize the chance of fire occurring in their communities by making fire prevention inspections and advising what corrective measures are needed where hazards are found. In 1980, of the 597 fire departments in the Province, 271 reported they made 260,342 inspections.

Compared with 1979, there was a 3% increase in the number of departments reporting on their fire prevention program, and a 12.3% decrease in the number of fire prevention inspections conducted.

Hotels which are required to be licensed under The Tourism Act and not licensed by The Liquor Licence Board of Ontario, are inspected by the Office of the Fire Marshal for compliance with The Hotel Fire Safety Act 1971 and Regulation 366/71. In 1980, visits to hotels to conduct inspections, follow-up to inspections, or advisory, totalled 723. 513 Notices of non-compliance Work Orders were issued in 1980. Fifteen hotel owners were charged with eleven convictions; two cases were withdrawn and two cases are before the courts.

CONSULTING SERVICES

The role of Consulting Services is to advise Ministries and provincial agencies on matters relating to building design and construction, which is reflected in the development of a safer environment for citizens of the Province. This is achieved by utilizing six staff Professional Engineers specializing in the area of fire protection.

Plans for construction, renovation or alterations of buildings proposed by Ministries or provincial agencies are subject to detailed examination by the staff engineers. These structures include provincial buildings, schools, hospitals, nursing homes, homes for the aged, hotels, colleges and universities, and major projects supported by the Ministry of Culture and Recreation.

Architects, engineers, and designers consult with staff members to achieve the most effective and economical designs within Building and Fire Code constraints, to ensure that the structures are afforded an environment for occupants which is as safe as possible.

The reduction in plans reviewed (392) in 1980, from 1979, reflects a completion of the portable classroom reloca-

tion study, as well as socio-economic factors in the educational and hotel programs.

Staff members continue to participate, actively, in the National Fire Code and National Building Code committees, as well as serving on a number of special standard-making committees established by major North American fire protection organizations, including those sponsored by governments.

In addition, the unit continued to advise municipal governments and provincial Ministries on fire-related building matters and proposed legislation.

New initiatives include the extension of the plan approval program with the Ministry of Education to include asbestos treatment or removal projects.

During 1980, staff were actively involved in the review of public comment on the draft Ontario Fire Code and the preparation of possible draft legislation, as well as participating actively in the development of rehabilitation guidelines in conjunction with the Ministries of Housing and Consumer and Commercial Relations.

Record of Building Plans Reviewed

Classification	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Schools	601	681	1,065	1,283	1,089
Hospitals	361	345	343	308	344
Community & Social Services	159	172	272	202	194
Universities & Colleges	102	80	150	140	132
Ontario Government Buildings	25	47	26	39	37
Hotels	1,206	667	1,004	1,014	798
Totals	2,454	1,992	2,860	2,986	2,594

ONTARIO FIRE COLLEGE

The purpose of the Ontario Fire College is to provide year round training for officers and potential officers and municipal fire departments.

Some of the larger municipalities in Ontario operate their own in-house training programs for their fire service personnel, including the experienced firefighter and for their new recruits. A substantial number of municipalities, however, depend on training programs and instructors provided by the Office of the Fire Marshal.

The goals of the Fire Service are two-fold: The first is to prevent fires from occurring and the second is to reduce the loss of life and property because of uncontrolled fire. To accomplish these goals the fire service needs personnel who are skilled and well trained in fire prevention, fire suppression, fire department management and in the support services, such as training, maintenance and public relations.

The goals of the training delivery system at the College are:

- 1) To reduce the loss of life and incidence of fire occurrence by developing skilled fire prevention officers
- 2) To reduce the loss of life and property by developing skilled company, command and administrative officers
- 3) To provide the necessary training and to develop the necessary skills in specialized fire service activities.

These goals were developed to compliment the goals of the fire service. During 1980 the Ontario Fire College continued to fulfil the teaching mandate. Through the academic year, extending from January 7 to December 19, 1980, 167 students completed course requirements, passed the examinations and received their diplomas. This brings to 1125 the number of officers who have graduated since the introduction of the Fire Protection Technology Course in 1967. Of the 780 students trained in 1980, there were 197 new student applications accepted and 613 students who will return in 1981. A total of 23 courses were offered in 1980 at the General and Advanced Levels on Fire Prevention, Fire Department Management, Firefighting Operations and Techniques of Instruction. Five Specialist Seminars were held, Volunteer Fire Officers, Fire Prevention Officers, Fire Chiefs Management, Fire Crime Detection, and Rescue Extrication.

Enrollment for each course offered is restricted to a maximum of 46 students.

The fire prevention unit includes mathematics, science and report writing; principles of fire prevention and protection features and building design the preparation and interpretation of building plans; design of fire detection and fire protection equipment; functions of testing laboratories; discussion of fire prevention laws and development of fire prevention programs.

The fire fighting operations unit consists of a study of the operational responsibilities of a command officer in fire protection, leadership and command functions; pre-fire attack planning; fire crime detection; design and tactical use of fire fighting trucks and preparing the fire department officer for training duties within his own fire department. The fire department management unit deals with management and organization; oral and written communications; various acts and codes relating to fire safety; fire department management problems; financial administration; organization and man-management; leadership styles; fire department records; decision making and human relations.

The techniques of instruction unit covers the principle of instruction, the adult learning process and effective use of training aids. The course is designed to develop the company officer or prospective officer in the training skills necessary for the officer to fulfil a role as a trainer within his/her home fire department.

The advanced level Firefighting Operations Course provides 2 weeks of training geared toward developing senior officers' skills. The course includes an examination of the senior officer operation, supervisory, command and planning responsibilities.

The advanced Fire Department Administration Course deals with administrative matters. The agenda for the discussion covers a number of areas, such as legislative responsibility inter-relationships with other municipal agencies, personnel management functions, fiscal planning and master planning.

The advanced Fire Prevention Course is designed to provide training in 2 specific areas. Part one deals with life safety aspects and the second deals with property protection and the maintenance of protective systems.

Program delivery at the advanced level is designed for maximum participation by the student and allows for a high degree of interfacing with the discussion leaders. Students work individually and in groups on assignments for presentation to the student and group leaders.

The purpose of training is to fulfil two main objectives. One is to provide a vehicle for the discussion of topics which are of current concern to the particular group. The other is to develop skill and expertise in specific areas, such as rescue, fire prevention, as well as officership in volunteer fire departments.

Candidates on courses during the year represent 172 fire departments in Ontario and other government agencies. There was a marked increase in the number of departments who sent a student in 1980 over 1979. The increase was a direct result of the new course design which embodies the philosophy of providing training and developing skills which suit the client group's needs, whether it be a full-time, composite or volunteer fire department.

REGIONAL TRAINING

The Ontario Fire College is responsible for the content of the Regional Firefighting and Fire Prevention Schools. It provides instructional notes, as well as equipment and instructors to assist Fire Advisory Service in the Fire-fighting Schools.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

The Administrative Service performs support services to all Sections of the Branch such as maintenance of acquisition and personnel records, as well as the administration of the Office fleet of vehicles.

Other services include inventory control, requisition for supplies and equipment, mail sorting facilities, stationery, stockroom and shipping area and preparation and distribution of information concerning location of licensed users of radioactive material in Ontario. In 1980, there were 606 notifications sent to municipal fire chiefs.

PUBLIC INFORMATION SERVICES

The public information staff direct their efforts to publicizing effective fire prevention by supplying publicity material and educational and technical information. The material, including general information, fire prevention pamphlets, technical, legal and instructional literature,

is distributed to municipal fire departments which, as local agents for the OFM, place it in homes, businesses, schools, libraries, and other public places, where it will effectively make the public aware of the dangers of fire and what to do to reduce these dangers. A variety of publications, films and special publicity material, is also circulated to groups with allied interests, directly or through fire departments.

The Office releases information and articles to the news media in order to promote a better understanding of the work of the OFM and how people can help keep fire losses in Ontario to an absolute minimum.

The total number of fire prevention pamphlets supplied in 1980 was 981,254.

During the year, films on fire prevention, fire department training and life-saving were supplied by the OFM film library, screened for more than 13,500 audiences and viewed by more than 570,000.

The OFM also utilized audio-visual and printed publicity material developed for use in every Canadian Province and Territory by Fire Prevention Canada, a non-profit organization.

Municipal fire departments were again encouraged by the OFM to organize and conduct a year-round fire prevention campaign, particularly during Fire Prevention Week and during the Christmas season, involving as many people as possible in their community.

Public Information Services

Record of Literature Distribution

Type of Literature	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Information	21,050	24,033	27,638	26,130	23,268	28,693
Fire Prevention	658,257	729,400	864,200	838,000	811,600	948,860
Technical	830	757	950	898	840	920
Legal	180	1,287	1,631	1,525	1,426	1,732
Instructional	5,168	150	275	975	911	1,049
Totals	680,467	755,752	895,394	867,428	838,045	981,254

FIRE ADVISORY SERVICES

The fire advisory staff of the OFM assist municipalities and communities in improving the effectiveness of their prevention and fire fighting services and where no such service is provided, the advisory staff will assist and advise in the establishment of such service.

They also assist in the development of fire prevention and training programs of fire departments. The advisory service includes conducting selection boards for fire department officers and providing technical advice regarding fire department management and operations.

On the formal request of municipal councils, the advisers study the fire department organization, fire protection and fire prevention by-laws, fire trucks and equip-

ment, manpower, station locations, communications and water supply. Detailed reports of these surveys, including recommendations for improvement are prepared and submitted to the municipal councils.

Since 1964, there have been 839 municipal fire protection surveys conducted which have resulted in 14,228 recommendations. To date, 70 of the recommendations have been accepted and the number increases as the municipal councils find the means to implement the advisers' recommendations.

The advisory staff provided further technical assistance to the following municipalities: 3 in conducting promotional examinations or selection boards; 44 in fire departments organized or reorganized; 593 in advice to municipi-

pal councils; 825 in advising fire department chiefs; and 663 in special training and lectures conducted.

To ensure adequate preparedness of the provincial fire service for any large-scale emergencies, 46 regional, county and district Mutual Fire Aid systems and Emergency Fire Service Plans have been developed by the Fire Co-ordinators have been developed by the Ontario Fire Marshal's Office. The staff assisted by the Fire Co-ordinators have revised 11 Emergency Fire Service Plans during the year.

There was significant increase in the program to provide fire protection in unorganized communities in the North. The program, which is conducted in co-operation with the Ministry of Northern Affairs who selects communities and provides funds for the purchase of fire fighting equipment, enables the Office of the Fire Marshal to organize fire protection teams for areas that would otherwise be without fire protection.

The Advisory Services prepares apparatus and equipment specifications, receives, tests and distributes the equipment. An agreement is made between the Office of the Fire Marshal and the people of the community whereby the fire protection team agrees to maintain the equipment and the OFM agrees to provide training and advice regarding fire protection. These communities were assisted on four hundred and eighteen occasions during 1980 under this program.

The Advisers are assisting the Statistical Services in the field education of fire department personnel in completing Fire Loss Reports. When errors are found in reports submitted by fire departments, the Adviser visits the department when he is in the area and assists the Fire Chief in correcting the report.

Regional Fire Training Schools of five-day duration were conducted by OFM in 1980 in the Counties of Hastings-Prince Edward, Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, Leeds and Grenville, Wellington, Brant, Northumberland, Peterborough, Middlesex and Lambton; Districts of Nipissing - Parry Sound, Algoma and Kenora, and for the Region of Waterloo. Students from the fire departments in the county, region or district in which the school is held receive 40 hours of classroom instruction, as well as practical field instruction in basic fire fighting techniques using fire trucks and equipment supplied by the OFC. A total of 361 students received certificates after completing the course.

Regional Fire Prevention Schools were offered to fire departments in 1980 as a means of developing fire prevention awareness and expertise in smaller departments that have not been able to send their members to the Fire Protection Technology Course. Instruction of 40 hours duration is provided by the District Fire Services Advisers and the course may be taken in day or night classes, or a combination of both. Basic fire prevention and inspection procedures are taught, using local classroom facilities. Six such schools were conducted in 1980 in the following counties, regions or districts: Regions of Ottawa-Carleton and Hamilton-Wentworth; and the Counties of Lanark, Lambton, Northumberland, and Renfrew. A total of 191 students completed the course and received their certificates.

During 1980, the staff provided training in the basic skills of firemanship, in 3-hour units of instruction, to 11,393 fire fighters of newly organized or re-organized fire departments in their own municipal departments.

Fire Advisory Services

Record of Municipal Fire Protection Surveys

Surveys	1964-75	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	Totals
Surveys Conducted	700	28	25	15	20	29	817
Recommendations Made	11,919	619	487	238	435	530	14,228
Recommendations Accepted	6,943	236	161	68	74	47	7,529
Percentages of Acceptances	58%	38%	33%	28%	17%	9%	183%

Note: Numbers may vary from year to year due to amalgamations

County, District and Regional Mutual Fire Aid Activations

	1964-75	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	Totals
	344	32	38	22	22	35	493

FIRE LOSS STATISTICS

The statistical staff of the Office of the Fire Marshal use a computerized fire statistical system for recording fires, fire deaths, injuries and fire loss in Ontario.

The system is designed to be compatible with similar programs either already in use in other Canadian provinces or in the planning stage. It is one that has been approved by the Association of Canadian Fire Marshals and Fire Commissioners and is very similar to the one approved by the National Fire Protection Association. This program holds almost 1,800 codes in the master files involving fire, crime and casualty, plus 850 municipal codes, compared with the former 20 property codes and 29 cause codes.

Aside from the advantage of more detailed recording of Ontario fire loss, the new system provides each fire department with a running monthly report of normal monthly and cumulative fire statistics for that municipality with additional casualty figures.

In addition, any concerned body will be able to obtain detailed statistical relationships on request. By applying specific relationships, significant strides should be made by engineering and building design groups to improve fire prevention procedures and technology in every conceivable form of occupancy.

Fire Loss Statistics 1980

Property Fire Record for the year 1980

Number of Fires	26,554
Total Fire Loss	\$211,104,248

Five-Year Average Property Fire Record for years 1976-80

Number of Fires	25,270
Total Fire Loss	\$178,109,584

Fire Deaths

Year	Men	Women	Children	Total	Ontario Fire Death Rate	Canadian Fire Death Rate
1980	143	80	46	269	3.16	*
1979	113	59	43	215	2.6	3.49
1978	121	85	40	246	2.9	3.57
1977	113	63	62	238	2.8	3.47
1976	133	68	64	265	3.3	3.72

Fire Death Rate is the number of fire deaths per 100,000 population per annum.

Fire Incidents

Year	Number of Fires	Ontario Fire Incident Rate	Canadian Fire Incident Rate
1980	26,554	312.5	*
1979	26,887	320.7	347.7
1978	25,190	302.2	319.06
1977	24,610	292.4	316.9
1976	23,109	284.2	302.9

Fire Incident Rate is the number of fires per 100,000 population per annum.

Dollar Loss

Year	Dollar Fire Loss†	Ontario Loss Per Capita	Canadian Loss Per Capita
1980	\$211,104,248	\$24.83	*
1979	197,463,213	23.55	\$31.63
1978	283,201,419	21.58	27.75
1977	156,676,624	18.61	24.49
1976	143,102,417	17.60	21.63

Population figures obtained from Statistics Canada

Canadian fire loss data obtained from the Annual Reports of Fire Losses in Canada of the Dominion Fire Commissioner.

*Data not available at this time

†Not adjusted for inflation.

Auto Extrication

In 1980, the OFM was assigned the responsibility to develop and coordinate a crash extrication program, with an overall goal of reducing the toll of death and injury on the highways. A new, fully-equipped mobile training unit was acquired and two experts in auto extrication were taken on staff. Working with other Advisers, and the Ontario Fire College, this team has embarked on a program of training fire fighters across the province in extrication techniques. This offers a 40-hour course covering all aspects of extrication, and dealing with the full range of available technology, from sophisticated power equipment to inexpensive hand-operated tools.

In 1980, five schools were held, and approximately 107 students trained.



The Hon. R. Roy McMurtry, Solicitor General of Ontario, introduces the new Rescue Training Unit which tours the province to provide local fire departments with training on techniques for extricating trapped victims of automobile accidents.



Student of extrication training makes cut with heavy power hydraulic equipment to the rear post of a vehicle, to remove car roof.



Proper method is practised in using hydraulic equipment to lift and pull steering wheel away from trapped victim.

Office of the Chief Coroner

H. B. Cotnam, M.D., Chief Coroner
R. C. Bennett, M.D., Deputy Chief Coroner

The objectives of the Office of the Chief Coroner are to investigate all sudden and unnatural deaths and, in conjunction with related activities, to use the knowledge gained to promote better health and safety for the citizens of Ontario.

The nine major functions of the Office of the Chief Coroner are:

- Coroners Investigations
- Inquests and Jury Recommendations
- Educational Courses
- Metro Toronto Despatch Office and Coroners Courts
- Post Mortem Examinations
- Research and Liaison
- General Inspector of Anatomy
- Human Tissue Gift Act Programme
- Public Education

CORONERS INVESTIGATIONS

The Coroners System in Ontario is responsible for the investigation of all deaths reportable to a coroner, as defined in The Coroners Act, 1972, in order to determine for each case the identity of the deceased and the facts as to how, when, where and by what means the deceased came to his death. The system, therefore, is a vital part of law enforcement in initially determining whether deaths are due to natural causes, accident, suicide or homicide.

At the present time, all coroners in Ontario are practising medical doctors, appointed by Order-in-Council. The province is therefore in the enviable position of having a one hundred percent medical coroners system, which is not true in most other jurisdictions.

Experience has shown that a physician is best qualified through education and practice to deal with the problems encountered in investigating sudden and traumatic death.

There are 385 of these local coroners. They conducted almost 27,700 investigations in 1980. Working with pathologists, police, fire investigators and many other experts, they complete their investigations and determine if an inquest is necessary. Their reports are reviewed, compiled for statistics and filed in the Office of the Chief Coroner. See Appendix A.

Another aspect of the Coroners System, and one that is equally important, pertains to public safety and the prevention of similar deaths in the future. Since all the facts pertaining to sudden or traumatic death become known to the coroner during his investigation, he can provide warnings to the public of hazards to be encountered during the course of their daily lives. This they do frequently when an inquest is not deemed to be necessary.

In addition to the investigation of deaths, conducting inquests and informing the public of their findings, coroners also must certify that there are no reasons for further investigation regarding all bodies to be cremated or shipped out of Ontario. The number of cremations in Ontario is shown in Appendix D.

Full-time Regional Coroners have been appointed in the eight regions into which the province is divided for administration of the system. Regional Coroners occupy vital positions as they review all reports and assist the Chief Coroner in the supervision of the local coroners. They also participate in complex or lengthy investigations and inquests. The Regional Coroners appointed are as follows: Dr. W. W. Wible (Dryden) Northwestern, Dr. W. E. Sullivan (Sault Ste. Marie) Northeastern, Dr. J. P. MacKay (Parry Sound) Algonquin, Dr. W. S. Patterson (Kingston) Eastern, Dr. E. P. King (Toronto) Central, Dr. R. B. Penton (St. Catharines) Niagara, Dr. J. K. Strathearn (Orillia) South Georgian Bay, Dr. R. D. MacKinlay (Sarnia) Southwestern.

INQUESTS

Local coroners, the Chief Coroner or the Minister may order an inquest into any death. Other than those which are mandatory under The Coroners Act, which will be discussed later, inquests are held in cases where it is necessary to establish who the deceased was, and when, where, how and by what means the death occurred.

In addition, the inquest procedure provides an excellent medium to disseminate the true circumstances relating to a particular death, thus providing the public with a warning about a hazardous situation, trend or contingency. The coroner's jury is also a good source for recommendations that could prevent similar deaths in the future.

The average duration of inquests continued to increase in 1980 as inquests became more comprehensive in scope and depth. For instance, in Metropolitan Toronto the total number of hours per inquest increased from 24 hours in 1979 to 28 hours in 1980.

Mandatory Inquests

(A) Mining and Construction

Mining and construction related deaths are mandatory under The Coroners Act. During 1980, inquests were held for 23 mining deaths and 30 construction deaths. The recommendations coming from these inquests will continue to contribute toward preventing similar deaths in the future. Company, union and government officials have co-operated fully in implementing these recommendations.

(B) Deaths in Custody

Inquests are mandatory under The Coroners Act for all persons who die while in the custody of a peace officer or when they are an inmate at a correctional institution, lock-up or training school.

Twenty-nine deaths in custody occurred in 1980, a decrease of 9 from 1979. Initial investigations by coroners indicate that 12 of the deaths were suicides, 7 natural, 4 homicide, 5 accidental and one is undetermined, pending the inquest jury verdict. Inquests have been held into these custody deaths, or will be concluded early in 1981. Juries have made many useful recommendations, particularly relating to the prevention of suicides of persons in custody, and the authorities are proceeding to the extent of their resources to implement the suggested changes.

INQUEST JURY RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations emanating from Coroner's Juries have been pursued by this office since its inception, and, in fact, the Chief Coroner has the responsibility of bringing jury findings and recommendations to the attention of appropriate persons, agencies and departments of governments. Coroners may hold inquests when they feel that the public should be informed of the circumstances of the death and it is expected that the jury may make recommendations directed towards the avoidance of death in similar circumstances.

Although this office has no authority to force any person or organization to implement recommendations, nevertheless it is surprising the number that are, in fact, implemented in some way. No doubt this is due to the fact that the organization affected would find itself in a most embarrassing position if a second death occurred under similar circumstances, without having remedied the situation which caused the first fatality.

It is extremely difficult to record precise statistics on the number of recommendations which are implemented as there is often a considerable time lag involved, particularly with those that require amending legislation or the expenditure of large sums of money. However, this office estimates that approximately seventy-five percent (75%) of all recommendations which are reasonable and practical are eventually implemented in some manner. See Appendix B for statistics of Inquests, Recommendations and Inquests by County or District.

EDUCATIONAL COURSES

The annual Educational Course for Coroners was held in October of 1980 in Toronto. Five full days in length, it was attended by a total of 256 new and experienced coroners, police officers, fire investigators and other specialists involved in the investigation of sudden and unexplained deaths. As well as basic subjects relating to the coroners system, internationally known specialists presented lectures on a wide variety of topics.

Regional Meetings for coroners were conducted, and many lectures were given by personnel of this office at the Ontario Police College, the Ontario Fire College and meetings of professional organizations.

METRO TORONTO DESPATCH OFFICE AND CORONERS COURTS

The Despatch Office is manned on a 24 hour, 7 day per week basis by complement of the Office of the Chief Coroner as a central service for coroners in the Metropolitan Toronto area. During 1980, this office processed 7,010 Metro cases. In addition, the Despatch Office staff provide the off-hours contact for all coroners requiring assistance or advice in their investigations.

There were 51 inquests held during the year in the two inquest courtrooms occupying the ground floor level of the George Drew Building. This is the only facility in the province designed and maintained exclusively for coroners' inquests. As required by The Coroners Act, the police department having jurisdiction provides Coroner's Constables to assist in inquests. In the case of coroners' inquests and the courts in Toronto, the City of Toronto, now Metropolitan Toronto, Police Department has staffed the coroners' courts continuously since 1919.

POST MORTEM EXAMINATIONS

The majority of the approximately 8,500 post mortem examinations ordered by coroners across the province are performed by local pathologists in their own hospitals. In the Toronto area most of the post mortem examinations, numbering 1,467 in 1980, are performed in the Provincial Morgue located in the Coroners Building by pathologists from Toronto hospitals. Despatch office personnel supervise and service the Morgue. They received a total of 1,601 bodies for post mortem examination and storage. A few complex cases of identification or homicide are transported to Toronto for examination by the Provincial Forensic Pathologist in the Coroners Building. The proximity of The Centre of Forensic Sciences aids in the investigation of these and many other coroners' cases.

RESEARCH AND LIAISON

The information gathered from all the coroners' investigations over a number of years is available in the Office of the Chief Coroner. Compiled annually into statistical data, it is also possible to extract data for research into deaths in almost any type of population or environment. Personnel from this office use these studies to assist many organizations concerned with the review and prevention of deaths.

(A) Child Abuse (Battered Child)

During 1978, Bill 114, An Act to revise the Child Welfare Act, was introduced in the Legislature. It received third reading on December 12, 1978, and Royal Assent on December 15, 1978. Section 49(1) deals with the reporting of child abuse deaths.

Child abuse is of special importance because there is an increased number of cases being reported to child protective agencies.

The term "battered child" had its origin at a seminar sponsored by The American Academy of Paediatrics in 1961. Dr. C. Henry Kempe of the University of Colorado wrote the first comprehensive article on the subject in the Journal of The American Medical Association in 1962, shocking the medical profession and others to the startling high incidence of "battered child" cases.

The Office of the Chief Coroner for Ontario first brought this important matter to the attention of the public in this Province and Canada in 1962, and alerted physicians, coroners, police and others to be on the alert for these tragic cases.

The statistics on all such deaths have been carefully recorded since December 1962, as follows:

Year	Number of Deaths
1962	3 (December only)
1963	11
1964	16
1965	4
1966	21
1967	11
1968	7
1969	10
1970	5
1971	8
1972	6
1973	9
1974	11
1975	11
1976	9
1977	14
1978	7
1979	6
1980	5

Total 174

The average number of deaths per year over the last eighteen years is 10. The sex incidence was ninety-one males and eighty-three females. There has been a slight preponderance of male deaths each year. The age distribution was as follows:

Age	Number of Deaths
Up to one year	101
One to two years	38
Two to three years	17
Three to four years	14
Over four years	4
	Total 174

The significant facts shown by these figures are that the majority of deaths occur up to two years of age, with approximately sixty percent of the total being under one year and eighty percent under two years.

The breakdown of how these deaths were disposed of is as follows:

I. Investigation only	37
II. Investigation and charges laid	9
III. Investigation and inquest only	53
IV. Investigation or Inquest and perpetrator	5
V. Investigation or Inquest and perpetrator committed to mental institution, or referred for psychiatric treatment	8
VI. Investigation and/or inquest and convictions	57
VII. Charges laid and cases still pending before the courts	5
	Total 174

(B) *Suicides*

The Office of the Chief Coroner has been studying suicides and advising suicide prevention organizations for many years. The results of this study, now in its sixteenth year, are shown in Appendix C.

In the year 1980, special emphasis was placed by the Office of the Chief Coroner on the subject of suicides. Lectures on deaths by suicide were presented in the Educational Course for Coroners and several meetings of coroners with the Council on Suicide Prevention in Metropolitan Toronto were held. A questionnaire survey of Coroners' experience and practice in the investigation of suicidal deaths in Ontario was distributed. The results of this survey will be available during 1981.

(C) *Deaths by Firearms*

Deaths caused by firearms of all types have been of particular interest to the Office of the Chief Coroner for many years. A comprehensive compilation of the statistics of deaths using firearms in suicides, accidents and homicides has been kept for the past seven years, which shows the magnitude of the problem.

After many years of study and debate, new gun control legislation took effect in Canada on January 1, 1978. Hopefully this legislation, along with increased public education and concern, will see a decrease in the number of injuries and deaths due to firearms.

The federal government also committed itself to an ongoing review of the firearms control programme. To do so they established a National Advisory Council on Firearms, whose membership is drawn from all the major groups who participated in discussions leading to the formulation of the present programme. The Council's function is to serve as an advisory body to the federal Solicitor General.

All Chief Provincial and Territorial Firearms Officers are members ex officio of the Council. In addition 23 other persons from all walks of life, and from all Provinces and Territories of Canada, were appointed to the Council by the federal Solicitor General. The Chief Coroner for Ontario was appointed a member of this group for a term of two years, effective April 1, 1979.

The first meeting of the Council took place in Ottawa on November 1 and 2, 1979. It was an excellent and fruitful meeting. There was a very forceful exchange of ideas and several motions were adopted with respect to changes in the gun control legislation, which were forwarded to the federal Solicitor General for his consideration.

To date no further meetings have been held.

THE GENERAL INSPECTOR OF ANATOMY

The Anatomy Act is administered through the Office of the Chief Coroner.

The revised Anatomy Act, passed in 1967, provides for the dissection of donated as well as unclaimed bodies by designated Schools of Anatomy.

An adequate supply of bodies is essential to teach medical and dental students the anatomy of the human body in their undergraduate and postgraduate years. Courses in human anatomy are given to many paramedical students including chiropractors, nurses, physiotherapists, physical educationalists and others. In addition, advanced courses are given to surgeons to develop new surgical techniques or for research purposes.

All demands in 1980 for bodies by the Schools have been fulfilled.

The following Schools have been designated to receive bodies.

(1) University of Toronto	Department of Anatomy
(2) University of Ottawa	Department of Anatomy
(3) University of Western Ontario (London)	Department of Anatomy
(4) Queen's University (Kingston)	Department of Anatomy
(5) McMaster University (Hamilton)	Department of Anatomy
(6) University of Guelph	Section of Human Anatomy
(7) Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College (Toronto)	Department of Anatomy
(8) University of Waterloo	Section of Human Anatomy

There is one General Inspector of Anatomy in Toronto and twenty-one Local Inspectors of Anatomy appointed throughout the Province to carry out the provisions of The Anatomy Act. Most Local Inspectors are in the areas near the Schools. All Inspectors must also be coroners. Where there is no Local Inspector, any coroner may carry out the duties outlined in The Anatomy Act.

A lecture on The Anatomy Act is included in the Educational Course for Coroners each year.

Each year a meeting is held with the Heads of all the Schools of Anatomy. The last meeting was held on February 29, 1980, with representation from each of the Schools. Throughout the remainder of the year, the General Inspector makes periodic visits to all the Schools and inspects their methods and facilities for handling, preserving, storing, dissecting and disposing of bodies. The General Inspector has the authority to suspend delivery of bodies to a School if required standards are not met. No such action was necessary during 1980.

A report must be filed both by the Local Inspector and the School receiving each body with the General Inspector who maintains a master register. This register contains particulars of all bodies at all Schools in the Province, when they were received, and when and where they were buried or cremated following their use for medical education or scientific research.

Any person wishing to donate his or her body to a School of Anatomy may do so by signing a consent or by consent of their next-of-kin. Bodies are accepted by the Schools for the above purposes, providing they are suitable and there is a need for them.

A Memorial Service is held by each School at the time of burial or cremation. The next-of-kin are notified of the date, time and place of the service and they may attend if they so wish.

Following are some basic statistics which show the numbers of donated and unclaimed bodies processed under The Anatomy Act in 1980, compared with 1979.

I. The total number of bodies provided to the eight Schools of Anatomy in Ontario, and others:	1979 — 302 1980 — 257
II. The total number of bodies buried by municipalities under Section 11 of The Anatomy Act:	1979 — 83 1980 — 91
III. The total number of reported unclaimed bodies which were subsequently reclaimed for burial or cremation under Section 5(1) of The Anatomy Act:	1979 — 53 1980 — 52
IV. The total number of bodies processed under The Anatomy Act:	1979 — 438 1980 — 400

THE HUMAN TISSUE GIFT ACT PROGRAMME

By Order-in-Council dated July 7, 1976, the administration of The Human Tissue Gift Act, 1971, was transferred from the Minister of Health to the Solicitor General.

This Act, along with The Anatomy Act and The Coroners Act, comes under the jurisdiction of the Office of the Chief Coroner, which seems to be a logical transfer inasmuch as these three Acts are very closely related and integrated in many respects.

Under The Human Tissue Gift Act, provision is made for inter-vivos gifts for transplants, as well as post mortem gifts for transplants and other purposes such as therapeutic, medical education and scientific research.

Since 1975, a consent form under this Act has been included in each Ontario driver's licence on their respective renewal dates, which each person may complete or destroy. Each licenced driver has had the opportunity to give a consent to use his or her whole body, or specified parts thereof, for the purposes designated in the Act.

A coroner having jurisdiction may veto the consent respecting the removal of any tissue or organ after death, if he determines it could interfere with a subsequent post-mortem examination or any other investigation. The consent is seldom vetoed.

The organs or tissues in greatest demand at present are eyes, kidneys, pituitary glands, joints and bones, as well as livers, lungs and other organs on occasion.

In addition, we need approximately 300 whole bodies annually for the eight Schools of Anatomy for anatomical dissection.

The public attitude has changed rapidly in the past few years and more and more people are donating their bodies, or parts of their bodies, for therapeutic purposes, medical education or scientific research.

We welcome this change, however, many persons who wish to donate want more information and details on precisely what happens when they sign the consent on the driver's licence, or otherwise. Therefore, to avoid some of this confusion, a new consent form was designed and has appeared on the driver's licence since the Spring of 1980.

The new format is as follows:

IF YOU WISH TO DONATE YOUR BODY OR PARTS OF YOUR BODY FOR HUMANITARIAN PURPOSES AFTER DEATH, PLEASE COMPLETE THE CONSENT FORM BELOW AND LEAVE ATTACHED TO THE LICENCE.

IF YOU DO NOT WISH TO BE A DONOR, PLEASE DETACH AND DESTROY THE CONSENT FORM.

(SEE REVERSE SIDE)

CONSENT UNDER THE HUMAN TISSUE GIFT ACT, 1971
CHECK ☐ APPROPRIATE CHOICE(S)



Ontario

I, _____, HAVING ATTAINED THE
AGE OF 18 YEARS, CONSENT TO THE USE AFTER MY DEATH OF

1. ☐ A. ANY NEEDED ORGANS OR PARTS OF MY BODY, OR
☐ B. ONLY THE FOLLOWING ORGANS OR PARTS OF MY BODY
 FOR TRANSPLANT, TREATMENT, MEDICAL EDUCATION OR RESEARCH

II. C. ☐ MY WHOLE BODY BY A SCHOOL OF ANATOMY FOR MEDICAL EDUCATION OR RESEARCH

SIGNATURE OF DONOR _____

DATE _____

IF YOU COMPLETE CHOICE A OR B, YOUR BODY WILL BE RETURNED TO YOUR NEXT-OF-KIN FOR BURIAL OR CREMATION.

IF YOU COMPLETE CHOICE C, AND A SCHOOL OF ANATOMY ACCEPTS YOUR BODY, IT WILL BE BURIED OR CREMATED BY THE SCHOOL.
PLEASE INFORM YOUR NEXT-OF-KIN OR EXECUTOR OF YOUR WISHES

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION REGARDING HUMAN TISSUE DONATIONS, PLEASE WRITE TO:

DR. H. B. COTNAM
 CHIEF CORONER FOR ONTARIO
 CORONERS BUILDING
 26 GRENVILLE STREET
 TORONTO, ONTARIO M7A 2G9

Enquiries are now increasing each day, not only from the 4½ million licenced drivers in Ontario, but also from non-drivers and persons who obtain a copy of our explanatory brochure. We also have a consent form for next-of-kin to complete after death, where the deceased has made no prior arrangements.

Since the Act was transferred to the Ministry of the Solicitor General, the Chief Coroner has been informing coroners, pathologists and others of the needs for tissues and organs and requesting their assistance in obtaining consents from the public prior to death, or from the next-of-kin after death if no previous consent was signed. The office has also asked coroners, pathologists, other physicians and police to search for a consent in the wallets or purses of deceased persons.

A central telephone number has been located at Toronto General Hospital, which is available to physicians and others throughout Ontario 24 hours each day. If they wish to obtain further information and advice on what to do when a consent is found, they may call this number and discuss the case with an experienced and knowledgeable physician. A consent is useless unless it is found and acted upon immediately.

The staff of the Office of the Chief Coroner answers all enquiries either by telephone or in writing. They are convinced that if they can get the message across to the public showing the great need for tissues and organs, the shortages of eyes for the blind, pituitary glands for dwarfism and kidneys for persons on permanent dialysis would be virtually eliminated in a few years. The results have been very encouraging to date. In 1980, telephone and written enquiries exceeded 1200.

As part of a continuing public information campaign, the Chief Coroner and staff were called upon many times during 1980 to speak at public meetings and to news media. In addition to the four public service announcements made for television in 1979 with respect to donations, which are still being telecast, in 1980 a telecast in the French language was made and carried on Channel 47, CFMT-TV.

Most important, a total of 3½ million brochures have been printed in English, French and Italian to be distributed to the public informing them of the need for donations of human organs and tissues. To date over two million have been distributed and this is still being done on a continuous basis.

This brochure explains in detail how persons may consent to donate their whole bodies or specified parts, what it means precisely when they do give a consent, and what happens to their bodies eventually when the medical purposes have been served.

The brochure is free of charge and is available through the Office of the Chief Coroner. Brochures have been distributed to the public through hospital waiting rooms, doctors' offices, organ donor foundations, charitable organizations, driver licencing bureaus, over 200 supermarkets and shopping centres, libraries, police and fire departments, Ontario Government Bookstores and consumer information and publication centres, as well as boards of education, liquor stores and many others.

Many discussions and meetings have been held with the transplant surgeons, anatomists and other physicians involved in this field. Without exception, they are in favour of our publicity programme and they hope it will continue.

On December 15, 1978, a very important amendment was made to The Coroners Act concerning the harvesting of pituitary glands. It reads as follows:

23a.-(1) Any person performing a post mortem examination of a body under the warrant of a coroner may extract the pituitary gland and cause it to be delivered to any person or agency designated by the Chief Coroner for use in the treatment of persons having a growth hormone deficiency.

(2) This section applies where the coroner or person performing the post mortem examination has no reason to believe that the deceased has expressed an objection to his body being so dealt with after his death or that the surviving spouse, parent, child, brother, sister or personal representative objects to the body being so dealt with, and notwithstanding that no consent otherwise required by law is given.

As a result of this amendment, the number of pituitary glands harvested increased from 5,064 in 1978 to 6,883 in 1979. In 1980, a total of 5,388 was harvested. It is estimated 10,000 glands are required annually to give adequate treatment to all the pituitary dwarfs in Ontario. Hopefully the deficit will be further reduced in 1981.

The Ontario Division of the Eye Bank was formed in 1955. Two eyes were received that year. Donations have increased every year since then with 956 received in 1979 and 974 in 1980, which is the largest number received in one year in the history of the Eye Bank. In addition, 465 transplants were performed which is the largest number of transplants done in one year in their history. From 1955 to 1980, 13,834 eyes have been donated. However, more eyes are needed to treat the blind and eye diseases, as well as for research and teaching purposes. It is expected the deficit will gradually be eliminated over the next few years.

In 1979, a total of 189 kidneys were received and 175 were transplanted. In 1980, a total of 206 were received of which 195 were suitable and transplanted. The remaining kidneys are used for research and teaching purposes. During the month of May, 1980, 29 kidneys were donated and transplanted which is the largest number received in one month by the Metro Organ Retrieval and Exchange Programme. There is still a marked deficit in the number of kidneys needed for transplant which is estimated to be 500 at any one time in Ontario. Although the surgeons are pleased with the progress to date, it is recognized that it will take many years to satisfy the demands. The main reason for this is the fact that, even though a consent is given, each donor must die in a hospital on support systems for circulation and respiration or the kidneys can not be used.

The number of joints received in 1980 was 15 and 14 were received in 1979. Although these are low figures the demands were fairly well satisfied. As this type of transplant surgery is increasing, more donations will be required. It is expected these demands will be met.

PUBLIC EDUCATION

As was discussed earlier in relation to the Human Tissue Gift Act Programme, 1980 saw a continuing increase in public education about activities of the Office of the Chief Coroner. Due in part to that programme, and an ongoing increase in awareness of the Coroners System, this office has received many more requests than ever before for information from interested citizens, students and the media.

The staff of the Office of the Chief Coroner, Regional Coroners and local Coroners were called upon many times during 1980 to appear in the media and speak at public meetings. Although time consuming, public education about the Office of the Chief Coroner is considered an important part of its overall activities.

Appendix A

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Investigations	26,598	26,985	27,078	27,005	27,689
Post Mortem Examinations	8,777	9,121	9,285	8,813	8,469
Inquests	290	282	254	290	287
Cremations	7,259	8,319	9,128	9,562	10,554
Bodies — Anatomy Act	473	415	450	438	400

1980 INVESTIGATIONS BY TYPE OF DEATH

Natural	22,887
Accidental	3,277
Suicide	1,320
Homicide	161
Non-coroner's Cases	6
Undetermined	38
Total	<u>27,689</u>

Appendix B

INQUEST STATISTICS — 1980

County, District or Regional Municipality	No. of Inquests	County, District or Regional Municipality	No. of Inquests
Algoma	16	Nipissing	7
Brant	3	Northumberland	1
Bruce	3	Ottawa-Carleton	10
Cochrane	8	Oxford	—
Dufferin	4	Parry Sound	—
Durham	15	Peel	15
Elgin	2	Perth	3
Essex	6	Peterborough	4
Frontenac	10	Prescott & Russell	—
Grey	2	Prince Edward	1
Haldimand-Norfolk	2	Rainy River	—
Haliburton	3	Renfrew	2
Halton	7	Simcoe	12
Hamilton-Wentworth	7	Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	5
Hastings	2	Sudbury	18
Huron	1	Temiskaming	1
Kenora	5	Thunder Bay	8
Kent	1	Victoria	4
Lambton	2	Waterloo	4
Lanark	1	Wellington	3
Leeds & Grenville	—	Metropolitan Toronto	51
Lennox & Addington	1	York	5
Manitoulin	3		
Middlesex	13	Total	<u>287</u>
Muskoka	2		
Niagara	14		

Recommendations Implemented in 1980

1980 Recommendations Implemented —	625	Total Recommendations Implemented during 1980 —	827
Prior to 1980 Recommendations Implemented —	180		
Coroner's Recommendations Implemented regarding 1980 investigations —	22	Total Recommendations Made by Inquest Juries in 1980 —	1,218

Appendix C

SUICIDES – SEX INCIDENCE

ONTARIO 1965-1980

Year	Male	% Male	Female	% Female	Total
1980	907	68.7	413	31.3	1,320
1979	919	70.6	383	29.4	1,302
1978	976	72.5	370	27.5	1,346
1977	964	69.8	418	30.2	1,382
1976	820	66.2	419	33.8	1,239
1975	878	69.0	399	31	1,277
1974	878	68.0	415	32	1,293
1973	718	66.0	360	33	1,078
1972	763	66.0	393	34	1,156
1971	NA	—	NA	—	1,131
1970	586	67.0	284	33	870
1969	616	68.0	287	32	903
1968	598	72.0	235	28	833
1967	428	71.0	180	29	608
1966	440	73.0	162	27	602
1965	437	73.0	163	27	600

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF SUICIDES

ONTARIO 1980

Age Group	Male		Female		Total for Age Group	% For Age Group
	No.	%	No.	%		
0- 9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
10-19	73	76.0	23	24.0	96	7.3
20-29	234	78.8	63	21.2	297	22.5
30-39	146	65.2	78	34.8	224	16.9
40-49	150	68.2	70	31.8	220	16.7
50-59	141	62.7	84	37.3	225	17.0
60-69	84	57.5	62	42.5	146	11.1
70-79	51	68.0	24	32.0	75	5.7
80 & Over	28	75.7	9	24.3	37	2.8
Totals	<u>907</u>	<u>68.7</u>	<u>413</u>	<u>31.3</u>	<u>1320</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Appendix D

CREMATIONS IN ONTARIO – 1980

Toronto Necropolis & Crematorium	614
St. James Cemetery & Crematorium (Toronto)	1,621
Prospect Cemetery & Crematorium (Toronto)	486
Mount Pleasant Cemetery & Crematorium (Toronto)	896
Riverside Cemetery & Crematorium (Toronto)	1,397
Westminster Crematorium (Willowdale)	420
Hamilton Mausoleum & Crematory (Burlington)	928
White Chapel Memorial Gardens & Crematorium (Hamilton)	135
Parkview Crematorium (Waterloo)	326
Riverside Cemetery & Crematorium (Thunder Bay)	165
Park Lawn Cemetery & Crematorium (Sudbury)	378
Little Lake & Highland Park Cemeteries & Crematorium (Peterborough)	272
Victoria Memorial Cemetery & Crematorium (Windsor)	284
Greenwood Cemetery & Crematorium (Sault Ste. Marie)	156
Glenhaven Memorial Gardens & Cematorium (Glenburnie)	137
Cataraqui Cemetery & Crematorium (Kingston)	47
Woodland Cemetery & Crematorium (London)	336
Mount Pleasant Cemetery & Crematorium (London)	240
Pleasantview Memorial Gardens & Crematorium (Fonthill)	337
Capital Memorial Gardens & Crematorium (Nepean)	46
Beechwood Cemetery & Crematorium (Ottawa)	631
Pinecrest Cemetery & Crematorium (Ottawa)	702
Total	10,554

Centre of Forensic Sciences

D. M. Lucas, Director
S. E. Brown, Deputy Director

The purpose of the Centre of Forensic Sciences is to provide evidence to law enforcement officers, crown attorneys, lawyers, coroners, pathologists and other official investigative agencies through scientific analyses and interpretations. These functions are vital to the proper administration of justice.

The services of the Centre are provided at no cost to official investigative bodies and to defence counsel in criminal cases. The services are toxicological, biological, chemical, mechanical and electrical analyses, as well as firearm, toolmark and document examinations and specialized photography. Research is continually conducted to improve and expand these services. Educational programmes and materials are provided to the service users to increase their awareness of the capabilities and of the limitations of the services available.

The Centre is organized into six specialized sections:

Biology Section

This section examines and identifies stains of body fluids found on a wide variety of materials and objects. Hairs and fibres are identified and compared, as are botanical materials in the form of wood chips, plants and plant products.

Chemistry Section

Paint, glass, soil, petroleum products, explosives, metals and a wide variety of other materials are analyzed by this section. In addition, metallurgical, electrical and engineering studies of mechanical and material failures are performed.

Document Section

The staff of this section examines and compares type-written, hand-written and machine produced documents. Altered, erased and charred documents are also examined. Written material on forged cheques is classified and examinations are carried out on a variety of writing materials and instruments.

The Provincial Fraudulent Cheque File is maintained by this section.

Firearms Section

This section examines bullets, cartridge cases and firearms. It also receives tissue and clothing for the purpose of determining the distance from which a gun was fired. Additionally, this section examines tools and marks made by them.

Photography Section

The duties of this section include the search for physical matches and comparisons that are not visible to the naked eye. Photographing exhibits received by other sections and producing audio-visual aids for training and educational purposes are also important.

Toxicology Section

The staff of this section conducts tests for alcohol and other drugs or poisons in biological and other specimens arising from investigations of a medico-legal or criminal nature. Personnel in this section are also responsible for the acquisition and maintenance of breath test equipment and the training of operators.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Drugs in Traffic Fatalities

The study carried out to determine the incidence of alcohol and drugs in traffic fatalities was completed in 1980. The findings have been detailed in a report "Drugs Detected in Fatally Injured Drivers and Pedestrians in the Province of Ontario" published by the Traffic Injury Research Foundation of Canada, 171 Nepean St., Ottawa, Ontario. In summary, it was found for this population that the only drugs other than alcohol that merit further interest are cannabis and diazepam.

Marihuana

Research on the application of High Pressure Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) to the detection and measurement of tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) the pharmacologically active constituent of marihuana, continued in 1980. Preliminary results indicate potentially useful developments in this complex analytical problem. Further work is continuing and it is expected that this project will be completed in 1981. Due to the case demands no further efforts were made to improve the sensitivity of the radioimmunoassay (RIA) procedure for the detection of THC in blood.

Ethylene Glycol

An efficient new procedure has been developed for the determination of ethylene glycol in blood. Ethylene glycol is the toxic constituent of many antifreeze preparations and is occasionally ingested accidentally or suicidally. Prior to this development, determinations of this chemical in blood by other methods were difficult to perform and interpret.

Chlordiazepoxide

A project was started to develop an improved gas chromatographic procedure for the detection and estimation of chlordiazepoxide in blood. This drug, marketed under numerous names, including Librium, is one of the group of benzodiazepine tranquilizers found relatively frequently in forensic work. The results look promising for application in casework in 1981.

Propoxyphene

A study was done on the relationship of propoxyphene and norpropoxyphene concentrations in the blood of propoxyphene-associated fatalities. Propoxyphene is a widely prescribed pain-killer and norpropoxyphene is the drug's major metabolite. The results of this study are useful in the toxicological interpretation of this type of case.

Drug Detection and Identification

Two new instruments were purchased to improve our capabilities in drug detection and identification. A gas chromatograph/mass spectrometer will supplement the existing equipment which is approaching obsolescence. It is anticipated that the new gas chromatograph equipped with capillary columns and a nitrogen-phosphorus detector will detect greater numbers of drugs in blood specimens with better sensitivity than is currently possible.

Gunshot Residues

Work on the detection of gunshot residues on hands and clothing using the scanning electron microscope was curtailed during the year due to instrument maintenance problems. The present scanning electron microscope has been modified and it is hoped that this important work will continue in 1981.

Explosives

The use of high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) in the detection of dynamite components in explosion debris has proved very useful and the use of this same technique for the detection of sensitizers from blasting slurries shows promise.

Paint Analysis

The project on the use of capillary columns for the pyrolysis analysis of paint was started in 1980 and is due for completion in early 1981. It shows promise of better discrimination in the identification of paints.

Blood Grouping

Blood stains can now be reliably grouped in the Gm and Km grouping systems as well as the ABO, PGM, AK, EAP, Hp, GLO and EsD systems used in previous years. The project on the identification of Gm and Km systems in seminal stains is continuing.

The work on the expansion of our capabilities of grouping in the Lewis system to include stains of saliva and semen continues.

The study of the quantitative variations of the factors in the ABO grouping system in semen and saliva has been deferred due to pressure of case work.

Hair

The joint study with the FBI Laboratory on the comparative analysis of trace elements in hairs has been suspended due to unavailability of time in both laboratories.

Sexual Assault Kits

Sexual assault kits have now been distributed to hospitals and police departments province-wide under the program co-ordinated by the Provincial Secretariat for Justice. The Centre will be responsible for on-going replacement of kits as they are used.

TECHNICAL PRESENTATIONS

"Incidence of Drugs in Traffic Fatalities in Ontario" G. Cimbura, R. A. Warren, R. C. Bennett, D. M. Lucas, H. M. Simpson. Presented by G. Cimbura at the Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, New Orleans, LA.

"Gas-chromatography/Mass Spectrometry in Forensic Toxicology". By J. Zamecnik at "Lab World" in Toronto.

"Role of the Toxicologist in Fire Investigation". By F. McAuley at the Advanced Fire Investigators Seminar, Toronto.

At the Joint Meeting of the Canadian Society of Forensic Science and the Society of Forensic Toxicologists in Toronto:

"Quantitation of Ethylene Glycol in Post-Mortem Blood After Derivatization", D. W. Robinson and D. Reive.

"The Evaluation of High Performance Liquid Chromatography for the Screening and Quantitation of Benzodiazepines and Acetaminophen in Post-Mortem Blood", A. Wong.

"Simultaneous Determination of Propoxyphene and Norpropoxyphene in Post-Mortem Blood, Using a Semi-Automated Gas Chromatography System", G. Cimbura and E. Koves.

"Electric and Electronic Examinations", S. Pausak.

"A Sensitive Gas Chromatographic Method for the Analysis of Explosive Vapours", H. L. Yip.

"Analysis of Paint by Pyrolysis Gas Chromatography Using Capillary Columns", R. J. Prime.

"The Analysis of Automobile Paint Primers Using SEM/EDX", E. H. Sild.

"A Stability Study on the EsD., PGM and GLO Enzymes in Human Hair Root Sheath", David Montgomery and Bryan Jay.

"Application of HLA Typing to Dried Blood Stains" Pamela Newall.

"Application of the Gm/Km Blood Grouping System to Forensic Case Work", Pamela Newall.

"Secretor/Non-Secretor Differentiation and Comparison of Body Secretion Stains. A Review & Discussion", K. Kelder.

"Fraudulent Use of Vanishing Ink and an Unusual Case of Lottery Ticket Alteration", G. Dawson.

TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS

"Drugs Detected in Fatally Injured Drivers and Pedestrians in the Province of Ontario", G. Cimbura, R. A. Warren, R. C. Bennett, D. M. Lucas, H. M. Simpson. TIRF Report, March 1980, Traffic Injury Research Foundation of Canada, 171 Nepean Street, Ottawa.

"The Recovery and Identification of Ethyleneglycol-dinitrate and Nitroglycerine in Explosion Debris using Pre-concentration and High Performance Liquid Chromatography", R. J. Prime and J. Krebs. Canadian Society of Forensic Science Journal volume 13, #2, 1980.

"The Analysis of Gunshot Residue for Antimony and Barium by Flameless Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometry", Louisa Newbury. Canadian Society of Forensic Science Journal volume 13, #2, 1980.

STAFF TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

During 1980 five new staff members were undertaking the two year program for qualification training.

To maintain and expand the Centre's technical and professional competence members of the staff attended educational programs on the following topics:

Voice Synthesis and Digitization, Radioimmunoassay, Capillary Gas Chromatography, Data Integration, Computer Science, Credit Card Fraud, Industrial Safety and Hygiene.

Staff development programs offered by the Civil Service Commission were also attended.

The Centre sent representatives to the following scientific conferences:

American Academy of Forensic Science, Pittsburgh Conference and Exposition on Analytical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy, American Association of Firearm and Toolmark Examiners, 7th International Symposium on Haematology, Midwestern Association of Forensic Scientists, Joint Meeting of the Canadian Society of Forensic Science and the Society of Forensic Toxicologists, Michigan-Ontario Identification Association, and the Canadian Identification Society Annual Seminar.

PROFESSIONAL AFFILIATIONS

Members of the staff actively participated in a number of professional associations. Notable among these were: Canadian Society of Forensic Science — President, John Bortniak; Membership Chairman, Ray Prime; Program Chairman, John Wells; Arrangements Chairman, Bill Robinson; Chemistry Section Chairman, Brian Dixon; Biology Section Chairman, Michael Philp; Breath Test Committee Chairman, D. M. Lucas. Committee on Alcohol and Drugs, National Safety Council (USA) — D. M. Lucas and Ron Hallett. Drug Advisory Committee, Ontario College of Pharmacists — George Cimbura.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

Lectures, workshops and seminars conducted by the Centre's staff were included in programs sponsored by: Ontario Provincial Police, Ontario Police College, Office of the Fire Marshal, Office of the Chief Coroner, Forensic Pathology, Michigan-Ontario Identification Association, Metropolitan Toronto Police Department, National Defence Department, University of Toronto, York University, Seneca College, Medico-Legal Society, Medical Secretaries Association.

Six 2-week Breathalyzer courses were held. They were attended by one-hundred and eighty students from the Ontario Provincial Police and Municipal Police Forces.

Tours of the Centre for senior secondary school students and other post-secondary groups were conducted for seventy-five groups. Specially trained university students acted as tour guides.

CASE LOAD

Fig. 1 (a-h) shows the trends in demands for service over the past five years. The increase since 1976 of 18% in cases received and 17% in cases reported is remarkable considering that there has been no increase in staff during this period. The overall leveling off of cases reported over the past three years is attributed to having reached the "saturation" point in most sections. This has resulted in large backlogs of unexamined cases. At the end of 1980 this amounted to 775 cases. The resultant prolonged delays in reporting make the results of examinations less useful to investigators and discourages them from submitting some case material that might be of value. In spite of this overall trend, demand for service in the Chemistry, Biology and Documents Sections continues to rise.

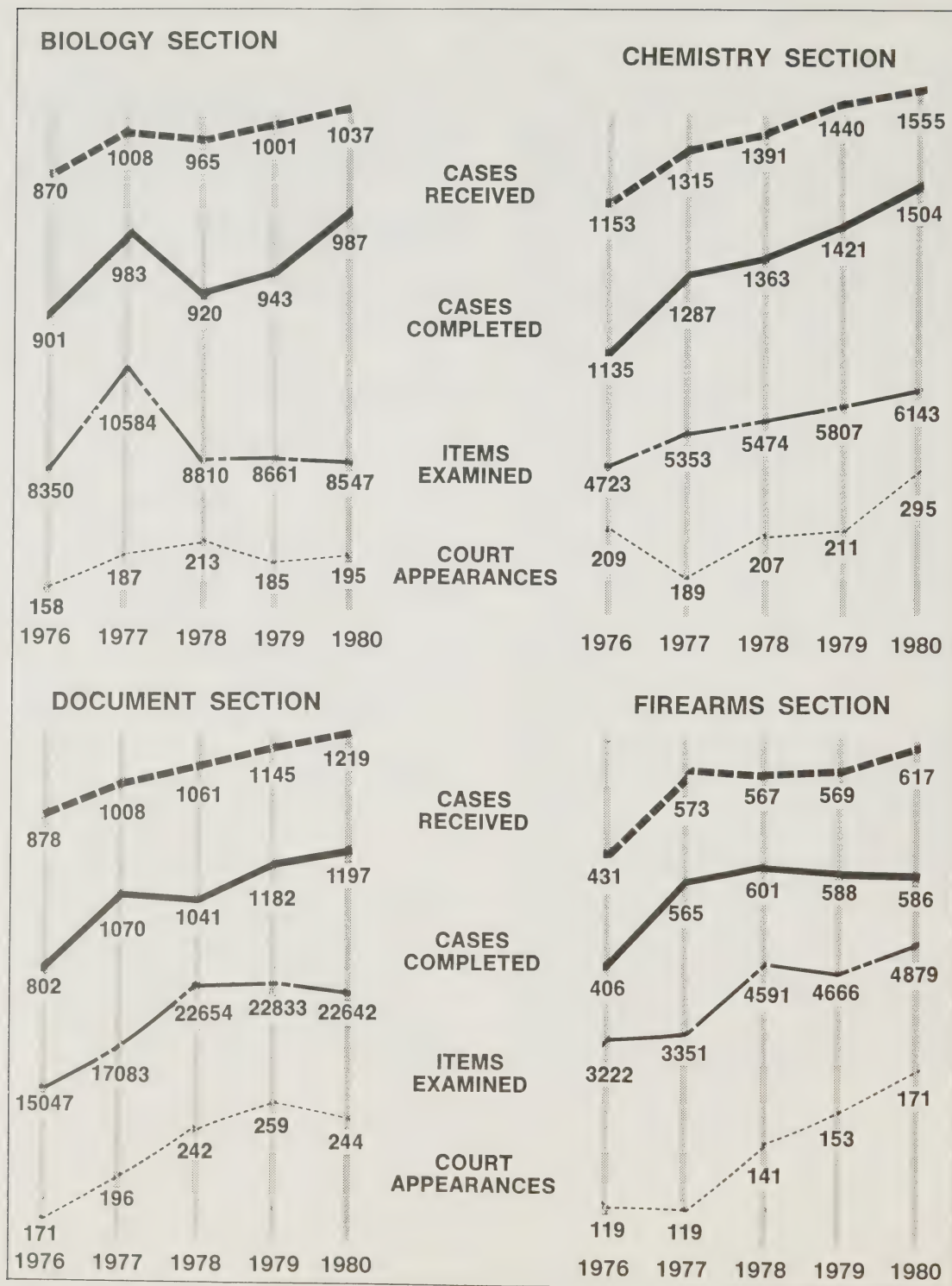
Another obvious trend is the 45% increase in court appearances. Not only is there an increasing proportion of cases requiring court attendance but also the time required for individual appearances is increasing substantially. This is particularly noticeable in the Toxicology Section as a result of increasing demands for expert evidence in "Breathalyzer" cases and in impaired driving due to drugs cases.

Three cases in 1980 placed severe demands on an already overburdened staff.

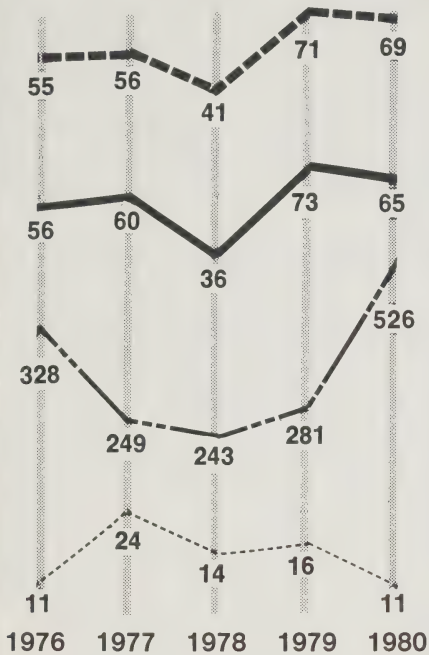
The investigation of the derailment of CP Rail Train #54 on November 10, 1979 in Mississauga required many weeks of the time of several members of the staff in 1980. Assistance was provided in cooperation with members of the Peel Regional P.F. to the Grange Commission of Inquiry into this event. Most of this effort was directed to an analysis of the wreckage to determine the nature and cause of the explosions which occurred. A 200 page report was prepared and verbal evidence was also provided to the Inquiry. Assistance was also provided to the Commission Counsel in planning and interpreting the metallurgical examinations required on the failed journal and on the hole in the chlorine tank car.

Assistance was provided to the Fire Marshal's Office in the investigation of two major cases. One of these was the multiple fatality fire in the Extendicare Nursing Home in Mississauga in July 1980. The other was a fire in the residence of a former member of the Government of Newfoundland in St. John's in 1978. Ontario had been asked to assist with a Magisterial Inquiry which had been set up to investigate all of the circumstances of the fire.

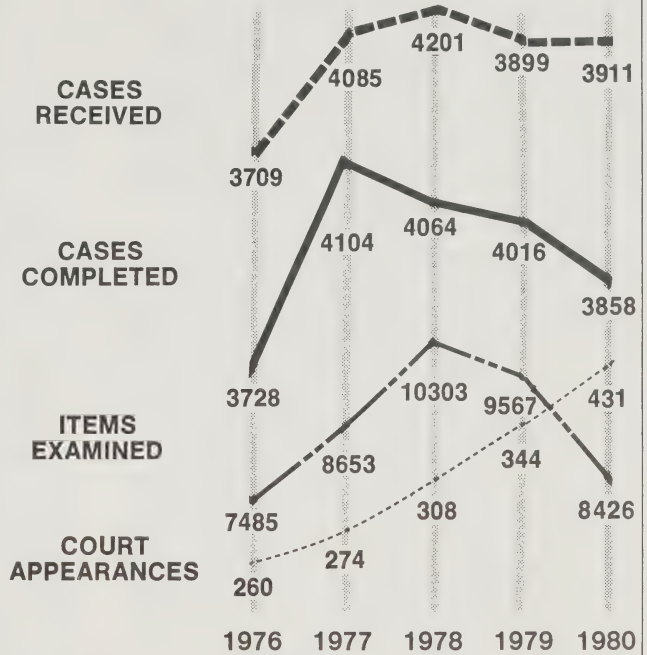
In both of these investigations, reconstructions of the fire scene were made and test burns attempting to simulate as closely as possible the actual fires were carried out. Many members of the staff participated in these tests by instrumenting the test burn areas and making a large number of real time measurements of temperatures and atmospheric gases. These enabled reasonable estimates to be made of human "survivability" at various times during the progression of both fires. Evidence was presented to the Inquest in Mississauga and to the Inquiry in St. John's.



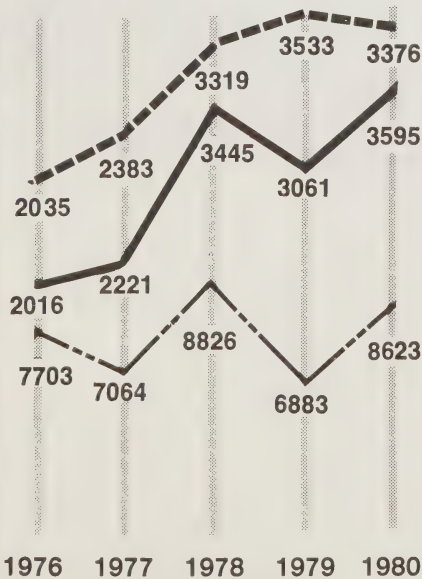
PHOTOGRAPHY SECTION



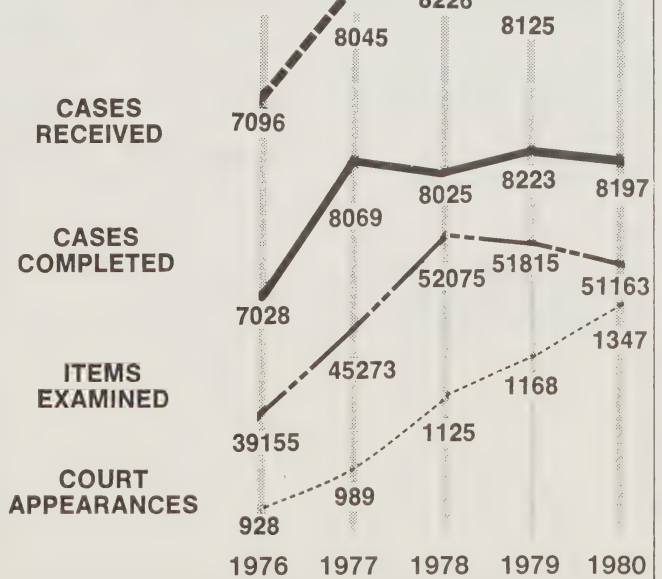
TOXICOLOGY SECTION



FRAUDULENT CHEQUE FILE



TOTAL CENTRE (FRAUDULENT CHEQUE FILE EXCLUDED)



Forensic Pathology

J. Hillsdon-Smith, M.D., Director

The forensic pathologist is a vital member of the team which is involved in the investigation of sudden and unexplained deaths. In this Province, this kind of death is investigated initially by the Coroner, assisted at the scene by a police officer. As a result of their investigation, it might be decided that a postmortem examination which includes a medicolegal autopsy will be required. At this time, a pathologist who is familiar in medicolegal investigations is called in to assist in the investigation.

The Forensic pathologist's primary function is to evaluate the pathological findings in cases of sudden death in relation to circumstances surrounding the death and the results of any ancillary investigations. Sudden death pathology is as much as specialty as other subdivisions of pathology, e.g. neuropathology, skin pathology, etc. In any inquiry into sudden death, whether it turns out to be from natural or unnatural causes, the forensic pathologist acts as a link-man between Coroner and police. This link becomes more apparent in homicides and in cases of suspicious or unexplained deaths.

During the year 1980, the Coroners Office investigated 27,634 sudden deaths. Of this number, they ordered 8,493 medicolegal autopsies which were carried out by 260 pathologists throughout the Province and authorized to carry out medicolegal autopsies.

The role of the Forensic Pathology Agency is to assist in determining causes and mechanisms of death in unusual circumstances and to aid law enforcement agencies throughout the Province in the interpretation of certain aspects of sudden death through the application of expertise in forensic pathology.

The objectives can be achieved by:

- a) Providing an advisory service to police, Coroners, and pathologists in the Province.
- b) Developing training programmes in forensic pathology.
- c) Carrying out forensic pathology examinations in difficult or complex cases.

Staff

The position of Deputy Director remains unfilled.

The forensic radiographer resigned during the year. A replacement was appointed during June.

Educational

1. "Forensic Pathology and Sudden Death Investigation", March 24 through 28, attended by 110 police investigators from police departments from the Province. Forty hours of tuition were offered by lecturers from Ontario, Alberta and the U.S.A. A transcript of these proceedings amounting to 485 pages was issued to each of the participants.
2. "Forensic Pathology and the Homicide Investigator", November 17 through 27, attended by 86 police investigators from police departments across Canada together with two representatives from the Armed Forces and one from the Vancouver Coroners Service. A total of 68 hours of tuition were offered by lecturers from Ontario, Alberta, the U.S.A. and the United Kingdom. A two volume transcript of these proceedings amounting to approximately 870 pages is nearing completion.

The Director gave 150 hours of lectures (in addition to Seminars) to medical students at the University of Toronto, law students at Ottawa and Toronto Universities, pathology residents at the University of Toronto, anthropology students at the University of Toronto, Canadian Association of Pathologists, Harvard Association of Police Science, Canadian Police College, Ontario Police College, O.P.P. College, Fire Investigators Course, Halifax and Arnprior, and the Canadian Identification Society.

Forty-seven tours of the facility were given.

Mr. Jack Evans gave 13 forensic orientation courses to law enforcement personnel and law students from Community Colleges.

In-department elective tuition was provided for eight students, of which one was an undergraduate medical student from the University of Toronto, two were from the University of Manitoba, and five pathologists-in-training at the University of Toronto. Total tuition time was 32 weeks.

In addition, 180 medical students made 358 visits to attend autopsies as part of their undergraduate curriculum requirements.

Level of Service – 1980

Coroners Cases Autopsied	1224
Medicolegal Examinations Performed by the Director	190
Number of Consultations	124
Lectures	171 hours
Court Appearances	198 hours
Number of hours seminar	108 hours
for participants	199
Elective Tuition	8 students for 32 weeks
Number of Microscopic Examinations	1778
X-Rays Taken	1549
Number of Forensic Photographic Slides on File	7000
Prints on File	900
Number of Kilometres Travelled by Road on Branch Business	5120 km
Number of Kilometres Travelled by Air on Branch Business	22509 km

Research

Work continues on quantitating wound shrinkage in pre-servatives by both static photography and time lapse cine photography.

Further experimental work related to the geometry of blood splashes was undertaken using high speed cine photography and static visual appraisal.

The laser beam technology is now at a stage where its experimental use can be commenced.

The use of X-rays and the technique of superimposing photographs and skull for identification purposes continues to be of value in difficult identification problems. Six identifications were by the superimposition method and fourteen by X-ray comparisons.

X-rays related to fine bone detail continue to be collected as basic data for identification purposes.

Emergency Planning Office

C. L. Kirby, Emergency Planning Coordinator

K.J.W. Reeves, Assistant Emergency Planning Coordinator

The Emergency Planning Office, in the Office of the Deputy Solicitor General, became active on 15 May 1980.

The objective of the Office is to coordinate emergency planning in Ontario between all orders of government and other agencies concerned.

The functions of the Office include:

- a. advice to the Cabinet Committee on Emergency Planning;
- b. responsibility for and the performance of tasks set forth in the Province of Ontario Nuclear Contingency Off-site Plan;
- c. responsibility for the general coordination of planning for those categories of emergency assigned to the Solicitor General;
- d. responsibility for the monitoring of other Provincial emergency planning;
- e. responsibility for facilitating inter-ministry/agency coordination in planning and operations;
- f. responsibility for liaison with and assistance to Federal, provincial, municipal and private sector contributors to meeting emergencies in Ontario, with a view to achieving appropriate compatibility and effectiveness.

In accordance with its objective and functions the Office achieved an increasing level of activity in 1980. Priority, in keeping with the Provincial concept of planning and response, went to liaison with municipalities, ministries, a re-activated Federal interest, the private sector and other provinces, in that order.

Ministry Organization

Solicitor General Deputy Solicitor General

The Honourable R. Roy McMurtry, Q.C.

John D. Hilton, Q.C.

Ministry Secretariat

J. Allen, Executive Assistant to the Deputy

S. Allinson, Communications Policy Advisor

K. Gardner, Director, Internal Audit

R. H. Kendrick, Police Liaison Co-ordinator

N. O'Connor, Human Resources Development

R. N. Rintoul, Policy Development & Management Systems Advisor

J. M. Ritchie, Q.C., Director of Legal Services

Ontario Police Commission

Police Service Advisors

Intelligence Services

Planning and Research

Ontario Police College

S. MacGrath, Chairman

W. T. McGrenere, Q.C., Member

T. A. Hockin, Member

Ontario Provincial Police

Administration: Personnel

Staff Services

Special Services

Field Operations: Traffic Operations

Commissioner: H. H. Graham

Deputy Commissioner, Operations: J. L. Erskine

Deputy Commissioner, Services: K. W. Grice

Ontario Police Arbitration Commission

R. F. Egan, Chairman

A. Perik, Administration Officer

Public Safety Division

Assistant Deputy Minister

Office of the Fire Marshal

Office of the Chief Coroner

Centre of Forensic Sciences

Forensic Pathology

Emergency Planning

F. L. Wilson, Q.C.

J. R. Bateman

H. B. Cotnam, M.D.

D. M. Lucas, Director

J. Hillsdon-Smith, M.D.

C. L. Kirby, Coordinator

Administration Division

Executive Director

Financial Services

Personnel Services

Planning & Evaluation

Administrative Services

P.F.L. Gow

L. H. Edwards, Director

T. A. Thomson, Director

G. A. Krishna, Director

G. Upfield, Manager

Ministry of the Solicitor General
25 Grosvenor Street
Toronto, Ontario M7A 1Y6



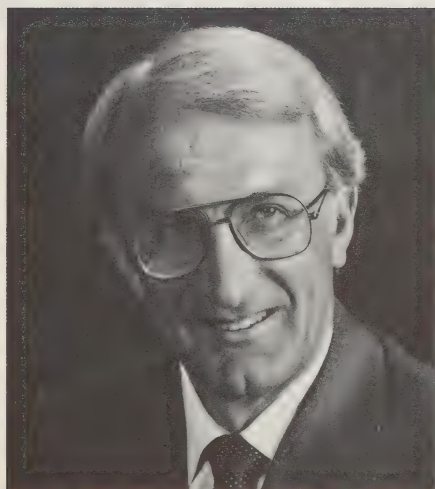
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Ontario Police Commission
Ontario Provincial Police
Ontario Police Arbitration Commission
Office of the Fire Marshal
Office of the Chief Coroner
Forensic Pathology
Centre of Forensic Sciences
Emergency Planning

Annual Report of the Ministry of the Solicitor General

Year ending December 31, 1981



George W. Taylor, Q.C.,



John D. Hilton, Q.C.

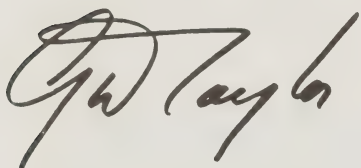
The Honourable George W. Taylor, Q.C.
Solicitor General

John D. Hilton, Q.C.
Deputy Solicitor General

To His Honour the Lieutenant Governor in Council

May It Please Your Honour:

It is my pleasure to present to your Honour
the tenth annual report of the Ministry
of the Solicitor General.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "G. W. Taylor". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first letters of the first and last names being capitalized and prominent.

The Honourable George W. Taylor, Q.C.
Solicitor General.

Annual Report, 1981
Ministry of the Solicitor General

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Statutes administered by the Ministry of the Solicitor General

The Ministry of the Solicitor General Act, 1972

The Anatomy Act

The Coroners Act, 1972

The Fire Accidents Act

The Fire Department Act

The Fire Fighters Exemption Act

The Fire Marshals Act

The Hotel Fire Safety Act, 1971

The Lightning Rods Act

The Police Act

The Private Investigators and Security Guards Act

The Public Works Protection Act

The Retail Business Holidays Act, 1975

**The Ontario Society for the Prevention of Cruelty
to Animals Act, 1955**

The Egress from Public Buildings Act

The Human Tissue Gift Act, 1971

The Ministry

The Ministry of the Solicitor General is responsible for the related programs of law enforcement and public safety in Ontario. The overall goal of the Ministry is the protection and security of society by enforcement of the law, the maintenance of peace and order, and the protection of people and property in a manner which ensures individual freedom and rights.

The goal is pursued through a number of activities, including: advisory services to ensure continued improvement of policing services and training throughout the province; a provincial police force with expertise in the areas of criminal and traffic law enforcement; specialized scientific criminal analysis; monitoring and promoting an adequate standard of fire safety services in the province; the determination of causes of death in unusual circumstances; the provision of anatomical materials and forensic pathology services; and co-ordinating the planning of emergency measures.

Complete details of Ministry programs can be found in reports by our component agencies throughout the following pages. A brief review of some of the activities of the Ministry Office is given below:

The Ministry Office

The Ministry Office is responsible for directing and co-ordinating the affairs of the Ministry. It is made up of a Ministry executive group, composed of the Minister, the Deputy Minister, and a small Ministry Secretariat staff. This staff provides expertise to assist in the various roles of the Ministry, including Legal Services, Policy Development, Strategic Planning, Management Systems, Police Liaison, Communications Policy, Auditing, Human Resources, and Administration. Their functions and activities are described as follows:

Policy Development and Management Systems Advisor

The Advisor is a member of the Ministry Secretariat reporting to the Deputy Solicitor General. Advice and guidance on matters of policy and planning and their extension into management systems is provided to the Deputy Solicitor General on subjects relating to the Ontario Police Commission, the Ontario Provincial Police, the Public Safety Division and other areas of the Ministry.

The Advisor represents the Ministry in a number of committees and is responsible for delivering the Ministry's viewpoint on a variety of subjects both

within the Government of Ontario and with other federal and non-government agencies.

The changing needs of society require that policies and procedures be reviewed constantly to determine if changes are required and then to assess the impact of proposed changes. Furthermore, the delivery of programs in the face of the continuing programs of financial constraint must be considered in light of complexities of multi-tiered government. Of necessity, the policy development function carries the associated function of planning, both tactical and strategic, since the development of policy proposals normally involves the determination of certain principles of operation. Care must be taken at all times to develop policies which would assist the Ministry's programs to be efficient, effective and economical. Thereafter, the policy development and planning functions materialize into new procedures and operational systems. In previous Reports, the example of the Vehicle Registration System Project has been cited. This multi-million dollar systems project will be operational as of December 1982 and implementation will be spread over 1983. The new system being developed provides many of the mechanisms for the introduction of the provisions of the Provincial Offences Act which, with the proclamation of Part 2, will result in more effective law enforcement and will provide opportunities for improved utilization of resources.

The fundamental nature of the programs and services provided by this Ministry demand that the resources available will be applied in a most effective manner. In view of the significant cost in the delivery of policing services throughout the Province, considerable attention is paid to changes which could bring about economies of operation and improved effectiveness in policing activities. In this regard, an Interministerial Committee composed of representatives from the Ministry of Municipal Affairs & Housing, the Ministry of Treasury & Economics and Management Board Secretariat are involved in a complete review of the organization and financing of policing in Ontario. The objective is to eliminate the inconsistencies which exist and to ensure that the level of policing protection provided is adequate to the needs of the citizens of Ontario.

In late 1980 the Report of the Commission of Inquiry into the Confidentiality of Health Information (The Krever Report) was released. During the ensuing months, the recommendations contained in the report were examined to assess their impact on the functioning of all segments of the Ministry and counter recommendations were made in appropriate instances.

The Report of the Task Force on the Racial and

Ethnic Implications of Police Hiring, Training, Promotion and Career Development as authored by a committee chaired by Dr. Reva Gerstein was also tabled in late 1980. An implementation committee comprised of staff from several areas of the Ministry and chaired by the Policy Development representative was struck. As a result recommendations were made to the Deputy Solicitor General and all are currently being carried out.

Legal Branch

The Legal Branch provides a full and varied range of legal services to all levels of the Ministry. The Branch assists in the development of policy and provides legal opinions and advice, negotiates and prepares contracts and represents the Ministry before courts and tribunals. All legislation, Regulations and Orders-in-Council are prepared by the Branch.

Members of the Branch act as counsel to the Chief Provincial Firearms Officer and the Registrar of Private Investigators and Security Guards. The Branch administers the store closing law. Members are involved in training and development courses for police officers and fire fighters and lecture extensively in this regard. Major projects of the Branch include:

- (1) Enactment of the Metropolitan Police Force Complaints Project Act, 1981.

The legislation establishes a three-year pilot project in Metropolitan Toronto to improve the processing of complaints by the public concerning the conduct of police officers. Provision is made for the appointment of a Public Complaints Commissioner who is responsible for monitoring and reviewing the handling of complaints by the Metropolitan Toronto Police Force. The Act also establishes the Police Complaints Board and provides for its membership and the conduct of hearings. Procedures are established for the making of complaints and the recording, investigation, resolution and disposition of complaints.

- (2) Enactment of the Fire Marshals Amendment Act, 1981.

The amendment provides for the establishment of an Ontario Fire Code governing fire safety standards in existing buildings. The Fire Code contains a comprehensive set of rules that apply uniformly across Ontario. The first portion of the Fire Code came into force in November, 1981.

- (3) Enactment of the Highway Traffic Amendment Act, 1981, Chapter 72.

The legislation deals with

- (i) RIDE Programs or spot checks
- (ii) Police pursuits
- (iii) The temporary, twelve-hour suspension of the licence of a marginally impaired driver.

First, the legislation clarifies the legal position of the RIDE or spot check programs used by police forces to deter drinking and driving. Secondly, the amendments require a mandatory three-year suspension of the driver's licence of anyone who wilfully engages police in a high speed pursuit. Thirdly, the Act allows a police officer to suspend for twelve hours the licence of a driver who registers "Warn" on the ALERT roadside testing device. The driver has the right to request verification by a full breathalyzer test.

- (4) Enactment of the Police Amendment Act, 1981.

The legislation authorizes enlarged membership for the Ontario Police Commission. The Lieutenant Governor may appoint not fewer than three and not more than nine members to the Ontario Police Commission.

- (5) Preparation of legislation respecting emergency planning and response at the municipal and provincial levels.

A discussion paper (including draft legislation) was released for public comment in June, 1981. A revised draft Bill was subsequently released on December 18, 1981. The legislation would place municipal emergency planning on a sound legal footing and coordinate it with provincial planning. It provides an improved legislative framework for planning and responding to emergencies.

- (6) Revision of the Police Act.

The Director is chairing a Committee that has commenced work on a complete updating of the Police Act. At this stage, the various components of the police community and the Association of Municipalities of Ontario are involved. Broader public consultation will take place at a later stage.

- (7) Review of proposed Freedom of Information and Privacy Legislation.

- (8) Review and consultation on the Report of the Task Force on the Use of Firearms by Police Officers.

- (9) Consultation with the police community and other Ministries concerning the proposed federal Young Offenders legislation.

Police Liaison Coordinator

The broad responsibilities of the Police Liaison Coordinator fall into two general categories — to provide advice to the Minister, Deputy Minister, and Program Managers on implementation of policy and major issues requiring law enforcement expertise, and to provide advice on law enforcement policy and standards including parallel responsibilities with respect to the Provincial Government policy on Municipal Policing. He recommends and provides advice concerning law enforcement-related problems and implementation of legislative amendments.

He provides to the Minister and Deputy Minister information on current and/or anticipated problems within the public safety and law enforcement field which may require the development of procedural alternatives. He maintains a close liaison with senior Ontario Provincial Police, Regional and Municipal Police Forces and Program Managers of the Ministry. He receives enquiries and complaints from the public and acts, when required, as an intermediary between the public, the Ministry and Police Forces in the Province.

The Police Liaison Coordinator represents the Ministry of the Solicitor General on the following interministerial committees: —

- Staff Working Group to Cabinet Committee on Race Relations
- Interministerial Committee on Child Abuse
- Multicultural outreach Program
- Committee on Race Relations and Policing
- Interministerial Committee on Native Affairs.

He also generally ensures the most efficient use of Ministry resources and enhances lines of communication between the various Policing Authorities.

Communications Policy Advisor

The main task of the Communications Policy Advisor is to provide advice to the Minister, Deputy Minister, and Agency Heads on policy and programs requiring communications expertise. He helps ensure that government communications policies are applied well in the Ministry; initiates planning and development of such policies; advises Ministry agencies on program delivery; chooses techniques to be used, and monitors their effectiveness. He manages communications activities of the Ministry Office, answers public enquiries, liaises with the media, and assists Program Managers in these areas.

A good deal of the Communications Policy Advisor's activities involve crime prevention and fire

prevention programs. These include the initiation of public service messages on T.V. and radio to help support police and fire services. Programme support is also provided to help appeals for the human tissue donation program.

The Communications Policy Advisor continued to assist the Chief Coroner in publicizing and increasing public and medical participation in the Human Tissue Gift Act. Increased efforts were made to inform various ethnic groups about the need for human tissue donations.

The Communications Policy Advisor served as the Ministry representative on a number of committees, including:

- the Crime Prevention Committee working with the Ontario Chiefs of Police Association and the Ontario Police Commission;
- customer service specialist training;
- new public access directory;
- French language services;
- recommendations for improved video instruction equipment at the Ontario Police College;
- the revised Long Service Medal for Firefighters;
- the new Long Service Medal for Auxiliary Police;
- Visual Identity Programme;
- "on-camera" television interview training of Ministry personnel;
- the Council of Communications Directors, for which he is chairman of the Film and Electronics Media Committee.

He produced the Ministry's Annual Report, and was a guest lecturer on the subjects of better communications, clear writing, and government public relations at a number of police/fire courses and to other Ministries.

Human Resources Development Office

The Human Resources Development Program was established in response to a desire to have an environment where Ministry employees would be able to contribute fully to the achievement of the Ministry's goals and objectives, while they gained personal satisfaction and had opportunities to grow and develop at work.

Human Resources Development concerns itself with the effective development of human potential through training, counselling, individual support and equality of access to all growth opportunities.

Responsibility for the program rests with the Human Resources Development Advisor, who is a member of the Ministry Secretariat and reports to the Deputy Minister. The office also includes the Affirmative Action Program Manager, and the Equal Opportunity Co-ordinator.

The Human Resources Development Advisor makes internal policy recommendations to the Deputy Minister, and coordinates the design, implementation, and evaluation of the office's programs. The Advisor is a member of the Ministry's Educational Subsidy Committee, the Provincial Consultive Committee, a member of the negotiating team for the Indian Policing Agreement, and chairs the committee responsible for implementing Performance Reporting.

The Equal Opportunity Advisory Committee and five task forces made up of interested employees meet on a regular basis to look at concerns in the Ministry and to initiate activities that might meet employee needs.

The office offered an Effective Speaking Course and Career Development Workshop 1 in 1981. Lunch-hour sessions were also held on topics such as the Functions of the Human Resources Development Office, the Human Tissue Act, and "Dress for Success". Assistance was given to regional information workshops presented by the Affirmative Action Council of the Ontario Government.

In accordance with the Directive on Affirmative Action for Women Crown Employees, a successful on-the-job training program continued to enable women to gain experience in female under-represented areas. Numerical planning targets which are minimum targets for improving women's representation in under-represented categories, modules and levels were established by the office for the Ministry.

The data base continued to be updated with the Annual Statistics Report being published and distributed.

The bi-monthly newsletter, "The Scanner", was published and distributed to all employees to ensure that they are aware of the Human Resources Development Program, career training and Ministry activities. Communication is kept open to the regional offices by means of a news package sent throughout the year. Visits on behalf of the Human Resources Development Office were made to the regions.

Human Resources Development sections have been instituted in the libraries at the George Drew Building, Fire Marshal's Office, and O.P.P. General headquarters.

As a trained counsellor, the Advisor offered career, academic, and personal counselling to all staff of the Ministry, as well as consultation to managers in relation to staff and individual problems and complaints. A close liaison is maintained with the Personnel Services Branch in relation to job recruitment and staff training.

Internal Audit Branch

Internal Auditing provides assistance to the Deputy Minister and other ministry managers in the effective discharge of their responsibilities. The objectives are:

- To provide assurance to management that control processes are satisfactory or that improvements are necessary;
- To provide timely reporting of potential problems or issues in respect to control;
- To provide recommendations which lead to constructive change.

The Branch's responsibilities include: the evaluation of Ministry-wide financial and corporate control processes; the protection of public funds and assets in care of the Ministry; observing the extent of the Ministry's compliance with governing Legislation and Policies; and verifying the accuracy and reliability of financial and managerial data developed throughout the Ministry, including the audit of electronic data processing systems as necessary.

Audit coverage in 1981 consisted of eleven major audits — eight operations of the Ontario Provincial Police, two Branches of the Public Safety Division, and one Section of the Administration Division. One project undertaken in connection with the Ontario Provincial Police involved Audit Staff working with O.P.P. Registration Branch personnel in conducting reviews of the Firearms Acquisition Certificate Program in 17 Municipal Police Forces. In addition, eight audits of a financial, administrative, or investigative nature were completed.

In 1981, the Branch was staffed by a Director, one Senior Auditor, two Auditors and one Secretary. Considerable work was completed in defining the long range audit plan, and in co-ordinating the work of the Internal Audit Branch and the O.P.P. Staff Inspections Branch. The Branch continued to participate in the Affirmative Action program by establishing a short-term Audit Trainee position. All staff participated in educational activities consisting of courses and seminars, and continued to be active in the work of the Internal Auditors' Council and several Ministry Committees. The Director participated in two events organized by the Management Board, Management Standards Project in 1981.

Administration Division

P.F.L. Gow, Executive Director

The Administration Division provides management, resource planning and allocation, maintains comprehensive fiscal controls, supplies analytical and specialized support services, supports the ministry in facilitating and evaluating the achievement of ministry objectives through management processes, provides all agencies and programs with financial, personnel and administrative services.

Planning and Evaluation Branch

The Planning and Evaluation Branch facilitates the development and maintenance on a continuing basis of factual information and evaluation, to assist in the practical decision-making process for the programs, activities and operations of the Ministry. Performance is evaluated by monitoring information on inputs, outputs, and finances of operations, through a quarterly management report. A two year Management by Results (MBR) improvement plan was initiated as directed by the Management Board of Cabinet and the first year's work was successfully completed. Reporting for the MBR's continues on a quarterly basis.

The Management Systems Services Section provides systems development services to the Administration and Public Safety Divisions of the Ministry. The services are provided on a project basis and include the development and operational support of both computer and manual systems.

Section activity during 1981 included:

- Implementation of new forms and procedures for recording fire casualties and service responses by fire departments.
- Detailed review of statistical reporting system in the Office of the Chief Coroner.
- Study to determine operational and administrative systems required for the Hotel Inspections Program, Office of the Fire Marshal.
- Ongoing support of Fire Marshal's Statistical Reporting System.

Financial Services Branch

The Financial Services Branch is responsible for provision of financial and related services to the Ministry. These include:

- a) The design, communication, implementation and maintenance of financial administrative systems;
- b) ensuring of the financial controllership functions in the Ministry;
- c) participating in the development of Ministry policies and procedures;
- d) provision of timely, accurate and meaningful financial and related information and advisory service;
- e) purchasing of goods and services for the Ministry; and
- f) coordination and control of the Ministry budgeting process.

Administrative Services Branch

The Administrative Services Branch coordinates the compilation and distribution of Ministry administrative policies, maintains the comprehensive inventory and asset control systems for the Ministry, and provides office, messenger, and supply services to the operations located at 25 Grosvenor and 26 Grenville Street.

Personnel Services Branch

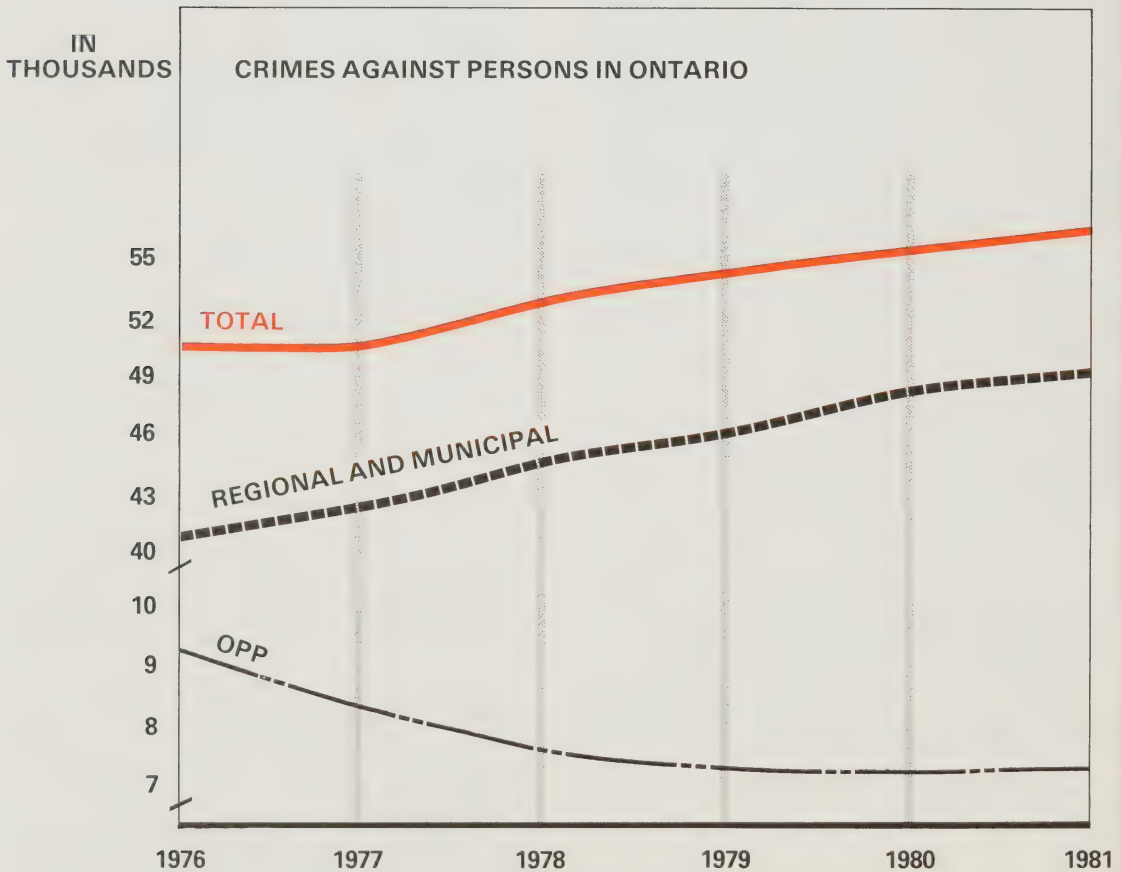
The Personnel Services Branch is responsible for the administration of the total personnel function, with the exception of the recruitment of O.P.P. uniformed members, negotiations with the Ontario Provincial Police Association and staff development within O.P.P.

The Branch provides advice, counselling and direction to all ministry units and ensures that Ontario Government personnel policies, legislation, regulations and related ministry policies and procedures are adhered to.

To ensure that on-site service is provided to the Ontario Provincial Police Force, a part of the branch has been decentralized from 25 Grosvenor Street to 90 Harbour Street.

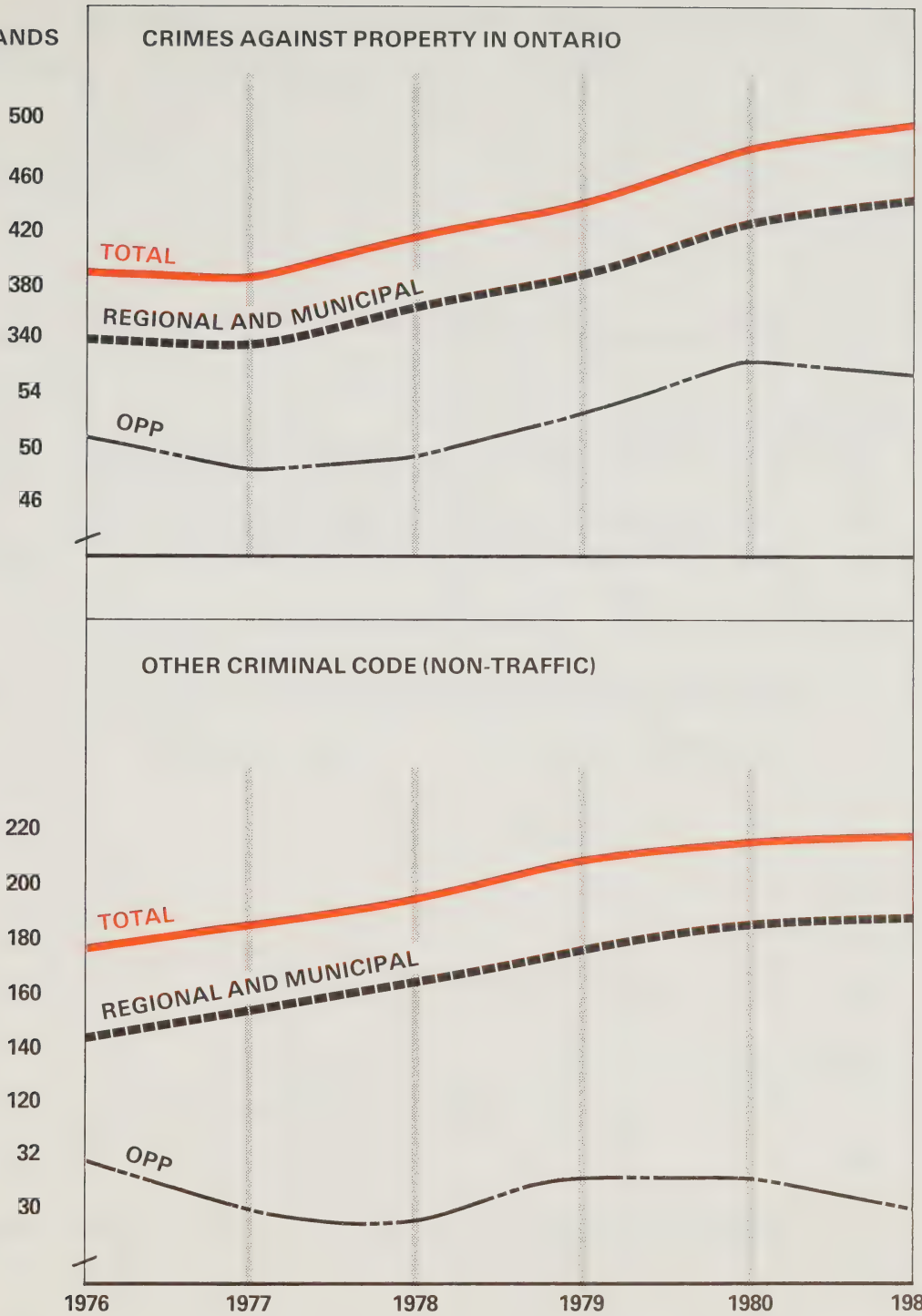
The following charts show the trends in criminal code occurrences (non-traffic) and motor vehicle accidents in Ontario, the Ontario Provincial Police, and regional and municipal police forces, for the past six years. These statistics are as compiled by the Ontario Provincial Police and the Ontario Police Commission, and are further explained in sections of this annual report dealing with their operations.

ACTUAL CRIMINAL CODE OCCURRENCES (NON-TRAFFIC)

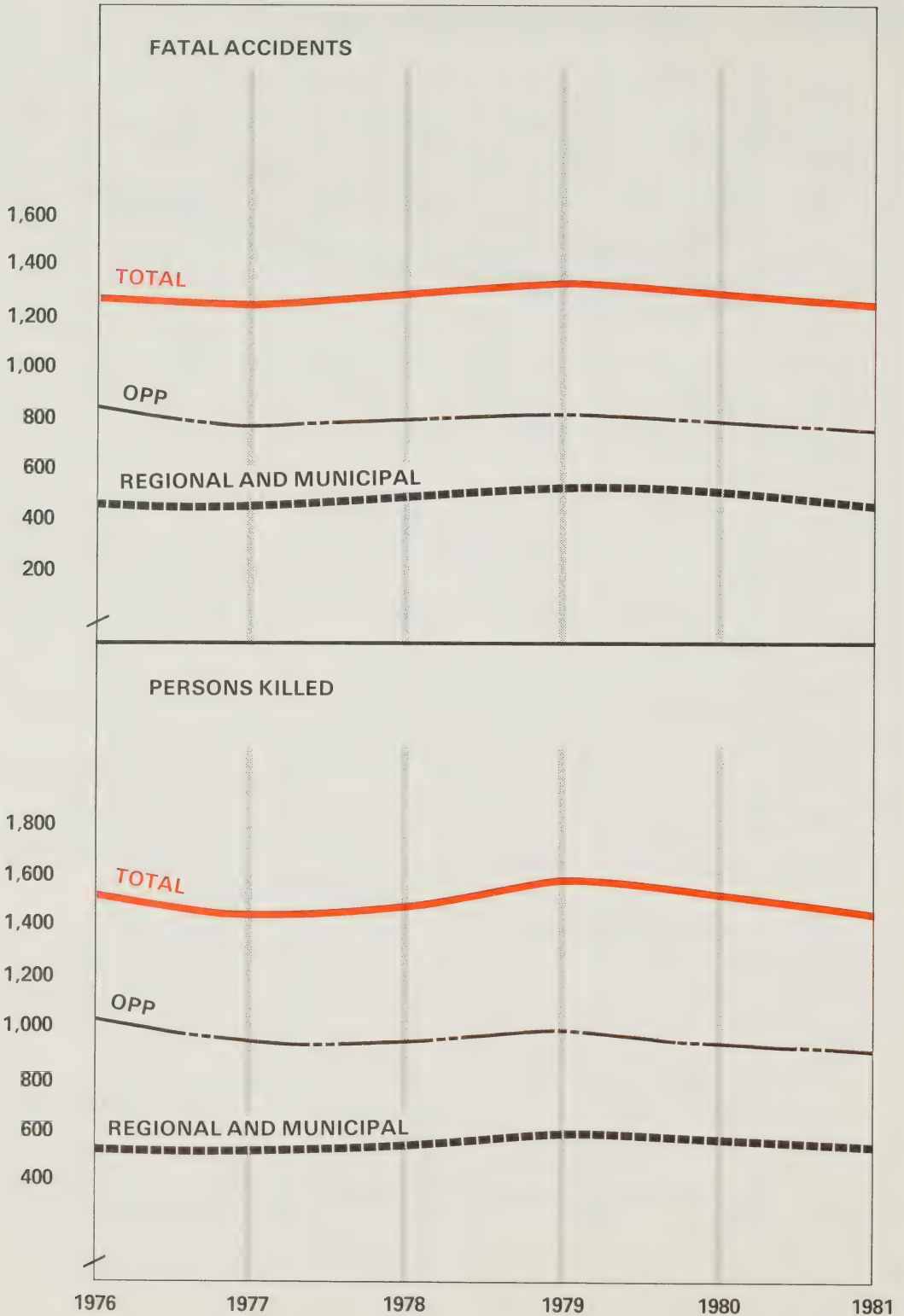


ACTUAL CRIMINAL CODE OCCURRENCES (NON-TRAFFIC)

IN
THOUSANDS

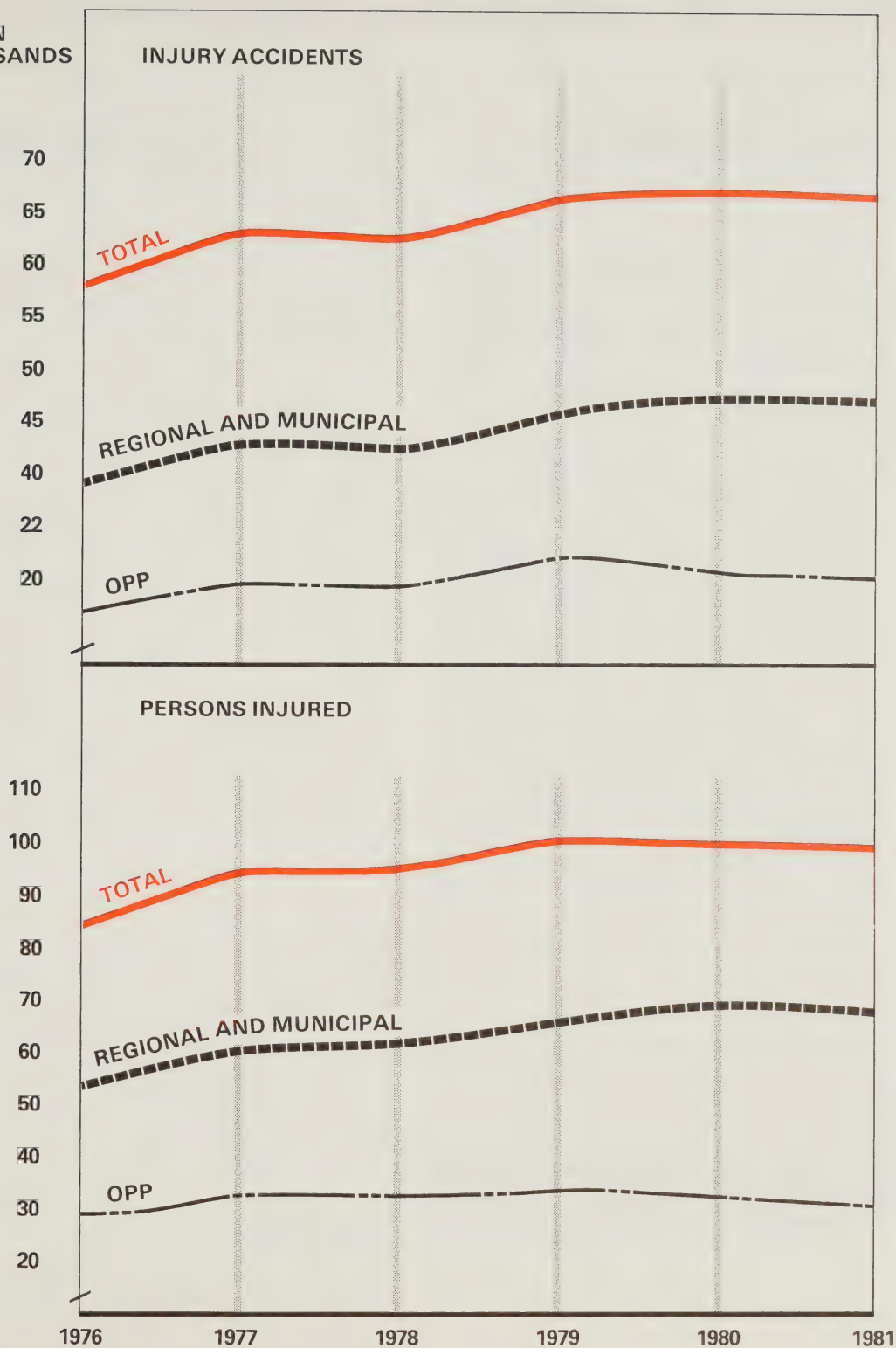


MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN ONTARIO



MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS IN ONTARIO

IN
THOUSANDS



Emergency Planning Office

K.J.W. Reeves, Coordinator
J.L. Ellard, Deputy Coordinator

The function of the Emergency Planning Office is as follows:

- a) to coordinate emergency planning at the Provincial level.
- b) to assist and advise municipalities in developing emergency plans.
- c) liaison with Federal and Foreign Agencies.
- d) plan for, and conduct operations related to nuclear accidents at Ontario Hydro nuclear generating stations.

In 1981 an intensive programme of municipal visits was carried out to assist municipalities within the Province in developing, and improving their municipal plans to counter emergencies which may occur within their boundaries. Over 20,000 kilometers were registered in conducting these visits. As a result, there has been a considerable increased interest in developing municipal emergency plans throughout the Province.

During the same period, the Province of Ontario Nuclear Contingency Off-Site Plan was activated for two exercises, as was the Provincial Emergency Control Centre. These exercises involved Ontario Hydro, municipal, and provincial officials, totalling approximately 150-200 for each exercise. Many valuable lessons were learned and have been implemented to ensure maximum public safety in the unlikely event of a nuclear accident.

In addition to the exercises, several nuclear contingency seminars were conducted with Municipal, Provincial and Ontario Hydro Officials.

A series of briefings and speeches related to emergency planning procedures were delivered by the staff of the Emergency Planning Office, to such varied groups as the Canadian Red Cross, the International Rescue Organization, Health Councils and others.

In addition, two Inter-Provincial and one Federal Provincial conferences were attended to discuss the rationalization of emergency planning throughout the country.

Ontario Police Commission

S. MacGrath, Chairman
W.T. McGrenere, Q.C., Member
T.A. Hockin, Ph.D., Member

INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

The Ontario Police Commission is the agency of the Ontario Government mandated, under the Police Act, to ensure the viability and adequacy of policing in Ontario.

In the Province of Ontario — which has a population just over 8,800,000 and a total area of 412,582 square miles — there are one hundred and twenty-seven municipal police forces (including regions), with an aggregate authorized strength of thirteen thousand police officers. Additionally, there is the deployed Ontario Provincial Police Force, with an authorized strength of more than four thousand officers. In the calendar year 1981, policing in Ontario cost approximately seven hundred and fifty million dollars, with almost one hundred and thirteen million dollars of this amount being provided, by way of grants, from the provincial treasury.

The Ontario Police Commission was created in 1962, by an amendment to the Police Act. Responsibilities of the Ontario Police Commission are contained in Section 42, Chapter 381 of the Police Act (R.S.O. 1980), and the Regulations thereunder.

ROLE OF THE ONTARIO POLICE COMMISSION

The prime functions of the Commission are:-

Inspectorate services

Hitherto known as Advisory Services, this unit was completely reorganized in 1981 to provide for annual assessments and reviews of all police forces in the Province to ascertain their adequacy, efficiency and suitability of equipment and premises, qualifications of personnel, and policies and procedures. Additionally, the Inspectorate Services continue to provide advice, assistance and guidance to Chiefs of Police and municipal police authorities; to conduct investigations into the conduct of, or the performance of duties by, members of police forces.

Intelligence services

This unit has the capability to provide surveillance and communications methods to Criminal Intelligence Service Ontario (C.I.S.O.). The unit accommodates the C.I.S.O. Bureau, which coordinates the fight against organized crime.

Administrative technology (general support services)

The unit maintains criminal statistics and also provides all municipal police forces in Ontario with budget and resources data. Studies are conducted, upon request by forces, of records-keeping and dispatching.

Technical services

Through its Technical Services, the Commission ensures that all police personnel in Ontario have sufficient information and communication equipment to perform their law enforcement functions in an efficient, effective and safe manner. This is accomplished by liaison, research, consultation, grants, training, advice and review in the fields of radio communications, computer systems, police communication equipment and methods.

Police training and career development

Under the direction of the Commission, the Ontario Police College (situated in Aylmer, Ontario) provides a complete training program for all Ontario police forces, from probationary constable through to supervisory and management levels. The Commission maintains active liaison with the Canadian Police College, and serves on its advisory committee. Leadership and advice are given in relation to police hiring, training, promotion and career development of police personnel and civilian employees of all police forces in the Province.

Citizens' complaints

This unit investigates complaints against police from citizens in the Province who are not satisfied with the results of investigations of their complaints by the local police force and local police authority. Complaints cannot be made directly to the Ontario Police Commission until the first two avenues of investigation are exhausted. The O.P.C. investigation of complaints no longer applies to the Metropolitan Toronto area, which is served by an independent Public Complaints Commissioner.

Quasi-judicial function

Fulfilling its quasi-judicial function, under Section 58 of the Police Act, the Commission conducts hearings and investigations — on the conduct of, or performance of duties by, any police officer, special constable, or by-law enforcement officer; on the administration of the force; on the system of policing in any municipality; on the policing needs of any municipality. Additionally, the Commission hears, and disposes of, appeals by members of police forces, in accordance with the Police Act and the prescribed regulations.

Traffic safety research and coordination

This unit was established to coordinate the Commission's efforts to improve traffic safety programs throughout the Province. The coordinator works closely with the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, the Ministry of the Attorney General and the Ontario Traffic Conference in developing long-term strategies for reducing deaths and injuries on our streets and highways. Through membership in the Ontario Traffic Safety Council, the coordinator recommends legislative and policy changes to the Solicitor General.

O.P.C. REORGANIZATION

Considerable organization restructuring occurred early in 1981. The primary objective, at the field operations level, has been to improve the level of coverage, representation and accountability of the field staff. To facilitate this, Advisory Services has been changed to Inspectorate Services; the new branch being supervised by the Chief of Inspectorate. New report mechanisms ensure that municipal forces are audited/visited on a regular basis and the findings formally documented. Each governing authority and Chief of Police is informed of the results of the inspection. Recommendations concerning improvements in the local police services are made as necessary.

Other changes in the organization of the Commission, by the designation of the following positions, enable the Commission to better perform its ever-increasing duties —

- Executive Coordinator
- General Manager — Support Services
- Professional Career Development Officer
- Chief Complaints Officer

COMMISSION MEMBERSHIP

At present, the Ontario Police Commission is headed by a full-time chairman, Mr. Shaun MacGrath, assisted by two part-time members, Mr. Thomas McGrenere, Q.C. and Dr. Thomas Hockin. A recent amendment to the Police Act stipulates that the Commission should consist of no fewer than three and no more than nine members.

STAFF

The Commission is made up of seventy staff members (in addition, there are eleven seconded personnel) in all units at its Toronto offices. Total staff at the Ontario Police College in Aylmer numbers ninety-four, of whom seventeen are seconded instructors from various police forces in the Province.

INSPECTORATE SERVICES

The changes to the Inspectorate Branch, begun at the end of 1980, were fully implemented by April 1981.

To increase the Ontario Police Commission presence in the municipalities, and to replace retiring staff, three new services officers were added to the Inspectorate Branch during 1981. All three are career police officers with long and varied experience in law enforcement. The appointment of a Chief of Inspectorate Services brought improved coordination and management of Inspectorate Branch functions and services.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the branch were restated to respond to the rapid changes that are occurring within the police community of Ontario. In general terms, these objectives are:-

- increased contact with the municipal police forces and related groups or individuals in each municipality (i.e., boards of commissioners of police and committees of council, crown attorneys, and the public, as necessary);
- improved accountability, by the Ontario Police Commission, to the public in general and the police in particular;
- a wider range of services and facilities in the form of policy development, guidelines, position papers, and increased involvement in programs and projects of concern to the police forces.

FUNCTIONS

The primary function of the branch is to monitor and audit police forces, to ensure that calls for service receive adequate response. The implications of this task are wide-ranging and complex, and extend from detailed studies of police operations to projections for the future. A considerable amount of time is spent investigating the conduct of, or the performance of duties by, members of police forces.

The illustration which follows is indicative of the roles and scope of activities during the first nine months of the branch's existence.

During the nine-month period covering the activities of the restructured Inspectorate Branch, a total of 271 visits were made to municipalities, of which 141 were repeat visits indicating the need for ongoing assistance on a variety of tasks and problems. Inspectorate personnel spent 525 days in the municipalities rendering assistance or carrying out studies and/or inspections during the nine-month period.

All regular inspections of police forces are carried out on a structured and detailed basis, and require that all major functions, practices and procedures are reviewed for adequacy and efficiency. Subsequent to each inspection a report is prepared detailing the findings, conclusions and recommendations of the visiting services officer(s). All inspection reports are subject to scrutiny by the chairman and members of the Ontario Police Commission prior to their release to the respective chief of police and his board of commissioners or committee of council. Subsequent visits include follow-up on previous recommendations to determine if corrective measures have been implemented and are effective.

The summary of activities for the period April 1/81 to December 31/81 provides further insight into other duties and services, including fourteen in-depth studies of municipal police forces, which were in response to requests from the local governing authority. Such studies often require a team approach involving other specialist groups of the Ontario Police Commission, such as radio communications, systems analysts and other support services personnel.

- Regular visits or inspections of municipal police forces
- Studies of municipal police requested by governing authorities
- Investigations involving police forces and police officers

- Assistance to Commission with inquiries under the Police Act
- Assistance to governing authorities in appointments of Chiefs, Deputies and other in-house promotions
- Assistance and advice to local governing authorities regarding police matters
- Assistance and advice to chiefs on police operations and administration
- Attendance at O.A.C.P. Zone Conferences
- Attendance at major conferences
- Assignments to special projects
- Reports on police-related subjects

ADMINISTRATIVE TECHNOLOGY

The Administrative Technology Section serves as an extension to the Inspectorate Branch in particular and other support services programs in general.

During 1981, the section carried out fourteen workload/resources studies to supplement the Inspectorate Services officers in their activities in municipal police forces. Where a study of workload and related deployment of police personnel was requested, the Administrative Technology section provided computer-assisted facilities such as:-

- gathering, compiling and analyzing information relating to the volume and frequency of incoming workload to the subject police forces;
- analyzing the police personnel and system of deployment to cope with the workload;
- developing alternative or modified deployment systems to maximize police capability.

Other services included advice and assistance relating to records management practices, standard forms and work simplification techniques.

For the seventh consecutive year, the Ontario Police Commission budget and resources information system provided computer-based management information packages to municipal police forces, police governing authorities and other government agencies. This information system provides a wide range of comparative information relating to budgets, personnel and other resources, service levels and organization. Thus, each participating police force and governing authority is able to compare its costs, resources and service levels with other forces throughout the Province.

WORD PROCESSING

In March 1981, the Ontario Police Commission introduced automated text processing to upgrade and increase its capability, to cope with the substantial increase in the agency's workload during a time of staff and budget constraints. The initial success of this equipment has prompted further exploitation of the system to automate other manual processes, such as productivity/activity schedules and inventory control. Further refinements in 1982 will also improve the productivity and timeliness and reduce associated costs in the production of crime statistics.

SOFT BODY ARMOUR

The task of coordinating the program for the production, testing and supply of approximately seventeen thousand protective vests to police officers throughout Ontario was undertaken in 1981. It is anticipated that all police officers will be equipped by the end of April 1982. The fifty percent subsidy, provided by the Ontario Government, has aided substantially in providing the police forces with an enhanced level of protection for their officers.

INTELLIGENCE SERVICES

FUNCTION

The Intelligence Services Branch has three primary functions:-

- the provision of and maintenance of a Province-wide communications network and a surveillance capability for the exclusive use of C.I.S.O. (Criminal Intelligence Service — Ontario) member forces, as well as providing financial assistance for joint force operations;
- training in the various aspects of organized crime and investigation of this phenomenon is provided for Ontario police forces personnel at several levels;
- support of the Provincial Bureau — C.I.S.O. through financial assistance and the supply of staff, housing and equipment.

ORGANIZATION

There are twelve members of the branch. One is responsible for the first function and one attends to the training commitment. The ten remaining are attached to the Provincial Bureau of Criminal Intelligence Services — Ontario, which is housed at

the Ontario Police Commission. Six are computer terminal operators (three of these six have language interpreter capabilities in Italian and Greek). Two are file reviewers, one is an analyst, and one has record keeping and clerical duties.

ACTIVITIES

The C.I.S.O. Provincial Bureau is the central repository for the collation, analysis and dissemination of intelligence information for the twenty-eight member forces. In addition to the Ontario Police Commission support staff (ten), it includes seven members of Ontario police forces who are on loan. These officers operate the Bureau, under the direction of the governing body, C.I.S.O., which is made up of the heads of the twenty-eight police forces and the Chairman of the Ontario Police Commission.

The workload in the Bureau has increased dramatically, particularly as a result of the acquisition of federal computer terminals — Automated Criminal Intelligence Information System (A.C.I.I.S.), three Ontario Provincial Intelligence Computer terminals (O.P.I.C.), and the continual increase in the flow of information generated by the increasing number of joint force operations by C.I.S.O. forces.

The joint force operation concept has proven to be the weapon in dealing with organized criminals. Knowledge and experience gained over the past several years has assisted greatly in putting into service teams of police officers which are very professional and sophisticated. A large number of arrests and charges have accrued as well as valuable intelligence gained against organized criminal organizations in this Province.

The 1981 training commitment was fulfilled through the conduct of training sessions in:-

- basic organized crime
- analysis
- senior officers familiarization
- technical surveillance courses
- physical surveillance courses

These were attended by 153 candidates, bringing the program total from April 1st, 1977 to December 31st, 1981 to 732 members of agencies associated with C.I.S.O.

During 1981, three seminars were held for members of C.I.S.O. forces:-

- mafia investigation and identification
- white collar and computer crime
- unit commanders

These seminars were attended by 150 police officers of C.I.S.O. forces.

1981 saw the continuation of the Emergency Response Coordination seminars for all police forces in Ontario, dealing with planning for emergency situations such as hostage taking, armed barricaded persons, etc. Three such seminars were attended by 173 police officers.

This program, which commenced in June 1980, has been attended by 378 senior police officers from municipal police forces and the Ontario Provincial Police. The program will be extended into 1982.

TECHNICAL SERVICES

The Technical Services Branch gives advice and assistance to police forces on communications and information systems, manages programs relative to these functions and interfaces with government ministries and agencies on behalf of the Ontario Police Commission. The branch has been striving to meet the needs of Ontario forces in the rapidly developing area of information technology. Unfortunately, because of the shortage of qualified personnel in this area (this shortage is industry-wide), the branch has not been able to provide assistance as quickly as is wished; thus, some forces are now waiting for assistance. Every effort is being made to rectify this situation.

INFORMATION SERVICES

The Canadian Police Information Center (C.P.I.C.) is an on-line, real time, computerized police information system which is located within the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters complex in Ottawa. The system operates twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, and provides full service to all officially recognized police forces in Canada.

Access to C.P.I.C. is achieved by way of a C.P.I.C. computer terminal which is connected to Ottawa by means of a private, dedicated network of high speed tele-communications lines. These terminals allow police forces to check on:-

- persons-wanted, missing, charged, prohibited, probationers, parolees;
- vehicles-stolen, wanted in connection with a crime;
- property-stolen, pawned;
- boats and motors-stolen;
- criminal records investigation and court purposes.

They also allow forces to communicate with any other forces with a terminal. This means that police forces can be alerted of any major crimes and occurrences in which they may have an interest. The system, designed to handle 20,000 transactions per hour, will normally process an enquiry in less than ten seconds.

During 1981 Ontario police forces contributed 33,467,976 transactions to C.P.I.C. Ontario police forces have 126,723 vehicle records, 530,515 persons records and 236,487 property records, for a total of 866,725 records on C.P.I.C.

Each police agency is responsible for the accuracy, validity and subsequent maintenance of its own records. Only the agency responsible for entering a record may remove it from the C.P.I.C. files.

Within the Province of Ontario responsibility for system application and control rests with the Ontario Police Commission. Three auditor analysts, specialists in the Technical Services Branch, work with assigned police officers to conduct C.P.I.C. system audits and provide training and assistance to operators throughout the Ontario police community. During 1981, 46 municipal and regional forces were audited. Also during 1981, 692 recruits and 115 junior command students attended classes at the Ontario Police College to obtain C.P.I.C. training.

The branch is also responsible for conducting investigations in breaches of system discipline, and recommending appropriate action to the Commission. Six such investigations were completed in 1981, and were resolved satisfactorily.

FEDERAL TEMPORARY ABSENCE AND PAROLE PROGRAM

This program allows the federal institutions to notify one central agency, the Ontario Provincial Police, when inmates are released on parole or temporary absence. The O.P.P. enter these persons on C.P.I.C. and notify the appropriate police forces where the individual will be residing. The branch is still working on a similar type of system for the Provincial Correctional Services.

SUSPENDED DRIVER CONTROL CENTER

The Control center has the responsibility for the entry and maintenance of suspended driver licence information on the C.P.I.C. system. All entries are made in a manner that clearly indicates the possible enforcement action that can be taken when police contact the suspended driver.

In 1981, 123,957 driver licence suspension entries were made to the C.P.I.C. system. The approximate number of records on C.P.I.C. in this category is 130,000.

Although the volume of charges of driving while disqualified is not a statistic that can be kept at the center, its effectiveness can be seen in the other enforcement action taken by police as a result of the availability of the information. Police notified 21,658 people of their driver licence suspension in 1981 and confiscated 12,183 drivers licences, which were in the possession of suspended drivers.

The overall volume of suspensions was lower in 1981 because of the mail strike. Because suspended drivers could not be notified of their suspension by mail, in many instances the suspension period had concluded before they were notified. Policy would not allow the suspension to be on C.P.I.C. without this notification.

POLICE AUTOMATED REGISTRATION INFORMATION SYSTEM

The Police Automated Registration Information System (PARIS) was fully operational twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week during 1981. The system provides Ontario police users on-line access to the Ministry of Transportation and Communications' automated vehicle registration and driver licence files. This is accomplished by way of an automated computer interface between the Canadian Police Information Center and the Ontario Government's Downsview Computing Center. This allows immediate access to the M.T.C. files from local police C.P.I.C. terminals.

Total number of queries from police forces processed during 1981 was 3,984,000, of which 1,101,516 were to the driver licence file and 2,882,484 to the vehicle registration file. The current response time to queries is approximately ten seconds.

VEHICLE REGISTRATION SYSTEM PROJECT

The Technical Services Branch has actively participated with the Ministry of Transportation and Communications in the Vehicle Registration System Project. The project involves a redesign of the motor vehicle registration system. More specifically, it involves a change in the registration concept from the current plate-to-vehicle concept to a plate-to-owner concept. In addition, the new system will

process renewals on a staggered basis throughout the year; lastly, it will interface with the Ministry of the Attorney General's unpaid fines system for the purpose of denying renewal for those registered owners with unpaid parking fines.

C.P.I.C. NETWORK MANAGEMENT

This area of responsibility includes the disbursement of funds under a cost-sharing agreement with the Federal Government. In 1981, the provincial share of the C.P.I.C. network costs was slightly less than \$620,000. The funds include the costs for the C.P.I.C. terminals and lines to the C.P.I.C. equipment strategically located throughout the Province. The network management group also looks after the installation of additional terminals required by Ontario police forces and replacement of existing terminals by newer, more modern equipment. At present, the replacement of some eighty terminals by Cathode Ray Tube-type terminals is taking place. Cathode Ray Tube terminals greatly enhance the throughput capability of the operator at the force. The group also provides for the upgrading of facilities available to enhance the use of C.P.I.C. by the forces. High speed lines, computer interface connections and micro computer-type terminals are examples.

There are 237 terminals now in operation at forces throughout the Province. In 1981, eleven terminals were added to the system; new terminal installations included Elliot Lake Police Force, Strathroy Police Force and Hanover Police Force. A micro computer-type terminal was also added to the network at Metropolitan Toronto Police Headquarters.

CONSULTING SERVICES-COMPUTER SYSTEMS

In fulfilling the mandate to promote the efficient use of computer and records technology in police forces, the Technical Services Branch supplies technical consulting services to police forces on request.

Nothing since the introduction of radio communications in 1935 has had more impact on policing in Ontario than the current influx of computer technology. Canadian police forces were thrust into the computer age in 1972 with the introduction of the C.P.I.C. system, and have not looked back since. The computer, like the radio, has become an accepted tool that police must rely on more and more each day to cope with the increased workloads, volumes of data, and threats to officer safety that continue to occur in today's society.

Initially, computers were expensive. There were other problems, but for the majority of applications one had to look no further for reasons why not to consider using one. But computer technology has advanced at a rate that is difficult to imagine. An example has been given which suggests that if the technology of flight had advanced at the same rate as computer technology, man would have landed on the moon before World War I. This rapid advance in technology has had a dramatic effect on cost, which can be illustrated by the pocket calculator market.

The combination of improved technology, reduced costs, and increased need has prompted an interest in the application of computers by smaller users in the marketplace, such as municipal police forces. The CADRE (Computer Aided Dispatch and Records Entry) report, published by the Ontario Police Commission in 1976, outlined the requirements for such a system. In 1978, the Ottawa Police Force installed a complete CADRE system, thus becoming one of the first pioneers in computer automation within the municipal police forces in Ontario. Since that time, and with the experience and knowledge provided by the Ottawa Police, many other forces have begun to show an interest.

Initially, the main enquiries received by the Ontario Police Commission were from the larger forces, but now even the smaller forces are becoming aware of the advantages of automation and are expressing an interest in involvement in the projects.

The following summary outlines the current situation of the various automation projects to date.

- Metro Toronto — Records entry system initiated in 1968. Computer aided dispatch currently being addressed for future consideration.
- Ottawa — Complete CADRE system installed in 1978, including computer aided dispatch, records entry, and mobile data terminals.
- London — Automated records entry and retrieval system operated and maintained by the city since 1976.
- Nepean — Installed Versaterm records entry system in 1978, and upgraded to Versaterm II in 1981.
- Hamilton-Wentworth Region — Installing a records entry system on I.C.L. computer hardware.

- Waterloo Region, Brantford, Guelph, Stratford — Contract awarded to I.P. Sharp of Toronto to provide a computer aided dispatch and records entry system.
- Sudbury Region, Sault Ste Marie, North Bay — Approval to prepare tender documents for North Eastern Ontario Network (N.E.O.N.) Project.
- Durham Region — Completed feasibility report and submitted to the Board of Commissioners of Police in December 1981.

The following forces also are currently involved in some stage of a computer feasibility study —

- Belleville
- Halton Region
- Kingston
- Lindsay
- Niagara Region
- Peel Region
- Peterborough
- Vanier
- Windsor

In addition to the above, several other forces have requested Ontario Police Commission assistance in initiating a computer feasibility study, and will be addressed as soon as personnel are available.

MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

In 1980, the Management Development Program was initiated by the branch. The program was to study potential areas for universal application relating to computerization. During 1981, a study was initiated, in conjunction with the Peel Regional Police Force, to determine the feasibility of direct data entry from police reports to a computer facility. It is anticipated the approach, if deemed feasible, would save considerable duplication of effort, and result in tangible savings to the police community. The final report is expected early in 1982.

CONSULTING SERVICES-RADIO SYSTEMS

The Communications Services section of the branch adjusted its activities and focus in 1982 in order to better serve the Ontario police community. By way of the Integrated Radio Services Program, much needed radio system consulting service continues to be provided to the police community. In 1981, systems were installed at the Timmins, Espanola, Port Hope and Elliot Lake Police Forces. In addition to the above installations, the following forces have had system acceptance tests performed — Thornbury, Hanover, Chesley, Cornwall, Espanola, Wallaceburg, Dresden, Durham, and Walkerton. The following forces have requested assistance under the Integrated Radio Service Program — Perth, Port Elgin, Southampton, Warton, Meaford, Shelburne, Napanee, Deseronto, Carleton Place, Penetanguishene, Renfrew and Arnprior. It is expected that assistance will be provided during the 1982/83 fiscal year to these forces.

The Communications Services Section also provides a consulting service to the Ontario police community in the general area of communications equipment, and has been asked to assist in the expansion and changes to many radio systems throughout the Province.

PROVINCE COMMON RADIO CHANNEL

The Province Common Radio Channel is a repeater channel, the purpose of which is to provide a means by which a field officer can communicate with a dispatcher or other field officers within any jurisdiction in which he may happen to find himself. Channel usage is restricted to special situations such as pursuits, surveillances, prisoner escorts, searches, natural and man-made disasters, civil disturbances and riots. The Province Common Radio Channel has been implemented in 87 of the 127 municipal and regional police forces in the Province. In the next few years, it is expected that the facility will be extended to include Ontario Provincial Police districts in Southern Ontario.

CAREER DEVELOPMENT

ONTARIO POLICE COLLEGE LIAISON

The initial, and most important, function of the Career Development Section of the Commission is to maintain a close liaison with the Director of the Ontario Police College, and to monitor the entire operation of that facility. To this end, the Career Development Officer makes regular visits to the College.

TRAINING PROGRAM REVIEWS

The two programs singled out for thorough review, assessment and improvement in 1981 were those affecting probationary constables and senior command officers. In concert with selected senior officers from the Ontario Provincial Police and three municipal forces, the Probationary Constables Training Program was reviewed. The review resulted in a more current program, now in effect at the College. It was recommended the program include a driver-training component. A driver-training committee submitted a recommended course of instruction to the Commission. This training package has been accepted and will be implemented in 1982.

In collaboration with the Canadian Police College, a program was developed for a management training course at the Ontario Police College. This program, known as Ontario Police Management — Level III, was offered in October. Student critique and staff assessment indicates it was a qualified success and will continue to be offered at the College on a regular basis.

OTHER POLICE-ORIENTED EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

In cooperation with the Ministry of the Solicitor General, the Ministry of Education appointed a Provincial Consultative Committee to advise and act as support to the Province's community colleges in order that they may offer a more viable post-secondary education to those students who wish to prepare themselves for a career in the police service. The Career Development Officer represents the Commission on that committee.

To assist police forces in crime prevention techniques and training, the Commission and the College have arranged for two-day seminars to be held at various community colleges throughout the Province. The Career Development section has assisted in the coordination and presentation of these seminars. To date, they have been held at Sir Sanford Fleming College in Peterborough and Conestoga College in Waterloo. They have been well received by the forces in these areas. A third seminar is planned, for 1982, to accommodate those forces in the northern part of the Province. This will complete the program.

ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES

With the enactment of Ontario's Human Rights Act, the Ontario Police Commission has and is collaborating with the Ontario Human Rights

Commission to ensure that training procedures are current and adequate in this respect. A one-day seminar with Ontario Human Rights Commission personnel and senior police personnel will be held at the Ontario Police College early in 1982.

POLICE TRAINING

ONTARIO POLICE COLLEGE — 1981 ENROLMENT

An overall increase of 337 students was experienced in 1981 over the calendar year 1980. Since twenty fewer recruits were trained in 1981 than in 1980, the increase was attributable to senior and special courses. 1,458 recruits in both programs, and 2,310 senior and special students were trained in 1981.

Demands for special law enforcement courses from non-police enforcement branches of Ontario Government Ministries continues to increase. During 1981, three additional such courses were offered for the first time. These included programs both for Environmental and Nursing Home Investigators, as well as a special program for Ontario Driver Examiners.

In total, during 1981, thirty-six different courses and seminars were conducted at the Ontario Police College.

PROBATIONARY CONSTABLE TRAINING PROGRAM

Consistent with its commitment to provide quality training programs to all police students in Ontario, the College administration elected to conduct a total review and re-alignment of the Probationary Constable Training Program. A working group was commissioned to research the subject and prepare a report. In November 1981, the first intake of students to the revised program occurred. Certain significant modifications are here identified and summarized.

The fifteen week Parts A and B training schedule was re-aligned from ten and five weeks to nine and six weeks. Henceforth, there will be three Part A and three Part B student intakes. Each year registration for Part A will fall in February, May and October, while Part B registration will occur in January, April and September.

Previously, subject content overlapped Part A and Part B, with final examinations written on Part B. Students had rarely concluded a subject in its entirety on Part A, but will do so in the future.

Part A course content includes:-

- Introduction to law
- Powers of arrest, search, seizure and use of force
- Laws of evidence
- Traffic law
- Physical training
- Provincial Offences Act
- Crisis intervention
- Multiculturalism
- Communications
- Practical exercises
- Drug recognition
- Memo book
- Care and handling of prisoners
- Justice panel
- Credit card fraud
- Canadian Police Information center
- Defensive driving

Part B course content includes:-

- Revised statutes and police procedures
- Collision investigation
- Criminal offences
- Crime prevention
- Practical exercises
- Center of Forensic Sciences
- Protection of crime scene
- Preservation of physical evidence
- Use of Statutes
- Cardiopulmonary resuscitation
- Physical training
- Stress management
- Police ethics
- Motorcycle gangs
- Criminal Intelligence Service of Ontario

CUMULATIVE TESTING AND FINAL EXAMINATIONS

A standardized pass standing for all subjects in all programs at the Ontario Police College is 75%. Students' final academic results are dependent not only on final examinations, on which about 50% of a grade is determined, but also on a series of cumulative tests. Implementation of these on-going tests has afforded staff the opportunity to identify and counsel those students whose progress is below standard. Furthermore, students must pass every subject on both the A and B parts, if they are to graduate. Supplemental examinations may be arranged but only when no more than two subjects are failed and the student's overall average exceeds 75%. Students, whose Part A progress is inconsistent with these standards, are ineligible to return to the College for Part B.

DRIVER TRAINING COURSE

The first student intake, in the fall of 1982, will mark the commencement of a long sought program in driver training. All recruits will receive a full one-week course aimed at increasing driver skills. Emphasis will be on accident avoidance techniques, with instruction available both on the road and in the classroom. Subject matter stressed will tentatively include elements of vehicle dynamics, accident avoidance, skid control, defensive driving, emergency response, and the psychology of and techniques of safely overtaking and stopping motorists. Practical training involving a fleet of fourteen vehicles and twelve staff, including a full-time coordinator, will encompass driving manoeuvres on the course site at the College, as well as on the streets and highways in the area.

NEW PROGRAMS

While significant numbers of non-police programs are now routinely scheduled in the College Calendar, each year new requests are received from various Ontario Government Ministries. The year 1981 was no exception. Three such new courses are here described.

Driver Examiner Course—

The Ministry of Transportation and Communications has, for several years, enrolled Motor Vehicle Inspectors and Highway Carrier Inspectors at the Ontario Police College for training. In 1980, the Ministry requested that the program be expanded to include Driver Examination Center Supervisors. In 1981, a somewhat similar program was created and offered to District Driver Examiners. As with previous courses of this variety, planning and instruction was arranged jointly by College staff and Ministry personnel. Subjects taught include introduction to law, communication techniques, a substantial amount of traffic law, and procedures relating to driver examination.

Nursing Home Inspector Course —

In May 1981, at the request of the Ontario Ministry of Health, a one-week course was designed and delivered to personnel assigned an investigative function with the nursing home inspection service of the Ministry. Subjects taught include introduction to law, the laws of evidence, trial procedures, report writings and related law. Students were involved in mock court exercises on a frequent basis.

Environmental Officer Investigation Course—

At the request of the Ontario Ministry of the Environment, a two-week course was designed and delivered to Environmental Investigators. The course, which commenced January 1981, consisted of relevant Provincial Statutes, investigative procedures, collection and presentation of physical evidence, laws of evidence, trial procedures, Crown Counsel Brief preparation, report writing and giving evidence in court.

SCENES-OF-CRIME OFFICER TRAINING

In November 1981, the College offered, for the first time, a Scenes-of-Crime Officer course. Training acquired by students of this six-week course has provided a functional new dimension to the process of police identification.

Many Ontario forces are too small to support a full-time identification officer, but their needs with respect to scenes-of-crime identification work are very real. It is important that someone on such a force hold reasonable skills in the matter of physical evidence collection from crime scenes. To this end, the Scenes-of-Crime course was designed.

Graduates are capable of performing basic crime scene photography but, unlike their fully qualified and permanently assigned identification officer colleagues on larger forces, they are not trained for either studio or laboratory photography. Complete instruction, however, is provided in the techniques of scenes-of-crime searches for fingerprints, footwear impressions, tool marks and all other types of impressions. In short, the trained scenes-of-crime officer will capably perform all field functions presently executed by identification officers. While results of any investigation will be handed over to identification officers for further processing and possible court presentation, a prompt and useful contribution will still have been made.

This course will also serve those forces having expressed a desire to facilitate entry into identification work in stages, through a divided Identification Course. Further training, to acquire full identification officer status, is conceivable upon the future development of a complementary Advanced Identification Course.

ONTARIO POLICE MANAGEMENT TRAINING COURSE — LEVEL III

The often-stated objective of the Ontario Police College is to provide training at all levels for Ontario police officers. In 1981, this objective was fully realized with the successful implementation of a senior officer training program.

The first Ontario Police Management Training Course — Level III was presented at the Ontario Police College in October 1981 to twenty-two senior police officers from police forces in the Province.

Each candidate to the course was a previous graduate of the Executive Development course conducted by the Canadian Police College in Ottawa. The objective of the Level III Management course is to complete this management training progression of senior officers by supplementing the Executive Development course through discussion of those problems specific to the Ontario police community.

Consistent with a formula proposed by the Ontario Police Commission, the program addressed two areas deemed crucial to an administrator of police in the Province of Ontario. The first of these involved designated factors affecting policing in Ontario. Such subjects as labour disputes, private policing, the provincial justice system, and human and civil rights were reviewed. Also studied by participants were subjects directly related to the police administrative function. These subjects included the Police Act, citizens complaints procedures, financial planning, and the police training system in the Province of Ontario. The class was further exposed to resource persons from a variety of police forces, police college staff, consultants, and representatives from government as well as the academic community.

INTELLIGENCE COURSES AND EMERGENCY RESPONSE COORDINATION SEMINARS

In addition to those intelligence courses listed in the College Calendar, a special C.I.S.O. Unit Commander Workshop was held in October 1981. Attendees included intelligence unit commanders of the twenty-eight C.I.S.O. member police forces, staff of C.I.S.O. Provincial Bureau and Ontario Police Commission intelligence officers. The workshop offered exposure to new organized crime trends and direction, a consolidation of intelligence investigations and an up-date in methods of dealing with organized crime.

On three separate occasions in 1981, a series of emergency response coordination seminars was conducted to promote cooperation between forces and between trained situation commanders, hostage negotiators and technicians.

PHYSICAL TRAINING

During 1981, the physical training staff of the Ontario Police College travelled extensively throughout the Province giving senior police personnel and members of police governing authorities demonstrations relating to the correct use of the baton and the safety holster.

Also accomplished in 1981 was the publication of a complete physical activity standards manual. In future, students unable to achieve minimum College standards will not graduate until they are successful. When students, for medical or other reasons, fail to meet these published standards, and their police forces wish to retain the individuals on strength, then the standards manual will be forwarded for subsequent testing at the force level.

SELECTION EXAMINATION PROCESS

During 1981, thirty-five police forces participated in this program. At twenty-three different off-campus sites, 682 candidates were tested.

A procedural manual, fully documenting the aims and objectives of this service, was published and circulated to all police forces in 1981. Sixty-six percent of Ontario police forces actively participate in the process, with the remaining non-participants being largely composed of forces having fifteen or fewer police officers on strength.

POLICE EDUCATION CERTIFICATE PROGRAM

The Police Education Certificate Program, which commenced in the fall of 1979, in affiliation with the University of Western Ontario, is progressing well. The program combines professional police training with university studies and offers certification at three levels of achievement concluding with a Bachelor of Arts degree.

A total of 366 police officers have been enrolled to date, and six Diplomas in Police Management Studies have already been presented to successful participants.

ONTARIO POLICE COLLEGE TRAINING STATISTICS

IN
THOUSANDS

NUMBER OF PERSONS TRAINED

5

4

3

2

1

0

TOTAL COURSES

PROBATIONARY CONSTABLE COURSES

OTHER COURSES

STUDENT WEEKS OF TRAINING

22

20

18

16

14

12

10

8

6

4

2

0

TOTAL COURSES

PROBATIONARY CONSTABLE COURSES

OTHER COURSES

1977

1978

1979

1980

1981

TRAFFIC SAFETY RESEARCH AND COORDINATION

The Traffic Safety Research and Coordinating Unit was established in 1979, with the objective of strengthening the Ontario Police Commission's involvement in the Province's highway safety efforts.

The coordinator of the unit has been involved in the development of a special driver training program for probationary constables at the Ontario Police College. This program is expected to commence in the fall of 1982.

An extensive survey of all existing policy guidelines, in North America, on the subject of high speed police pursuits was carried out in 1981. As a result, additional information, clarifying the existing pursuit guidelines, was made available to the police forces.

The coordinator of the Traffic Safety Research and Coordinating Unit is a member of the Solicitor General's Ontario Traffic Safety Council. In 1981, the Council actively promoted stiffer penalties for motorists who deliberately flee police. The introduction of child restraint legislation was also encouraged by the Council. The amendments to the Highway Traffic Act, passed in December, provide for a mandatory three-year suspension for motorists who flee police. Child restraint legislation is expected in 1982.

Through the traffic safety coordinator, the Ontario Police Commission has become a member of the Ontario Traffic Conference, the Traffic Safety Officers' Workshop Committee, and the Canadian Driver and Safety Education Association. The coordinator was involved in the development of a special seat-belt seminar held at Queen's Park in June, 1981. Representatives of some sixty police forces heard presentations aimed at increasing police support for seat-belt legislation. A highly effective film, "Room to Live", was shown and, subsequently, three copies were purchased for distribution to interested police forces across the Province. This loaner program has proven highly successful and will be continued in 1982.

APPEALS TO THE ONTARIO POLICE COMMISSION

In the case of a conviction of an offence under Regulation 791 under the Police Act, a police officer can direct a notice of appeal to the Commission.

The Ontario Police Commission had before it nine appeals in disciplinary matters during the year.

Offence	Police Force	Decision on Appeal	Conviction	Punishment
Neglect of Duty	Windsor	Allowed	Quashed	Not Appealed
Damage to Equipment	Sarnia	Allowed	Quashed	Not Appealed
Discreditable Conduct	O.P.P.	Dismissed	Confirmed	Not Appealed
Discreditable Conduct	Innisfil Twp.	Allowed	Quashed	Not Appealed
Neglect of Duty	Metro Toronto	Dismissed	Confirmed	Not Appealed
Unlawful or Unnecessary Exercise of Authority	Metro Toronto	Dismissed	Confirmed	Confirmed
Neglect of Duty	O.P.P.	Dismissed	Confirmed	Not Appealed
Neglect of Duty	Durham Region	Returned for a rehearing under Reg. 791/81		
Neglect of Duty	Metro Toronto	Dismissed	Confirmed	Not Appealed

HEARINGS

The Ontario Police Commission may investigate, enquire into and report upon the conduct of or performance of duties by any police officer, special constable or by-law enforcement officer, the administration of any police force, the system of policing any municipality, and the policing needs of any municipality.

The Ontario Police Commission conducted one hearing in 1981, under Section 58 of the Police Act, into the Town of Kincardine.

Where a council does not agree with a board of commissioners of police on the estimates or on the adequacy of the number of members of the police force, or the accommodation, equipment, etc. for the use and maintenance of the force, the Commission shall determine the question after a hearing.

The Ontario Police Commission conducted two such hearings, under Section 14(3) of the Police Act, on application from the Town of Picton and the Regional Municipality of Niagara.

CITIZEN COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE POLICE

The Citizen Complaint Control Program, which commenced in 1978, has been continued and has been in effect for all police forces in the Province although, with the establishment of the Office of Public Complaints Commissioner for Metropolitan Toronto, it will cease to function for "conduct" complaints within that one jurisdiction.

Hereunder is a recapitulation of recorded citizen

complaints against the police which illustrates the volume in each category and the various dispositions. Comparable data for 1980 is included in the table.

	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1981	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1980
TYPE OF COMPLAINT		
Excessive use of force	874	853
Harassment	153	105
Improper conduct	1,129	1,180
Inadequate service	437	489
Miscellaneous others	192	241
Total complaints	2,785	2,868

The complaints were disposed of as follows:

	1981	1980
Resolved (settled by discussion and explanation of procedures)	1484	2092
Unfounded (proven not to have occurred)	797	770
Exonerated (Complaint appears legitimate but officer not involved or was justified)	528	518
Not sustained (Evidence to either prove or disprove allegation cannot be produced)	758	918
Sustained (evidence supports allegation)	246	296
Sustained in part (evidence supports only part of allegation)	107	164
Pending (still under investigation at end of reporting period)	461	178

NOTE: The greater number of dispositions than complaints received is the result of double scoring, i.e., cases may be "resolved" but at the same time may be scored as "unfounded", "exonerated", "not sustained" or "sustained".

In those cases where complaints were sustained the following action was taken.

	1981	1980
Officers charged (Criminal Code)	92	153
Officers charged (Police Act)	53	44
Officers otherwise disciplined	289	291

During 1981 there were 196 citizen complaints which were brought to the attention of the

Commission for action or review. Following is a two year recapitulation of those complaints:

	1981	1980
Excessive use of force	17	27
Harassment	24	22
Improper conduct	63	56
Inadequate service	92	99
Miscellaneous other complaints	—	17
Totals	196	221

Total complaints recorded against the police decreased by 83 or 3.4%. The number of cases in which complainants found it necessary to request the Commission for a review decreased by 25 from 221 to 196, or 8.8%.

This reflects favourably upon the effectiveness of the procedure. Much credit is due to Chiefs of Police, Boards of Commissioners of Police, Councils, as well as to the Commissioner and Senior Officers of the Ontario Provincial Police for the manner in which they have responded to this program.

POLICE PURSUITS

During 1981, the Commission continued its program of monitoring police pursuits. The following are the results:-

Total number of pursuits	1885	% of total
No. of pursuits abandoned	385	20.4%
No. of pursuits resulting in death	5	.26%
No. of pursuits resulting in injury	171	9.07%
No. of pursuits resulting in property damage	469	24.88%
No. of cases in which firearms involved	30	1.59%
No. of drivers impaired by alcohol	425	22.54%
No. of drivers impaired by drugs	13	.68%
No. of citizens killed	8	
No. of police killed	0	
No. of citizens injured	183	
No. of police injured	59	
Citizens' property damage	\$882,622	
Police property damage	\$233,096	
Charges laid against citizens (Criminal Code)	1955	
(Highway Traffic Act)	674	
(Other)	21	
Charges laid against officers (Police Act)	4	

The following are reasons given for commencing the pursuits:-

Careless or dangerous driving	361	19.17%
Impaired driving	147	7.79%
Stolen vehicle	200	10.61%
Suspect serious criminal offence	228	12.09%
Suspended driver	49	2.29%
Speeding	519	27.53%

Disobey traffic signal or traffic officer	149	7.90%
Fail to remain at accident scene	36	1.90%
Other traffic offences	196	10.39%

Because this is the first full year in which the control system has been in effect, there is no earlier data against which to compare the results. However, in the last six months of 1980, similar data was collected. In that period, 10.6% of total pursuits were abandoned. The above analysis indicates that abandoned pursuits amounted to 20.4% of the total. This is an encouraging sign that more care is being exercised in continuing to pursue in cases where the danger outweighs the reason for the pursuit.

Also completed during 1981 was an extensive survey of laws, regulations and guidelines in existence throughout Canada, the United States and its territories. The result of this survey was a finding that, in general, the existing Ontario guidelines were adequate. However, there were instances in which it was found that certain refinements to our guidelines would enhance their effectiveness. Accordingly, they were rewritten; the revised guidelines will be disseminated to all police authorities in Ontario early in 1982.

USE OF DEADLY FORCE BY ONTARIO POLICE OFFICERS

Regulation 790 under the Police Act regulates the type of firearms, ammunition and other tactical weapons to be used by Ontario forces, as well as providing for the investigation of all cases when service firearms are used by officers. The following table depicts the number of cases in which persons have been killed or injured as a result of the use of firearms by police officers in Ontario in the past five years.

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Fatalities	1	7	7	5	3
Woundings	10	10	12	7	9

Each of these instances has been thoroughly investigated, reviewed by the respective Chiefs of Police, Boards or Councils, reviewed by the Ontario Police Commission and submitted to the Solicitor General. Coroner's inquests have been held in the appropriate situations and criminal prosecutions entered whenever warranted.

A review of existing control procedures in other

jurisdictions indicates that the control process in Ontario is superior to others. The recently completed Greenwood Report on the subject of the police use of firearms is currently under study with a view to achieving some further enhancement of the program.

CRIME PREVENTION

Although the Ontario Police Commission is not equipped with resource capabilities to mount a major crime prevention offensive, the Commission does collaborate with the Crime Prevention Committee of the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police and the Consultation Service of the Solicitor General Canada, and attempts to monitor the programs being pursued by local police initiatives. Some of the programs are as follows:-

- project crime prevention
- block parent program
- operation identification
- operation provident
- fraudulent cheque prevention
- robbery prevention
- teachers guide to citizenship and crime prevention
- you and the law
- personal security
- home security
- operation aware

CRIME TRENDS

Analysis of crime statistics, based on returns from municipal and regional police forces in Ontario during 1981 reflects a downward trend in what has been a steady increase over the past several years. The rate of increase in all criminal offences during 1981 is projected to between one and three percent, well below the national average and well below the approximate 10% increase in 1980.

The increase was smaller in crimes of violence or crimes against persons (approximately one percent) than in property crimes, which have increased in the three to four percent range. This downward trend was in evidence despite a marked increase of more than fifteen percent in homicides.

It is possible that earlier projected census indicators, which suggested a diminishing population of juveniles and young adults, is beginning to be felt. At the same time, one cannot discount the tremendous efforts of many of the police forces to concentrate on preventive or pro-active policing.

1981 INFORMATION PERTAINING TO THE OPERATION OF POLICE FORCES IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

FORCE	POLICE STRENGTH	POLICE BUDGET
Municipal Police	12,934	\$557,808,864
Ontario Provincial Police	4,055	195,765,000
	16,989	\$753,573,864

Per Capita Cost (Based on reported
population figure of 8,803,680) \$85.60

	TOTAL OF MUNICIPAL FORCES (127)	METRO, REGIONS, CITIES (36)	VILLAGES, TOWNS, etc. (91)
Population served by Municipal Police Forces	7,073,680	6,522,279	551,401
Police Budget	\$557,808,864	\$523,204,501	\$34,604,363
Police Strength	12,934	12,071	863
Per Capita Cost	78.86	80.22	62.76
	1/547 OR 1.83 per 1,000	1/540 OR 1.85 per 1,000	1/639 OR 1.56 per 1,000

MUNICIPAL POLICE FORCES

Over the past 19 years, 151 municipal police forces have disappeared through mergers or other changes in population and policing needs throughout Ontario. The following figures show the reduction in the number of police forces during the years 1962 to 1981, inclusive:

1962 — 278	1972 — 179
1963 — 270	1973 — 162
1964 — 280	1974 — 131
1965 — 268	1975 — 128
1966 — 262	1976 — 128
1967 — 225	1977 — 128
1968 — 216	1978 — 128
1969 — 207	1979 — 128
1970 — 205	1980 — 127
1971 — 179	1981 — 127

COMPARATIVE TABLES — MUNICIPAL POLICE FORCES

	Jan. 1st 1980	Jan. 1st 1981	Jan. 1st 1982
Metropolitan Areas	1	1	1
Regional Areas	9	9	9
Cities	25	25	26
Towns	70	70	70
Townships	12	13	12
Villages	11	9	9
Total:	128	127	127

COMPARATIVE TABLES — MUNICIPAL POLICE STRENGTH

	Jan. 1st 1980	Jan. 1st 1981	Jan. 1st 1982
-1 Member Forces	2	1	1
2-5 Member Forces	30	26	26
6-9 Member Forces	27	30	30
10-14 Member Forces	14	13	14
15-19 Member Forces	11	12	13
20-24 Member Forces	8	9	6
25-49 Member Forces	8	8	9
50-99 Member Forces	10	9	9
100 Plus Member Forces	18	19	19
Total:	128	127	127

Of the total number of organized municipal police forces in the Province on January 1, 1982, 57 (45 percent) represent forces of 9 members or less

MUNICIPAL POLICE FORCES PERSONNEL (December 31, 1981)

Total authorized strength of
municipal forces 12,934

Changes — 1981

Hired 637
Left forces 478

Reasons for Leaving Force

Retired 145
Dismissed 12
Resignation requested 32
To join another force 57
Dissatisfied with salary or
working conditions 11
Other reasons 198
Deceased 23

Total 478

POLICING COSTS

The steadily rising cost of police operation is shown in the total of police budgets in the Province for past years.

YEAR	MUNICIPAL	O.P.P.	TOTAL
1971	138,660,692	61,181,000	199,841,692
1972	162,356,740	66,947,000	229,303,740
1973	185,432,165	76,577,000	262,009,265
1974	221,057,815	84,591,000	305,648,815
1975	276,636,635	98,633,000	375,269,635
1976	322,277,709	110,328,000	432,605,709
1977	368,051,940	136,856,500	504,908,440
1978	403,793,420	146,178,000	549,971,420
1979	439,702,766	158,822,000	598,524,766
1980	480,318,949	184,671,750	664,990,699
1981	557,808,864	195,765,000	753,573,864

The major portion of the increase is due to the increased salaries paid to police officers.

STATISTICS – ONTARIO MUNICIPAL POLICE FORCES

1981	POPULATION	POLICE STRENGTH	CIVILIAN STRENGTH	POLICE BUDGET	CAPITA COST	POPULATION INDEX
Alexandria	3,347	5	—	204,982	61.24	1/669
Alliston	4,675	7	1	283,979	60.74	1/668
Amherstburg	8,500	12	1	483,300	56.86	1/708
Anderdon Twp.	4,716	6	1	285,751	60.59	1/786
Arnprior	5,772	10	—	374,141	64.82	1/577
Atikokan	4,703	11	1	446,948	95.03	1/428
Aylmer	5,207	8	1	317,981	61.07	1/651
Barrie	45,000	53	13	2,214,866	49.22	1/849
Belleville	35,102	63	11	2,651,773	75.54	1/557
Bradford	7,700	9	5	355,557	46.18	1/856
Brantford	73,055	107	29	5,169,445	70.76	1/683
Brockville	19,973	37	8	1,194,271	59.79	1/540
Cardinal	1,701	3	—	67,000	39.39	1/567
Carleton Place	6,500	8	1	301,858	46.44	1/813
Chatham	40,256	68	9	2,639,639	65.57	1/592
Chesley	1,876	2	—	71,241	37.98	1/938
Clinton	3,123	5	—	186,850	59.83	1/625
Cobourg	11,222	20	5	810,254	72.20	1/561
Colchester S.	8,000	10	1	425,451	53.18	1/800
Collingwood	12,500	17	6	732,400	58.59	1/735
Cornwall	46,221	79	13	3,174,599	68.68	1/585
Deep River	5,361	7	1	240,256	44.82	1/766
Deseronto	1,666	3	1	115,398	69.27	1/555
Dresden	2,544	4	—	129,830	51.03	1/636
Dryden	6,455	14	6	662,072	102.57	1/461
Durham	2,500	4	—	143,344	57.34	1/625
Durham Regional	279,161	386	68	16,728,394	59.92	1/723
Elliot Lake Twp.						
Espanola	6,550	8	4	448,531	68.48	1/819
Essex	6,240	7	1	309,479	49.60	1/891
Exeter	3,600	6	1	236,928	65.81	1/600
Fergus	5,927	10	1	385,284	65.01	1/593
Fort Frances	8,787	19	6	881,662	100.34	1/462
Gananoque	4,900	10	2	341,978	69.79	1/490
Gloucester	72,000	84	14	3,576,935	49.68	1/857
Goderich	7,480	10	6	418,722	55.98	1/748
Guelph	73,751	114	17	4,595,132	62.31	1/647
Haldimand-Norfolk Regional	33,417	74	23	3,617,988	108.27	1/452
Halton Regional	247,311	282	103	13,442,750	54.36	1/877
Hamilton-Wentworth Regional	410,045	682	136	31,572,920	77.00	1/601
Hanover	6,161	10	5	401,057	65.10	1/616
Harriston	2,000	4	—	99,400	49.70	1/500
Hastings	1,050	1	—	27,837	26.51	1/105
Hawkesbury	9,660	16	1	623,000	64.49	1/604
Ingersoll	8,252	12	4	526,757	63.83	1/688
Innisfil Twp.	12,400	20	6	972,223	78.41	1/620
Kapuskasing	11,969	15	5	753,260	62.93	1/798
Kemptville	2,500	4	1	135,000	54.00	1/625
Kenora	9,640	24	7	1,034,000	107.30	1/402
Kincardine	6,000	9	1	349,133	58.19	1/667
Kingston	62,139	110	21	3,675,071	59.14	1/565
Kingsville	5,170	8	—	336,475	65.08	1/646
Kirkland Lake	12,740	16	5	518,840	40.73	1/796
Lakefield	2,302	4	—	148,104	64.34	1/576
Leamington	12,154	17	5	732,667	60.29	1/715
Lindsay	14,000	22	3	882,893	63.06	1/636
Listowel						
London	265,114	322	135	15,422,230	58.17	1/823
Marathon Twp.	2,317	6	1	267,129	115.29	1/386
Meaford	4,300	7	—	234,726	54.59	1/614
Mersea Twp.	4,462	6	1	241,916	54.22	1/744
Metro Toronto	2,132,373	5,402	1,446	231,700,659	108.66	1/395
Michipicoten Twp.	4,594	11	1	449,540	97.85	1/418

STATISTICS – ONTARIO MUNICIPAL POLICE FORCES

1981	POPULATION	POLICE STRENGTH	CIVILIAN STRENGTH	POLICE BUDGET	CAPITA COST	POPULATION INDEX
Midland	12,008	17	5	611,600	50.93	1/706
Milverton	1,500	2	—	60,500	40.34	1/750
Mitchell	2,760	5	1	205,100	74.31	1/552
Mount Forest	3,425	5	—	160,000	46.72	1/685
Napanee	4,884	8	4	311,000	63.68	1/611
Nepean	84,000	111	27	4,633,777	55.16	1/757
New Liskeard	5,490	7	1	295,724	53.87	1/784
Niagara Regional	369,624	555	157	25,740,023	69.64	1/666
North Bay	52,000	89	24	4,125,842	79.34	1/584
Norwich	2,250	4	—	150,300	66.80	1/563
Orangeville	13,400	19	8	864,772	64.54	1/705
Orillia	24,000	38	10	1,562,710	65.11	1/632
Ottawa	301,567	598	192	27,844,100	92.33	1/504
Owen Sound	19,637	38	5	1,177,248	59.95	1/517
Palmerston	2,100	3	—	130,041	61.92	1/700
Paris	7,200	11	1	434,610	60.36	1/655
Parry Sound	6,050	9	—	358,727	59.29	1/672
Peel Regional	458,700	659	192	29,478,981	64.27	1/696
Pembroke	13,809	21	7	921,959	66.77	1/658
Penetanguishene	5,388	9	1	301,150	55.89	1/599
Perth	5,700	9	5	333,000	58.42	1/633
Peterborough	61,258	107	18	4,020,263	65.63	1/573
Petrolia	4,262	7	4	330,280	77.49	1/609
Picton						
Point Edward	2,400	6	1	232,000	96.67	1/400
Port Elgin	6,000	8	1	323,827	53.97	1/750
Port Hope	10,280	15	6	588,559	57.25	1/685
Prescott	4,757	9	1	326,107	68.55	1/529
Red Rock Twp.	1,530	3	—	100,555	65.72	1/510
Renfrew	8,354	13	1	510,742	61.14	1/643
St. Clair Beach	2,829	4	—	155,811	55.08	1/707
St. Marys	4,750	7	—	298,777	62.90	1/679
St. Thomas	28,000	43	8	1,642,968	58.68	1/651
Sandwich West Twp.	13,980	17	6	741,379	53.03	1/822
Sarnia	49,764	97	12	3,764,575	75.65	1/513
Sarnia Twp.	19,749	19	7	691,040	34.99	1/1039
Sault Ste. Marie	83,000	121	24	5,454,560	65.72	1/686
Seaforth	2,100	4	—	157,505	75.00	1/525
Shelburne	2,850	5	—	167,635	58.82	1/570
Smiths Falls	8,900	15	3	494,816	55.60	1/593
Southampton	2,800	5	1	183,675	65.60	1/560
Stirling	1,600	2	—	55,000	34.38	1/800
Stratford	26,292	41	14	1,527,857	58.11	1/641
Strathroy	8,500	12	5	421,816	49.63	1/708
Sturgeon Falls	6,208	9	1	405,073	65.25	1/690
Sudbury Regional	156,000	220	46	9,669,627	61.98	1/709
Tavistock	1,800	3	—	126,000	70.00	1/600
Terrace Bay Twp.	2,600	6	1	294,941	113.44	1/433
Thornbury	1,634	3	—	75,050	45.93	1/545
Thunder Bay	113,000	184	35	7,589,900	67.17	1/614
Tilbury	4,250	8	1	342,000	80.47	1/531
Tillsonburg	10,000	19	8	847,261	84.73	1/526
Timmins	46,000	71	24	3,222,724	70.06	1/648
Trenton	14,849	27	6	963,506	64.89	1/550
Tweed	1,641	2	—	58,643	35.74	1/821
Vanier	19,098	39	8	1,432,478	75.01	1/490
Walkerton	4,667	7	4	328,166	70.32	1/667
Wallaceburg	11,150	22	4	830,215	74.46	1/507
Waterloo Regional	312,220	436	94	19,659,700	62.97	1/716
Warton	2,062	4	1	129,080	62.60	1/516
Windsor	196,512	360	78	13,634,367	69.39	1/546
Wingham	2,870	5	1	199,500	69.51	1/574
Woodstock	26,363	40	7	1,634,970	62.02	1/659
York Regional	246,517	340	46	13,089,200	53.10	1/725
Total (Municipal and Regional Forces)	7,073,680	12,934	3,270	557,808,864		
O.P.P.	1,730,000	4,055	1,225	195,765,000	113.16	1/427

Ontario Provincial Police

The Senior Establishment as of 31 December 1981

Commissioner

J.L. Erskine

Deputy Commissioner Operations

J.S. Kay
(acting)

Deputy Commissioner Services

K.W. Grice

G.A.A. DuGuid
Management

J.W. Lidstone
Field

Assistant Commissioners

R.A. Ferguson
Special Services

E.S. Loree
Staff Services

J.C. McKendry
Traffic (acting)

C.A. Naismith
Staff Development

A.N. Chaddock
Management

J.A. MacPherson
Policy Analysis

Chief Superintendents

A.T. Eady
Staff Services

D.L. Dowser
Traffic (acting)

A.W. Goard
Special Services

V.C. Welsh
Field

The Ontario Provincial Police is responsible for policing those areas of Ontario which are not covered by municipal forces, maintaining a criminal investigation branch, maintaining highway traffic patrols, and enforcing the Province's liquor laws.

The objective of the OPP is to provide uniform and impartial law enforcement in all areas of the Province under its jurisdiction and to render aid and services, upon request, to other law enforcement agencies.

Policing services in 1981 were provided over some 992,937 square kilometres of rural area and on 22,307 kilometres of King's Highway. The Force was also responsible for policing the vast majority of the 174,000 square kilometres of Ontario's waterways. In addition, the Force policed 12 municipalities on a contract basis.

As of 31 December 1981, the Force had a strength of 4,025 uniformed members and 1,182 civilian personnel.

In 1981, the Force handled 92,775 actual non-traffic criminal occurrences, a decrease of 2.3 per cent over 1980. Crimes against persons increased by 0.5 per cent and there was no change in homicide offences. Crimes against property decreased by 2.9 per cent with the majority of offences in this category showing a decrease.

During 1981, 32,131 Criminal Code (non-traffic) charges were laid against 24,809 persons. In addition, 26,697 charges were laid against 17,390 persons in connection with driving offences under the Criminal Code. A total of 369,839 charges under the Highway Traffic Act and Ontario Regulations related to traffic enforcement were laid.

There were 6,727 persons charged with offences under federal statutes other than the Criminal Code. Cases relating to drug offences and Indian Act offences accounted for the majority.

During the year, 439,803 persons were charged with offences under provincial statutes. Traffic and liquor cases accounted for almost 96 per cent of the work in this category.

Dealing with traffic, the number of accidents decreased by 3.0 per cent. Fatal accidents decreased by 3.6 per cent and the number of accidents resulting in personal injury decreased by 0.5 per cent.

Policy Analysis Secretariat

A Policy Analysis Secretariat serves the Commissioner and his senior staff in the development of policies for the operation, administration and training of the OPP providing a more effective and meaningful input into the policy role of the Ministry of the Solicitor General.

The specific responsibilities of the Secretariat are:

- to undertake the policy analysis of all matters directed to the Secretariat by the Commissioner;
- to continually monitor and identify areas requiring the development of remedial policy initiatives;
- to assist the Commissioner and his senior staff to respond to policy initiative requests from the Ministry Office; and
- to monitor, through the Freedom of Information Officer, the proposed Freedom of Information legislation for its impact on the policing function.

During 1981, the Policy Analysis Secretariat undertook to study and reply to 63 assignments. These consisted of study papers, ongoing projects and assistance to other branches and agencies. In excess of 70 articles such as proposed legislative changes, police periodicals, police and governmental annual reports and other publications were also reviewed by the Secretariat.

OPERATIONS

Field Division

Field personnel carry out law enforcement duties in all areas of the Province where policing is the direct responsibility of the Force. Generally, this includes traffic, crime, liquor and the enforcement of certain federal and provincial statutes. Where necessary, special investigative assistance is provided in all areas of activity by the Special Services Division.

District Identification Units

District identification personnel attended at the scene of 7,787 criminal occurrences and 345 traffic accident occurrences. A total of 6,958 latent fingerprints were found at scenes of crimes, resulting in the identification of 383 persons.

They made 283 successful comparisons of footwear and tire impressions, broken glass, metal and torn paper exhibits. In addition, 1,163 charts and crime scene drawings were made for presentation in the courts. Each district identification unit is responsible for investigating reports of explosives and explosive devices and their subsequent disposal. Personnel responded to 251 occurrences pertaining to explosives.

Field Administration Branch

Field Administration Branch provides administrative assistance to the 16 OPP districts. The Branch is responsible for manpower deployment, administration of the Field budget, the Detachment

Planning Program, preparation of Force disciplinary hearings under the Police Act as well as the Helicopter, Indian and Municipal Policing and Field Audit Sections.

Field Audit Section

Members of this Section are responsible for the auditing of law enforcement reports submitted by members of the Force and coordinating requests for information and investigations from other ministries and the National Parole Board. In 1981, the Section scrutinized 2,372 reports of major occurrences and visited numerous detachments to ensure compliance with established Force policy.

Helicopter Section

The Helicopter Section consists of a civilian senior air engineer and 4 Force-member pilots utilizing 2 Force-owned helicopters, one, a Bell 206L Long Ranger, and the other, a Bell 206B Jet Ranger. They are used in all aspects of law enforcement as well as for search and rescue assignments. The helicopters were utilized in 602 occurrences, logging a total of 1,349 hours flying time. Of significance, is the success achieved in search and rescue occurrences in which 15 persons lost in remote areas of the Province were located.

Indian and Municipal Policing Services Section

The Force administers the Indian Policing Program with Force members also serving to some degree as supervisors of those assigned special constable status. This Section provides administrative and liaison services. Two aircraft are utilized to patrol the northeastern and northwestern sections of the Province providing back-up policing services to Indian reserves not accessible by land.

Federal/Provincial Indian Policing Program

In this program, native people from various Indian reserves in the Province are appointed special constables and they assist the OPP in carrying out necessary law enforcement duties on their reserves. Non-Indians acceptable to Band Councils are also appointed to police certain reserves.

As of 31 December 1981, there were 118 special constables policing 58 reserves throughout the Province.

The Force also maintains a regular detachment at Grassy Narrows Reserve and sub-detachments on the Shoal Lake and Islington Reserves.

Municipal Policing

During the year, there were contracts for policing 11 municipalities in effect as well as a special contract with the Regional Municipality of Peel for policing an area in their jurisdiction.

Field Support Services Branch

The function of the Field Support Services Branch is to administer and coordinate those services that provide direct support to the Field operation. This includes the selection, training, equipping and monitoring of Auxiliary Police Units, Underwater Search and Recovery Units, Tactics and Rescue Units, OPP Pipes and Drums Band; monitoring of Explosives Disposal Units functions and Canine Search and Rescue Units operations; liaising with OPP Training Branch for selection of personnel for specialized courses and coordinating flood control information with the Ministry of Natural Resources.

Canine Search and Rescue Unit

The OPP has 12 Canine Search and Rescue Teams located throughout the Province at London, Brantford, Mount Forest (two teams), Barrie, Peterborough, Casselman, North Bay, Sault Ste. Marie, South Porcupine, Nipigon and Kenora.

Each team has inter-district responsibility and is utilized in searching for wanted or missing persons and caches of stolen property.

The teams responded to 1,071 occurrences during the year and presented 240 public demonstrations.

Explosives Disposal Units

As of 31 December 1981, there were 45 members located at district headquarters throughout the Province and at General Headquarters trained in the recovery and disposal of explosives.

During the year, the units responded to 251 occurrences which included 146 recovery of explosives incidents, 12 hazardous chemicals incidents, 58 bomb threats and 35 other explosive related incidents.

OPP Auxiliary Police

The authorized strength of the OPP Auxiliary is 544, comprised of 17 units with an authorized complement of 32 members each, located in Districts 1 to 12. As of 31 December 1981, the actual strength was 470. Each unit is under the direction of a regular Force member. Auxiliary personnel receive training which covers all aspects of the police function. During 1981, auxiliary members served a total of 54,292 hours of cruiser patrol.

Pipes and Drums Band

The band has a strength of 22 uniformed members. During 1981, the band continued to receive requests for its services at public gatherings and Force-related functions, 58 of which were accommodated. Eighty-four requests had to be refused due to other commitments.

The major functions at which the band appeared in 1981 were the World Curling Championships (Silver Broom), London, Ontario, the Ontario Provincial Police Auxiliary Mass Inspection, Kingston, Ontario and Canada Day celebrations, Queen's Park, Toronto, Ontario.

The band assisted at the funeral of Provincial Constable Richard Verdecchia, murdered while on duty.

Tactics and Rescue Unit

Six Tactics and Rescue Teams are strategically located throughout the Province at London, Barrie, Perth, North Bay, Mount Forest and Thunder Bay. Their purpose is to deal effectively with armed/barricaded persons, snipers, terrorists and in hijacking, kidnapping and hostage taking incidents. In addition to providing support service for our Field personnel, they are also available to assist other police forces on request.

During the year, the Teams responded to 77 calls for assistance. These included 9 hostage situations and 21 armed/barricaded persons as well as drug raids where violence was suspected, bush searches for armed or missing persons, high value load escorts, personal security for visiting dignitaries and court security. The expertise of these highly trained members is reflected in the fact that all incidents involving the Tactics and Rescue Unit were brought to a successful conclusion.

Underwater Search and Recovery Unit

The OPP Underwater Search and Recovery Teams, located in 15 of our 16 districts, now consist of 45 fully equipped members. The teams were involved in 174 operational dives during the year, primarily in the recovery of drowning victims and the locating of evidence for use in criminal prosecutions.

TRAFFIC DIVISION

The Traffic Division is responsible for developing, coordinating and implementing various traffic related enforcement programs, such as selective traffic enforcement through the use of regular patrols, radar, aircraft, special traffic enforcement vehicles and the A.L.E.R.T. (Alcohol Level Evaluation Roadside Tester) program. These methods are

programmed in an effort to control the level of motor vehicle accidents in all areas, with emphasis being placed on areas experiencing a high ratio of accidents.

Traffic Investigation Branch

This function evaluates and assists in the Selective Traffic Enforcement Program throughout the Force. To this end, the Branch assists and supervises the utilization of radar, A.L.E.R.T., selective law enforcement vehicles, commercial motor vehicle enforcement vehicles, plus breathalyzer and motorcycle training. The aircraft patrol is also centrally administered by this Branch.

Branch personnel are active in federal and provincial organizations related to traffic problems as well as investigating traffic accidents and occurrences of a serious nature.

The Branch also functions as a clearing house for traffic related queries from the Force and the public with regard to traffic accidents, laws, enforcement and other related subjects.

A.L.E.R.T. Program

The A.L.E.R.T. (Alcohol Level Evaluation Roadside Tester) program, which commenced in 1979 in an effort to reduce the number of drinking drivers and serious accidents on highways, was further expanded in 1981. Utilizing 201 A.L.E.R.T. Units, 12,923 tests were conducted.

Commercial Motor Vehicle Enforcement Program

In response to a continuing number of founded complaints from the motoring public regarding speed and other violations by commercial vehicle traffic, the Force continued its special program which involved the use of unmarked cars equipped with hand held radar and uniform car interceptors on highways in Southern Ontario.

During the year, the Force continued to operate its commercial motor vehicle 'stop check' project at a number of Ministry of Transportation and Communications weigh scale sites across the province. A high level of rapport was manifested between OPP and M.T.C. personnel and the results of their endeavours were gratifying.

Highway Traffic Enforcement — Air Patrol

During 1981, the Force operated 5 aircraft on a charter basis out of London, Hamilton, Markham, Midland and Ottawa to provide aerial surveillance on numerous highways specially marked for this type of enforcement. Enforcement from the air resulted in

17,487 hazardous moving charges being laid and 2,216 warnings issued. Contact was made with a motorist on an average of once every 5 minutes. In addition, the air patrol rendered assistance in 6 investigations of a criminal nature.

Highway Traffic Enforcement — General

Offences under the Criminal Code relating to the condition of 13,214 drivers through the use of intoxicants, accounted for 25,214 of the total number of traffic related Criminal Code charges. This is an increase of 8.6 per cent over 1980.

There were 368,131 cases processed through the courts (not including Criminal Code related traffic offences) in 1981, resulting in 355,573 convictions. This reflects a conviction rate of 96.6 per cent which indicates that the charges were of good quality and were properly prepared and presented to the courts.

To assist in controlling high speed driving on our highways, members of the Force operated 232 radar units on a selective basis. The use of radar equipment resulted in 188,032 charges, an increase of 12.5 percent from the 1980 total charges.

A total of 628 members of the Force have been appointed as qualified technicians to operate the 137 Breathalyzer units located at strategic points throughout the Province.

During the year, technicians interviewed 16,226 drivers an increase of 6 percent of the 1980 total, of which 1,147 refused to take the test. These statistics include interviews conducted for municipal police agencies.

Highway Traffic Enforcement — Selective

To assist in the quality control of traffic enforcement, 53 selective vehicles were used in Districts 1 to 17 inclusive. Each unit travelled an average 5,227 kilometres per month.

Motor Vehicle Accidents — Highways

In 1981, OPP personnel investigated a total of 74,088 highway accidents. Of that number, 36,943 were classified as reportable-property damage only (damage in excess of \$400), 16,389 were classified as non-reportable (damage under \$400), 20,098 involved injury to 31,815 persons and 758 were fatal accidents resulting in the deaths of 910 persons.

The total of 74,088 accidents represents a decrease of 3.0 per cent from the 1980 total of 76,337. The number of personal injury accidents represents a decrease of 0.5 per cent from the 1980 total of 20,198. Fatal accidents decreased by 3.6 per cent from the 1980 total of 786. The number of persons killed decreased by 4.0 per cent from the 1980 total of 947 persons.

Precision Motorcycle Riding Team

This team, known as the "Golden Helmets", consists of 18 Force members selected on a volunteer basis. The riders receive special training on the intricate manoeuvres utilized during their performances.

During the year, the team appeared at numerous fall fairs and functions providing 18 performances at 15 different locations including participation in the Oktoberfest Parade in Kitchener.

Seat Belt Enforcement

In 1981, a total of 28,161 charges were laid by the Force under the provisions of the Highway Traffic Act relating to seat belts.

Snow Vehicle Accidents

The number of accidents involving snow vehicles decreased in 1981 to 442 compared to 523 in 1980. The number of persons killed in snow vehicle mishaps decreased to 14, a decrease of 54.8 percent of the 1980 total. Persons injured decreased 14.6 percent to 287 in 1981 compared to the 1980 figure. A total of 1,699 charges were laid resulting from violations in the use of snow vehicles.

SPECIAL SERVICES DIVISION

The Special Services Division of the OPP is staffed with personnel specially trained in specific areas of crime detection and investigative techniques. During 1981, a new branch was created when the Support Services Section of the Intelligence Branch became the Operational Services Branch. This occurred because of the increased demand for tactical enforcement and specialized support services. Members of the six branches within the Division provide assistance to members of the Force and municipal police forces.

During 1981, Special Services Division initiated a series of Computer Crime Conferences. Business executives from all elements of the private sector were invited to attend OPP sponsored day long conferences aimed at the prevention of computer crime opportunities. The Conferences are continuing and it is hoped that, through the meetings themselves and extensive media coverage, thousands of members of the business community will become aware of this new criminal opportunity and as a result will take special efforts to implement computer security measures within their businesses.

Anti-Rackets Branch

"White Collar" crime, including diversified rackets, fraudulent schemes, and the manufacture and distribution throughout Ontario of counterfeit and

forged instruments such as payroll cheques, money orders, bonds, credit cards and currency are investigated by Anti-Rackets personnel.

Dealing with all aspects of this responsibility, 306 new investigations were commenced during the year and 191 investigations were carried over from the previous year. Court proceedings during 1981 included the disposition of 494 charges against 71 persons who had been charged in previous years. There were 950 criminal charges laid in 1981 against 105 persons. Offences cleared by charge or otherwise totalled 3,925. Convictions were registered against 97 persons on 454 charges and a further 137 persons are still before the courts on a total of 1,400 charges. Total fines assessed amounted to \$34,975.00.

The total loss to victims of frauds and related crimes investigated by the Branch in 1981 was \$48,056,361.00. Restitution ordered by the courts amounted to \$118,849.00 and voluntary restitution of \$98,729.00 has been made.

The total counterfeit currency uttered and seized in 1981 amounted to \$175,932.25 as compared to \$63,964.00 in 1980. American currency accounted for \$170,460.00 of the total uttered and seized.

Criminal Investigation Branch

Detective Inspectors of the Criminal Investigation Branch supervise the investigation of serious types of crime such as murder, kidnapping, rape and armed robbery within OPP jurisdiction. They also provide the same service, upon request, to municipal police forces in Ontario.

They are called upon to probe allegations of irregularities at all levels of government and provide expertise on behalf of the Chief Coroner of Ontario in preparing for inquests of a controversial nature or those having major public impact.

Investigators were detailed to 171 new assignments during the year. This is in addition to investigations carried over from previous years. Current year assignments included 44 murders, 1 non-culpable homicide, 9 attempted murders, 8 suicides, 11 suspicious deaths, 14 armed robberies and 3 hostage situations.

Intelligence Branch

The objective of this function is to gather information concerning major criminal activity and, through the intelligence process, identify criminal leaders, their associates and activities. Information is then disseminated to the appropriate enforcement body for further action. Organized crime is investigated in conjunction with other intelligence officers and police forces, nationally and internationally.

Analytical Section

This Section maintains operational intelligence files, handles inquiries related to these files, prepares and updates charts and graphs of criminal associations and activities, identifies relationships among key criminal figures and provides an exchange of analytical techniques with other members of the intelligence community. During 1981, analytical activities totalled 128.

Field Intelligence Units

These Units are presently located at Ottawa, Kingston, Niagara Falls, London, Windsor, North Bay and the Toronto International Airport. Their function is to gather timely and accurate intelligence information on major criminals in their respective areas, maintain liaison with other law enforcement agencies and self-initiate action against active criminals and members of organized crime. The Units are continuing to direct their intelligence gathering efforts in a more proactive mode.

General Investigations Section

This Section conducts strategic intelligence investigations, inquiries and background probes of specific individuals and corporations to identify crime involvement or criminal activity. During the year, 867 investigations were conducted and 369 reports submitted.

Major Criminal Research Section

This Section investigates major organized crime figures in the Province and the presence of those who are visitors from outside the Province. Information is developed and coordinated in concert with other police forces having jurisdiction in Ontario. During the year, the Section handled a total of 1,025 occurrences requiring investigation and assistance.

Special Squad Section

The objective of this Section is to coordinate intelligence information on all criminally active motorcycle gangs in the Province of Ontario. Numerous requests for lectures from an increasing number of law enforcement and related agencies demonstrates the level of expertise of this squad. In 1981, 96 investigations were conducted, 20 special undercover assignments carried out and 67 lectures presented.

Operational Services Branch

The objective of this Branch is to provide an operational support service to criminal and intelligence investigations in the form of electronic surveillance coordination, surreptitious photography, physical surveillance, polygraph and computer services. These services are provided for all Branches and Divisions of the Force and municipal agencies upon request.

Computer Services Section

The function of this Section is to provide a computerized information retrieval service to the police intelligence community within the Province of Ontario. Computer terminals are provided to Special Services Branches and Field Units, the Criminal Intelligence Service of Ontario, and selected Joint Force Operations.

Equipment Maintenance and Development Section

The function of this Section is the research and development of audio interception and visual surveillance equipment. An elaborate inventory of unique and specialized equipment is maintained and serviced for the Force and the police intelligence community in Ontario.

Photographic Surveillance Section

This Section provides expertise in the field of photographic and video surveillance to members of the Force and other police agencies.

Physical Surveillance Section

The function of this Section is to provide highly trained and professional personnel skilled in the technique of physical surveillance. The service offered by this Section is made available to all Branches within the Force as well as Municipal/Regional Forces and other law enforcement agencies upon request.

Polygraph Section

This Section provides a polygraph and investigation service to the Force as well as other law enforcement agencies upon request.

During the year, the Section conducted 160 polygraph examinations for a variety of criminal offences ranging from theft to murder. Results of these examinations have proven the usefulness of the polygraph as an investigative aid.

Technical Installation Section

This Section provides expertise and assistance in all aspects of technical installations to members of the Force and other police agencies in Ontario and United States.

Technical Investigation Coordination Section

This Section provides support services to criminal and intelligence investigations in the form of electronic surveillance coordination to the Force and municipal police agencies upon request.

Security Branch

This function provides personal security for government officials and other dignitaries and, in addition, gives expert advice to government ministries on building and internal security, including security investigations of employees in sensitive positions. Other activities include assisting in high risk security operations and escorts, plus conducting criminal investigations on matters that may affect the government. The Branch has responsibility for the administrative supervision of the Ontario Government Protective Service whose primary responsibility is protection of government property and preservation of the peace in government buildings.

Special Investigations Branch

During 1981, the special investigations function included anti-gambling and auto-theft investigations, drug and liquor laws enforcement and the Polygraph section. However, to meet the increased demand for investigators in Anti-Rackets Branch and the Surveillance Section of the Operational Services Branch during the year, it was necessary to reduce the Liquor Laws Enforcement Section to one member and disband the Anti-Gambling Section. The Polygraph Section was transferred to the newly formed Operational Services Branch in September.

Anti-Gambling Section

This Section, disbanded in November, assisted in the investigation of disorderly houses, lotteries and in keeping gambling under control. In 1981, 113 investigations were conducted with a total of 203 charges being laid. There was a carry-over of 83 charges from 1980. Of this total, there were 81 convictions resulting in fines totalling \$80,025.00. During the year, \$1,739.60 was ordered forfeited to the Provincial Treasurer.

Ontario Racing Commission

This Unit provides expert assistance to, and conducts investigations on behalf of, the Ontario Racing Commission in relation to all phases of police work connected with Thoroughbred-Standardbred Racing and the investigation of infractions of the related Rules and Regulations and other Statutes. Members of the Unit conducted 189 investigations during 1981 resulting in 27 charges being laid.

Pornography

A joint forces operation between the OPP and the Metropolitan Toronto Police Force was organized in 1975 for the purpose of investigating the supply and distribution of pornographic material throughout Ontario. The project members are involved in investigations, gathering and analysis of intelligence, organized crime data gathering, prosecutions, training and education as these matters relate to obscene material. During 1981, project members were involved in 87 investigations and assistance was rendered 119 times to enforcement agencies in Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and the United States. Project activity resulted in 40 obscenity-related charges and 2 perjury charges laid.

Auto-Theft Section

Expert assistance is provided to all Ontario police forces in the investigation of organized vehicle theft rings and the identification of vehicles, the particulars of which may be in doubt.

During 1981, 92 investigations relating to vehicles and 207 miscellaneous investigations were conducted which resulted in 148 prosecutions and the recovery of stolen property valued at \$860,250.00.

Drug Enforcement Section

During 1981, the Drug Enforcement Section maintained deployed units at London, North Bay, Kingston and Kenora, along with a 7 man mobile squad from Toronto. The Units provide a support service to Force members at Field locations and to smaller municipal police departments. Investigations conducted by drug enforcement personnel, in conjunction with Field members, resulted in 1,306 charges being laid.

Liquor Laws Enforcement Section

This function provides expert enforcement assistance, including undercover investigations, to the Liquor Control Board of Ontario, Liquor Licence

Board of Ontario and to all police agencies when requested, in all phases of liquor law enforcement in Ontario. During 1981, there were 91 establishment investigations which resulted in a total of 48 charges being preferred. Liquor seized as a result of these investigations was valued at \$2,787.00.

MANAGEMENT DIVISION

Management Division coordinates services providing administrative support to the Force in such areas as financial management and planning, systems development, programs and standards auditing, management information services and property administration. Direct, province-wide management is exercised in the licencing of private investigators and security guards and in the firearms acquisition and licencing systems.

Planning and Research Branch

This function provides research, development and consulting services to the Force in such areas as operational and administrative systems, equipment evaluation, statistical analysis, management information systems and computer programming. Records management and data processing services are provided to the Ministry as a whole. Policy dissemination systems are operated and coordinated.

Data Processing Section

This Section is utilized to record and process operational and administrative data, to identify criminals and to aid management in the control and deployment of resources.

During the year, this Section received 2,527,651 documents, recorded 3,737,196 data records and produced 7,521 reports.

Policy Coordination Section

This Section is dedicated to the maintenance, distribution and management of the Police Orders System. During 1981, a total of 321 items representing changes to Force policy were implemented by this Section.

Records Management Section

This Section provides staff advisory services in records management to the Ministry as a whole.

During the year, audits were conducted on the records of several branches and an extensive study was made of the records of Career Management Branch, Personnel Services Branch and Indian and Municipal Policing Services Section.

Special Projects Section

This Section is responsible for developing, reviewing and revising Force policy and procedure. Research assignments of both minor and major proportion are also undertaken.

During the year, the Section completed 202 projects. A large number of special projects were also commenced or continued by this Section, the more notable of which was the development of Evacuation Procedures for use in disaster situations, Major Occurrence Policy reformatting and the testing of a new Occurrence Reporting System.

Statistical Analysis Section

This Section provides for meaningful analysis to management of all operational statistics and to aid in the direction of the police effort.

A major role was played by this Section in revising shift schedules for locations participating in the Ten-Hour, Four Day Work Week test. The Section also statistically analyzed data collected during the test.

Systems Coordination and Development Section

During 1981, this Section continued to provide services in the development, installation, implementation and testing of Force management information systems.

During the year, Section staff were involved in numerous consulting assignments and systems development and maintenance projects. Technical expertise was provided in identifying the needs of General Headquarters branches and District Headquarters locations for word processing equipment, selection of appropriate equipment and training of user personnel.

Properties Branch

The Properties Branch provides coordinating services to all agencies within the Ministry for land, buildings, leasing, renovations, parking and telephone requirements.

In carrying out assignments, members of this Branch travelled 127,191 kilometres and a total of 720 visits were made to Ministry facilities throughout the Province.

The Ministry obtained a total of 3 houses, 1 purchased at each of Sioux Narrows and Kakabeka Falls. An additional housing unit, located at White River, was declared surplus by the Ministry of Natural Resources and transferred to this Ministry by

Management Board of Cabinet. In addition, land at Minaki, Sioux Narrows and Geraldton was purchased for future residential construction.

During the year, the Ministry of the Solicitor General took possession of the former Brampton Adult Training Centre as a facility for the OPP Training Branch. A new facility was also constructed for our Ottawa/Kanata detachments.

A new morgue was constructed within the Ontario Hospital facility at North Bay. This location will be the centre for forensic pathology in that general area.

To accommodate the new communications system, renovations to existing communications centres at field locations have commenced.

Registration Branch

Chief Provincial Firearms Office Section

The objectives of this Section are to ensure the proper possession and conveyance of restricted weapons in the Province (excluding Metropolitan Toronto, Ottawa, Windsor, London and Hamilton-Wentworth) in accordance with the Criminal Code, the inspection of shooting clubs throughout the Province, the inspection and licensing of all firearms business outlets and the administration of the Firearms Acquisition Certificate (FAC) Program.

During the year permits to carry a restricted firearm totalled 6,571.

The total of approved shooting clubs in the Province now stands at 270.

In 1981, 2,341 business permits were issued with fees collected amounting to \$286,992.78. Applications for Firearms Acquisition Certificates resulted in the issuance of 42,300 Certificates and the refusal of 300.

Private Investigators and Security Guards Section

This Section has the responsibility to investigate and licence all persons who are employed in Ontario as private investigators and security guards. The responsibility includes the licensing of agencies by whom they are employed. The objective is to improve and control the quality and, thereby, maintain an acceptable standard for private investigator and security guard agencies and their personnel.

During the year, there were 299 agencies licensed under the Private Investigators and Security Guards Act. Licenses issued to individuals totalled 32,096. Fees collected amounted to \$440,369.90.

Staff Inspections Branch

Staff Inspections personnel audit force programs and activities to ensure adherence to policy. In addition, internal investigations are conducted and special studies and assignments are undertaken as required.

During 1981, the Branch continued with the concept of developing members selected for advancement to senior management positions.

Operational audits conducted by this Branch during the year totalled 16. This included 8 program audits of branches at General Headquarters and 7 field audits of programs and activities in districts. Field audits include an assessment of management and supervisory functions associated with district operations. In addition, 1 spot audit was conducted in a district with special emphasis placed on property rooms and the activity reporting procedure.

Five management studies were undertaken by this Branch, one of which included a fact finding mission concerning HTA enforcement on King's Highways within regional areas.

Members of the Branch were involved in a total of 10 special assignments during the year. One member spent eight months on full-time assignment as Acting Chief of the Tillsonburg Police Department. Other members served on Promotional Assessment boards and other routine duties.

During 1981, this Branch investigated 24 staff complaints.

STAFF DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

Career Management Branch

The Career Management Branch provides a planned, coordinated direction to the various components of the manpower administration process. Such direction encompasses the recruitment of uniformed members, operation of the Force promotional process, the performance review system and career related activities such as on-the-job development, managerial education and career counselling. Additional responsibilities also include manpower information, administration of personnel records and employee counselling services.

Career Planning Section

This Section is responsible for providing the Force with a managerial development and succession program and also with staff development and performance evaluation programs.

As a result of a study of the Force's Performance Review Program, it was suspended in April for further study and development. It is expected that parts of the program will be

combined with the Inspection Process and a revised Performance Review Program to be implemented in 1982.

During the year, changes were made to 14 organizational charts. In addition, the individual position descriptions for 74 uniformed members were modified.

During November 1981, 53 sergeants who received positive promotional assessments and will appear before a promotional assessment board in January 1982. The candidates who are assessed by the board as promotable will appear at a three day assessment centre in April 1982.

In July 1981, a corporal to sergeant promotional process was announced. One hundred and sixty-two members received positive assessments and appeared before a promotional assessment board during September and October. Prior to 1981, the next stage in the process would have been a written examination based on a home study package of police and management reading. However, in 1981 the examination stage was replaced by an assessment centre. The top 42 candidates were selected to commence a 12 month on-the-job development program.

In October 1981, a constable to corporal promotional process was announced. The written examination phase of the process will be held in February 1982. It is expected that approximately 1,300 members of the Force will write the examination.

During 1981, Force members attended numerous management and staff development courses. Twenty-eight members attended Law Enforcement Management Courses, 75 employees attended various Government In-House Programs and 43 employees attended miscellaneous courses and seminars.

The General Headquarters Library has been developed under the care of a professional librarian for the past three years. The stock of reference material is continuing to grow through purchases and donations from Force employees. In December 1981, the Quick Law Computer Services system was added to the Library to provide an ever expanding resource of information.

Manpower Administration Section

Records and Statistics Unit

The role of this Unit is to provide management with a manpower information system and a records maintenance function for personnel records and other assigned duties.

Uniform Recruitment Unit

In the summer of 1981, the Uniform Recruitment Unit began to plan for the accelerated hiring generated by the joint Force/OPPA report on two-man patrol cars. The additional 120 members to our authorized complement will effectively double our rate of recruitment in 1982 to a potential total of 250.

During the year, this Unit received 1,892 applications for employment, of which 1,349 were accepted for further processing. Of this number, 1,223 were invited to take examinations, 965 interviewed and 111 eventually posted to Force locations.

Staff Relations Section

This Section is responsible for an employee counselling service related to health and personal problems. It also correlates the collection of all data concerning labour relations for the purpose of assisting management as required.

Personnel of this Section pay visits to the next-of-kin of deceased employees to explain survivor benefits and provide general comfort and assistance. There were 107 such visits during 1981, and 32 next-of-kin inquiries were handled.

During the year, there were 17 Field visits to provide employee counselling. General inquiries and members counselled for various problems totalled 81.

Employee Counselling Program

In response to increasing evidence of stress and stress-related symptoms in the work force, employee counselling was revitalized. A program of peer counselling was developed in collaboration with the Ontario Provincial Police Association. Two districts and one General Headquarters branch were designated as experimental implementation units. Two counsellors are available in each district and at General Headquarters for consultation. A one-week intensive training course in counselling was provided for twenty of the counsellors. The course was conducted by the Force psychologist supported by two counselling psychologists and the President of the International Law Enforcement Stress Association.

Training Branch

During 1981, the OPP Training Branch moved from 291 Sherbourne Street, Toronto to a new Training Centre at Queen Street West and McLaughlin Road, Brampton, Ontario. This Branch provides the initial training of recruits appointed to the Force, Constable

Refresher Courses and the training of members of the OPP in specialized responsibilities. A continuing lecture program of In-Service training in all aspects of policing is also carried out and co-ordinated.

External training covering the following programs is conducted at various locations throughout the province.

First Aid	Search & Rescue
S.C.U.B.A.	Winter Survival
Marine	Tactics & Rescue
Canine	Motorcycle
Firearms	Explosive Disposal
Crowd	
Management	Gas Squads

Arrangements are made by the Branch for required training at The Ontario Police College at Aylmer as well as training beyond the scope of our current facilities.

STAFF SERVICES DIVISION

The Staff Services Division provides logistical support to the Force in such areas as telecommunications, records, forensic identification services, photographic services, transport, clothing and the processing of complaints against members and policing services.

Community Services Branch

The objectives of the Branch are to present programs designed to create public interest in safety and crime prevention, to promote respect for law and authority and to present a true image of the police function.

During 1981, OPP Community Services Officers throughout Ontario had personal contact with 694,279 people. This figure does not include the general public who visited the 267 Force static displays at fall fairs, shopping plazas and career expositions to name but a few.

The OPP Community Services Program is recognized in Ontario and abroad as a valuable aid in improving police-public relations. Branch personnel continually receive inquiries from other police forces and agencies from around the world requesting information related to our overall program.

This function is also responsible for the administrative processing of all complaints against members of the Force and complaints regarding policing services. In 1981, 425 complaints against members and 220 complaints against policing services were processed. Of these totals, 339 complaints against members were not substantiated and 192 complaints against service were not sustained.

In the latter part of 1981, a Public Appreciation Procedure was initiated. By the end of the year, 223 letters commending Force members and the Force in general had been received.

The operation of the "Commissioner's Citation Program" is another area of responsibility. This program is a vehicle whereby members of the general public can be recognized for their services or assistance not only to the police but to the public at large.

Honours and Awards

Thirty-eight Commissioners' Citations were awarded to private individuals or associations. Twenty years of service with the Force is recognized by presentation of the Long Service and Good Conduct Medal; 85 members passed the 20 year milestone in their careers. Six civilian employees received the recognition of service award.

Forty-five OPP Awards for Bravery were awarded to people who displayed courage in the protection of life or property. Also during the year, the Commissioner approved the issue of 18 OPP Certificates of Commendation to Force employees and other persons who had shown great compassion by assisting his fellow man or went beyond the call of duty to prevent or investigate an offence in a manner that displayed dedication and enhanced the image of the Force.

Quartermaster Stores Branch

Quartermaster (QM) Stores Branch procures, stocks and distributes uniforms and equipment to members of the Force, the Ontario Government Protective Service, Auxiliary Police and special constables assigned to Indian Policing. This Branch also maintains a repository of seized offensive weapons.

During 1981, approximately 16,000 orders instituted by Force members for articles of uniform and equipment were filled. Branch personnel fill and distribute a uniform and equipment order usually the same day as it is received.

During 1981, wash and wear field jackets and trousers were issued to members in Districts No. 12 to 17 inclusive. In addition, long sleeved, washable wool sweaters were supplied to the members receiving wash and wear uniforms. The other Districts, from 1 to 11 inclusive, will receive their issue in 1982.

During the latter part of 1981, schedules were drawn up to have all Force members measured for protective soft body armour vests. Although stop-over times were short in duration, the measuring agent enjoyed good cooperation from the locations visited, enabling the majority of members to be measured without delay.

Records and Identification Branch

The Records and Identification Branch maintains Force major occurrence and administrative files as well as providing for a Crime Index Unit, Forensic Identification Services, a Photographic Laboratory and a Suspension Control Centre. It also provides varityping, printing and mail services for the Force.

Crime Index Unit

The activity of this Unit includes the recording and dissemination of data on crime and criminals to assist in identifying the perpetrators of unsolved crimes. The Unit also maintains a file on the movement of known criminals.

Forensic Identification Services Unit

This Unit provides a service to various branches of the Force, Field Identification Units and other law enforcement agencies in forensic identification. It has the only Argon ion laser in Canada. During the year, exhibits from major crime scenes were examined on an international basis with excellent results.

Photographic Laboratory Unit

This Unit maintains a complete graphic arts and photographic service which includes a fully automatic colour processing facility. It also acts as a resource centre for photographic equipment testing and evaluation of materials. This Unit also produces audio visual programs for the Force and other ministries. In addition, it provides a drafting and design service.

Suspension Control Centre

On behalf of the Ontario Police Commission (OPC), this Centre is housed within the Records and Identification Branch to provide suspension information to police forces within the Province.

Telecommunications Branch

The objective of this function is to provide instant transmittal of information essential for police operations. The Branch is composed of the Communications Section and the Communications System Development Group. It is under the directorship of a professional engineer.

Communications Section

The prime objective of this Section is to provide an efficient, effective means of disseminating operational and administrative information. Secondly, it must provide and maintain electronic equipment for use throughout the Force.

During the year, the present Force provincial radio network, comprised of 158 base and repeater stations, transmitted and received a total of 7,139,704 messages to and from 1,643 radio equipped mobile units. A further 17 hand-held portable units were purchased, allowing more direct communication between members engaged in specific or specialized activities.

During the year, the Telenet System, an inter-Force teletypewriter network, primarily designed to transmit administrative messages, handled 92,149 transactions.

The Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) is a national computer network providing an index of information relating to persons, vehicles and property to police agencies, upon request.

Operating under a mandate from the Ontario Police Commission (OPC), a CPIC Audit Team consisting of 2 uniformed members of this Section audited 44 Force locations to ensure maximum, efficient use of the CPIC system.

The evaluation, purchase and maintenance of Force radar equipment is the responsibility of this Section. During 1981, 12 radar units were purchased for a total of 232 units, 20 of which are owned by municipalities policed by the Force.

From this Section, telephone communication is maintained on a constant basis with Nuclear Control, Ontario Hydro, in case of an emergency.

A Facsimile System maintained by the RCMP to their divisions is accessed by the Force through the use of Rapifax and Muirhead terminal equipment. During 1981, 9,338 criminal records were received via Rapifax and 989 criminal photographs were received via Muirhead.

A Telex terminal installed with this Section allows communications to police and civilian agencies throughout the world.

Communications System Development Group

In 1980, a proposal for a multi-channel radio system was presented to Management Board. Funding for this proposal was approved.

During 1981, the remaining sites for communication towers were identified. About 80 percent of these sites have been acquired. The construction of communications centres has been completed at 7 locations, with an additional 7 at various stages of completion. Two tenders have yet to be let for the construction of these centres. Equipment has been purchased and delivered to some sites.

Tenders for radio equipment were received on 30 September 1981. They are being evaluated and early in 1982 the largest single tender to be let by the OPP will be awarded.

Transport Branch

The Transport Branch is responsible for providing and maintaining mobile and related equipment to meet the transportation needs of the Force.

In 1981, the Force operated 2,238 transport units that included automobiles, trucks, buses, snow vehicles, motorcycles, watercraft, aircraft and other miscellaneous equipment. During the year, the motor vehicles travelled 100,384,946 kilometres, marine equipment logged 12,418 hours, snow equipment logged 5,829 hours, fixed wing aircraft logged 1,390 hours and helicopters logged 1,349 hours.

The acquisition of vehicles on a tender basis, and their subsequent disposal, is the responsibility of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications.

Information Services Task Force

The Information Services Task Force was established in July 1981 under the direction of a Force Senior Staff Member and composed of a member from Planning and Research Branch, Field and the Force Systems Coordinator.

The mandate of the Task Force is to establish an automated information system consistent with operational and management information needs. The initial stages of the mandate, systems familiarization and identification of user requirements have been completed. An analysis of the systems requirements is being conducted.



Appendix B

OPP Districts, Jurisdictions, Detachments

DISTRICT	JURISDICTION	DETACHMENTS
No. 1 Chatham	Counties of Essex, Lambton and Kent	Chatham, Bell River(M), Blenheim(M), Essex, Forest, Gosfield South Twp.(M), Grand Bend(S), Malden Twp.(M), Merlin, Petrolia, Pelee Island(S), Pinery Park, Ridgetown, Ridgetown(M), Rondeau Provincial Park(S), Sombra, Tecumseh(M), Wallaceburg, Wheatley(M).
No. 2 London	Counties of Elgin, Middlesex and Oxford	London, Dutton, Glencoe, Lucan, Parkhill, Port Burwell, St. Thomas, Strathroy, Tillsonburg, Woodstock.
No. 3 Burlington	Regional Municipalities of Hamilton-Wentworth, Halton, Niagara, Haldimand-Norfolk and the Country of Brant	Burlington, Brantford, Long Point Provincial Park(S), Milton, Simcoe, Norfolk, Niagara Falls, Cayuga, St. Catharines, Welland.
*No. 4 Niagara Falls closed effective December 31, 1977.		
No. 5 Downsview	Regional Municipalities of York, Peel, and part of Durham	Downsview, Beaverton, Oak Ridges, Port Credit, Sibbald Point Provincial Park(S), Snelgrove, Whitby.
No. 6 Mount Forest	Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Counties of Bruce, Grey, Huron, Perth and Wellington	Mount Forest, Exeter, Goderich, Guelph, Kincardine, Kitchener, Lion's Head, Listowel, Markdale, Meaford, Owen Sound, Sauble Beach(S), Sebringville, Tobermory(S), Walkerton, Wiarton, Wingham.
No. 7 Barrie	Regional Municipality of Muskoka, Counties of Dufferin and Simcoe	Barrie, Alliston, Bala, Bracebridge, Bradford, Elmvale, Huntsville, Midland, Orillia, Shelburne, Stayner, Wasaga Beach.
No. 8 Peterborough	Part of the Regional Municipality of Durham, Counties of Northumberland, Peterborough, Victoria and Haliburton	Peterborough, Apsley, Brighton, Campbellford, Campbellford(M), Coboconk, Cobourg, Lindsay, Millbrook, Minden, Newcastle.
No. 9 Belleville	Counties of Frontenac, Prince Edward, Hastings and Lennox and Addington	Belleville, Amherstview, Bancroft, Kaladar, Kingston, Madoc, Napanee, Picton, Sharbot Lake.
No. 10 Perth	Counties of Grenville, Lanark, Leeds, Renfrew and part of Territorial District of Nipissing	Perth, Almonte(M) Brockville, Gananoque, Kemptville, Killaloe, Pembroke, Prescott, Renfrew, Rolphton, Westport, Whitney.

No. 11 Long Sault	Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, Counties of Dundas, Glengarry, Prescott, Russell and Stormont	Long Sault, Casselman, Hawkesbury, Lancaster, Manotick, Maxville, Morrisburg, Ottawa, Rockcliffe Park(M), Rockland, West Carleton, Winchester.
No. 12 North Bay	Territorial District of Parry Sound, Timiskaming and part of Nipissing	North Bay, Burk's Falls, Elk Lake, Englehart, Haileybury, Kirkland Lake, Mattawa, McGarry Twp.(M), Parry Sound, Powassan, Still River, Sturgeon Falls, Temagami, Virginiatown.
No. 13 Sudbury	Regional Municipality of Sudbury, Territorial Districts of Sudbury and Manitoulin Island	Sudbury, Chapleau, Dowling, Espanola, Foleyet, Gogama, Gore Bay, Killarney, Little Current, Manitowaning, Mindemoya, Noelville, Warren.
No. 14 Sault Ste. Marie	Territorial District of Algoma	Sault Ste. Marie, Blind River, Dubreuilville, Elliot Lake, Hornepayne, Spanish, Thessalon, Wawa, White River.
No. 15 South Porcupine	Territorial District of Cochrane	South Porcupine, Cochrane, Hearst, Iroquois Falls, Kapuskasing, Matheson, Moosonee, Smooth Rock Falls.
No. 16 Thunder Bay	Territorial District of Thunder Bay	Thunder Bay, Armstrong, Beardmore, Geraldton, Kakabeka Falls, Longlac, Manitouwadge, Marathon, Nakina, Nipigon, Schreiber, Shabaqua, Upsala.
No. 17 Kenora	Territorial Districts of Kenora and Rainy River	Kenora, Atikokan, Central Patricia, Dryden, Ear Falls, Emo, Grassy Narrows, Ignace, Minaki, Nestor Falls, Rainy River, Red Lake, Sioux Lookout, Sioux Narrows, Vermilion Bay. Shoal Lake and Islington sub-detachments.

(S) indicates a summer detachment.

(M) indicates a municipal detachment.

Appendix C

Crime and Traffic Occurrences Summary

	Actual Occurrences		
	1980	1981	% Change
Crimes Against Persons	7,254	7,288	+ 0.5
Murder, Manslaughter, Infanticide	36	36	0.0
Attempted Murder	37	38	+ 2.7
Other Crimes Against Persons	7,181	7,214	+ 0.5
Crimes Against Property	72,721	70,626	- 2.9
Fraud	3,945	4,241	+ 7.5
Theft of Motor Vehicle	3,483	3,162	- 9.2
Breaking and Entering	18,471	17,649	- 4.5
Thefts	28,922	28,984	+ 0.2
Have Stolen Goods	1,703	1,303	- 23.5
Wilful Damage	16,197	15,287	- 5.6
Other Criminal Code (Non-Traffic)	14,954	14,861	- 0.6
Total	94,929	92,775	- 2.3
Clearance Rate	41.5	42.1	

	Accidents		
	1980	1981	% Change
Total Highway Accidents	76,337	74,088	- 3.0
Fatal Accidents	786	758	- 3.6
Personal Injury Accidents	20,198	20,098	- 0.5

Appendix D

Criminal Offences (Non-Traffic) Reported (By District)

Offence	1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Homicide	2	1	—	3	1	8	2	7	1	2	4	2	2	—	2	5	42
Attempted Murder	2	—	1	—	2	6	4	6	1	2	3	2	—	1	2	7	39
Sex Offences	72	73	29	11	65	139	72	81	51	61	55	32	21	25	20	48	855
Assaults	703	428	356	103	496	847	509	582	423	391	445	334	286	464	454	896	7717
Robbery	29	21	14	3	9	32	17	23	23	37	15	5	10	13	6	18	275
Breaking & Entering	1843	884	1002	185	1833	2637	1968	1520	1496	1954	1331	598	773	671	745	1397	20837
Theft Motor Vehicle	503	295	314	72	362	498	250	238	235	355	244	123	125	210	174	214	4212
Theft Over \$200	1098	635	485	168	951	1247	825	732	547	816	583	283	276	295	454	652	10047
Theft \$200 & Under	2188	1398	1124	303	2206	3111	1850	2255	1354	2133	1304	633	698	662	797	1207	23223
Have Stolen Goods	97	79	71	21	85	218	95	92	63	158	110	59	68	52	70	77	1415
Frauds	408	489	267	114	569	616	285	561	351	459	386	139	135	165	133	188	5265
Prostitution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Gaming & Betting	1	2	1	1	1	19	3	2	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	6	41
Offensive Weapons	108	73	65	24	86	192	88	111	88	88	129	75	70	64	63	162	1486
Other Criminal Code	3327	1877	1996	676	3024	4314	2488	2980	1928	2655	2012	1104	1062	1337	1281	2021	34082
Total	10381	6255	5725	1684	9690	13884	8456	9190	6562	9112	6621	3389	3528	3962	4202	6898	109539

Criminal Offences (Non-Traffic) Actual (By District)

Homide	2	1	—	3	1	6	2	5	1	2	3	2	1	—	2	5	36
Attempted Murder	2	—	1	—	2	5	4	6	1	2	3	2	—	1	2	7	38
Sex Offences	58	59	17	5	46	107	59	56	34	45	40	23	15	19	9	25	617
Assaults	627	368	289	91	413	671	416	436	372	325	380	280	251	395	383	695	6392
Robbery	19	18	13	3	5	19	15	19	15	31	11	5	6	12	4	10	205
Breaking & Entering	1583	765	803	151	1495	2165	1633	1248	1302	1708	1116	509	664	565	668	1244	17649
Theft Motor Vehicle	409	224	248	63	255	363	188	165	164	279	182	78	91	162	136	155	3162
Theft Over \$200	1005	577	424	149	799	1058	703	638	461	729	475	231	236	245	410	544	8684
Theft \$200 & Under	1958	1256	975	258	1941	2728	1627	1988	1160	1933	1102	533	603	532	697	1009	20300
Have Stolen Goods	82	77	66	20	74	198	89	85	60	147	96	58	67	43	68	73	1303
Frauds	352	444	170	95	425	448	215	434	292	410	332	104	113	144	104	159	4241
Prostitution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Gaming and Betting	1	2	1	1	1	19	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	6	39
Offensive Weapons	86	66	48	20	64	147	73	85	75	69	100	63	64	51	48	120	1179
Other Criminal Code	2847	1661	1713	604	2489	3549	2104	2438	1625	2311	1651	955	940	1153	1128	1761	28929
Total	9031	5518	4768	1463	8010	11483	7161	7604	5562	7991	5491	2843	3052	3325	3660	5813	92775

Appendix E

Criminal Offences (Non-Traffic) Cleared (By District)

Offence	1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Homicide	2	1	—	2	—	5	2	5	1	2	2	2	—	—	2	5	31
Attempted Murder	2	—	1	—	2	4	4	6	1	1	3	2	—	1	2	7	36
Sex Offences	46	53	14	3	35	75	56	39	27	28	32	22	14	18	6	18	486
Assaults	561	339	271	87	366	574	371	377	341	279	341	263	234	389	380	644	5817
Robbery	13	8	7	2	5	12	5	16	6	16	8	3	4	11	3	8	127
Breaking & Entering	310	255	151	48	413	498	535	343	314	447	305	178	154	211	243	547	4952
Theft Motor Vehicle	188	81	73	21	110	131	82	77	62	89	82	50	42	80	69	86	1253
Theft Over \$200	93	86	41	26	105	156	108	91	69	86	95	53	35	50	91	96	1281
Theft \$200 & Under	393	385	135	60	551	740	365	529	227	341	373	192	134	183	265	328	5201
Have Stolen Goods	79	74	64	20	73	183	89	81	59	141	91	56	69	42	71	73	1265
Frauds	278	386	166	69	323	350	161	343	265	359	278	93	89	136	93	124	3513
Prostitution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Gaming & Betting	1	1	—	1	1	19	3	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	47	75
Offensive Weapons	76	60	40	17	54	132	66	71	65	64	85	61	63	52	45	112	1063
Other Criminal Code	1200	776	708	341	1024	1692	934	1127	704	881	913	657	489	805	666	1084	14001
Total	3172	2505	1671	697	3062	4571	2781	3106	2141	2734	2608	1632	1328	1978	1937	3179	39102

Criminal Offences (Traffic) Actual (By District)

Criminal Negligence																	
— Cause Death	—	—	4	10	2	3	6	3	4	3	3	1	2	—	2	4	47
— Bodily Harm	—	—	—	2	—	5	4	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	14
— Operating Motor Vehicle	10	6	10	20	5	12	5	10	7	6	4	1	2	—	1	4	103
Fail to Remain	83	68	114	269	112	127	63	119	70	105	57	43	36	22	31	56	1375
Dangerous Driving	39	33	68	98	61	91	39	50	62	6	24	28	21	7	15	17	659
Refusing Breathalyzer	68	60	110	205	103	147	66	82	56	83	41	50	20	21	40	39	1191
Over 80 mgs. Alcohol or Driving While Impaired	784	487	1029	1877	1053	1406	625	962	601	802	583	644	329	362	407	425	12376
*Driving While Disqualified	17	14	25	41	20	34	15	13	11	14	12	13	15	3	8	6	261
Total	1001	668	1360	2522	1356	1825	823	1239	811	1020	724	781	425	415	505	551	16026

* CC 238 declared unconstitutional as of February 1981 — charges laid under HTA 35.

Appendix F

Other Offences (Non-Traffic) Reported (By District)

Offence	1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Heroin	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	8
Cocaine	1	1	1	1	3	5	—	1	—	1	—	5	—	—	2	1	22
Other Drugs	9	3	5	8	10	9	7	10	2	6	9	4	7	1	—	4	94
Cannabis	307	116	100	74	214	584	188	205	97	194	198	149	92	138	146	98	2900
Controlled Drugs Trafficking	1	3	2	—	1	16	4	2	—	3	3	—	—	3	3	1	42
Restricted Drugs	11	4	4	3	9	20	6	10	2	13	9	6	4	3	3	10	117
Other Fed. Statutes	255	14	59	12	60	477	462	101	105	50	145	450	40	244	374	1556	4404
Provincial Statutes	8348	4452	5905	3843	7825	9077	4305	3945	2927	2765	3302	2092	1674	2472	3011	4681	70624
Municipal By-Laws	283	—	—	2	—	27	9	—	29	49	26	—	—	1	22	—	448
Total	9215	4593	6076	3944	8123	10215	4982	4274	3164	3082	3693	2706	1817	2862	3561	6352	78659

Other Offences (Non-Traffic) Actual (By District)

Heroin	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	5
Cocaine	1	—	1	1	3	4	—	1	—	1	—	5	—	—	2	1	20
Other Drugs	6	3	4	7	4	7	3	9	2	6	6	3	5	1	—	4	70
Cannabis	285	105	91	72	198	538	165	195	87	178	176	139	87	130	133	92	2671
Controlled Drugs Trafficking	1	3	1	—	—	14	4	2	—	1	3	—	—	1	2	1	33
Restricted Drugs	9	4	4	3	8	18	6	9	1	9	6	6	3	2	3	10	101
Other Fed. Statutes	250	13	55	12	57	464	441	98	105	47	137	437	39	232	365	1482	4234
Provincial Statutes	8181	4336	5716	3815	7518	8682	4060	3752	2813	2650	3086	2015	1627	2388	2931	4516	68086
Municipal By-Laws	257	—	—	—	—	25	8	—	29	41	26	—	—	1	21	—	408
Total	8990	4464	5872	3911	7789	9752	4687	4066	3038	2933	3441	2605	1761	2755	3457	6107	75628

Other Offences (Non-Traffic) Cleared (By District)

Heroin	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Cocaine	1	—	1	1	2	4	—	1	—	1	—	5	—	—	1	1	18
Other Drugs	5	3	4	5	2	7	2	9	2	5	4	2	4	1	—	3	58
Cannabis	278	102	89	69	192	534	161	186	76	165	152	135	84	130	129	87	2569
Controlled Drugs Trafficking	1	2	—	—	—	13	4	2	—	1	2	—	—	1	2	1	29
Restricted Drugs	9	3	4	4	7	16	5	9	1	8	4	6	3	1	3	10	93
Other Fed. Statutes	244	13	55	12	54	440	436	97	104	41	126	433	38	231	364	1477	4165
Provincial Statutes	8058	4266	5536	3853	7385	8461	3933	3648	2714	2547	3009	2001	1579	2364	2896	4433	66683
Municipal By-Laws	232	—	—	—	—	18	8	—	29	37	21	—	—	1	19	—	365
Total	8828	4389	5689	3945	7642	9493	4549	3952	2927	2805	3329	2582	1708	2729	3414	6012	73983

Persons Charged 1981

* CC 238 declared unconstitutional as of February 1981 — charges laid under HT 35.

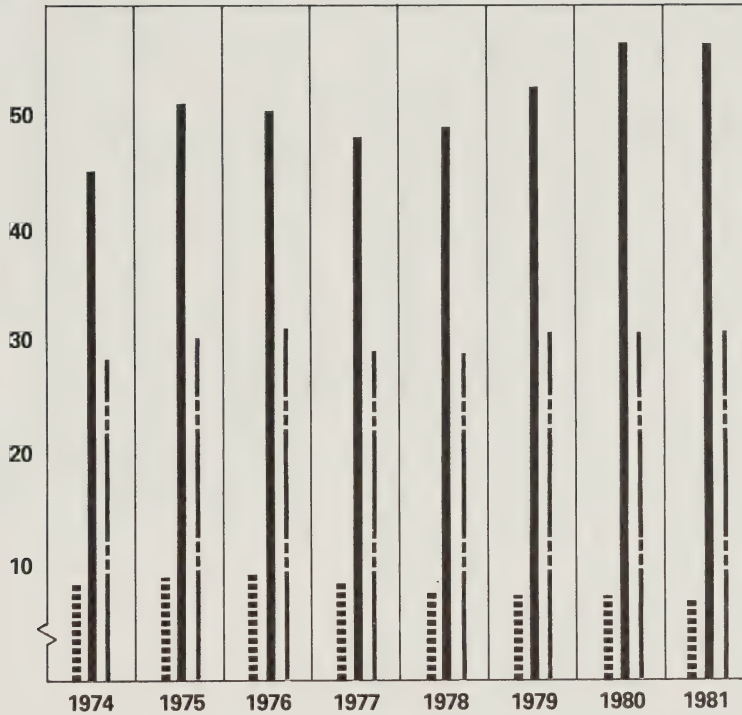
Motor Vehicle Accident Statistics – Monthly and Yearly Comparison (OPP Jurisdiction)
1979 – 1981 on Highways

*Percent change over previous year

**CRIME
OPP JURISDICTION
1974-1981**

**IN
THOUSANDS**

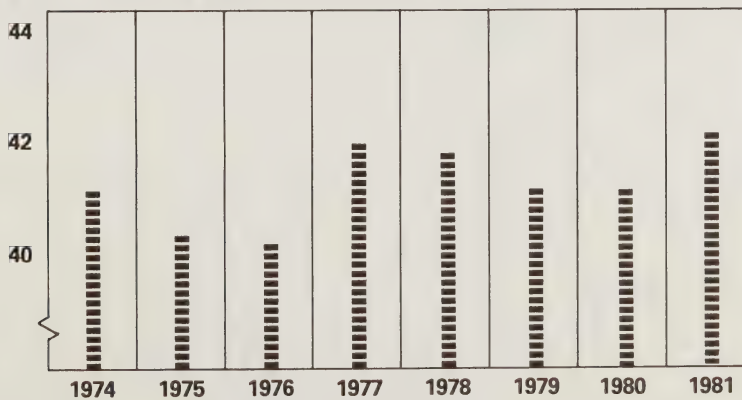
Actual Criminal Code* Occurrences



Legend: Crimes Against Persons
 Crimes Against Property —————
 Other Criminal Code — — — — —

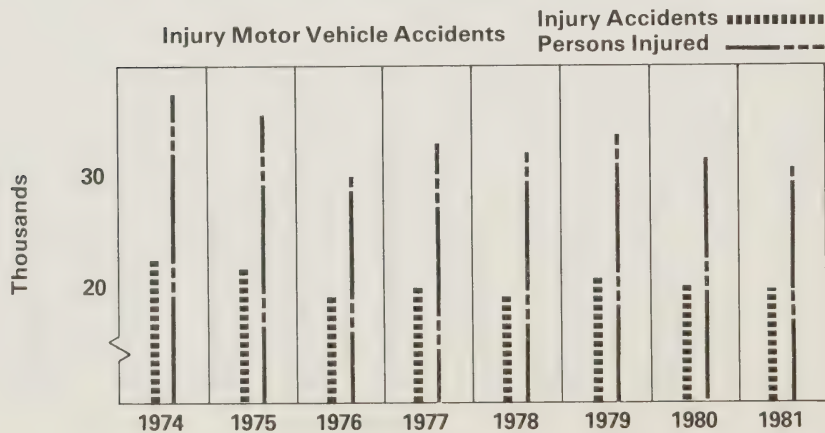
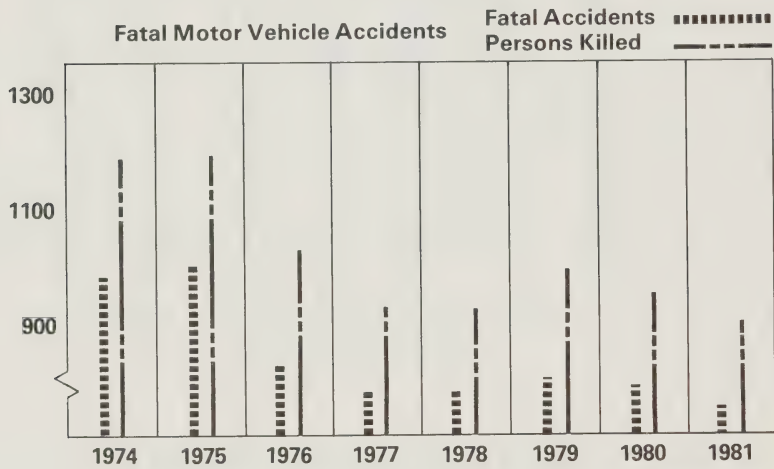
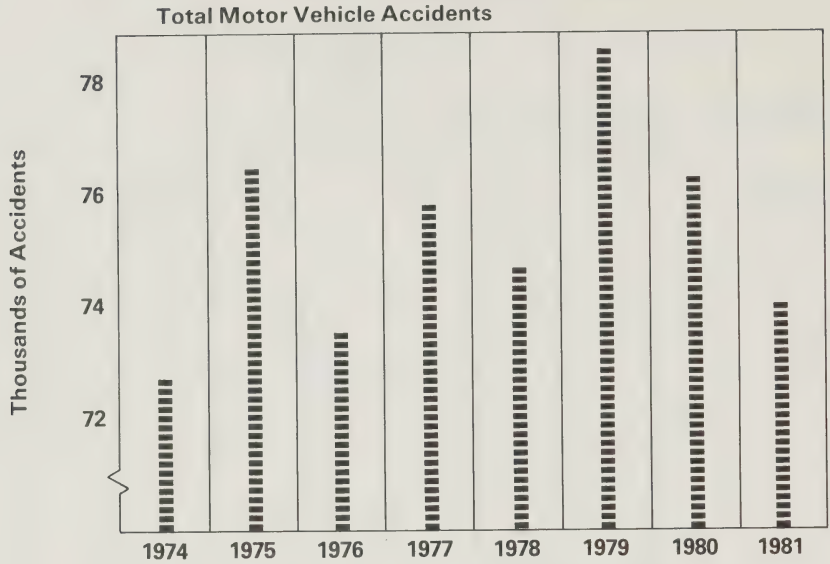
**IN
PERCENT**

Clearance Rate (Criminal Code* Offences)



*Non-Traffic

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENT INVESTIGATIONS* **OPP JURISDICTION 1974-1981**



*Excludes Private Property

Ontario Police Arbitration Commission

R.F. Egan, Chairman

A. Perik, Administration Officer

The Ontario Police Arbitration Commission, administered by the Ministry of the Solicitor General, has general responsibility for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the police arbitration system and making recommendations for its improvement. The arbitration commission continued to offer assistance to municipalities and municipal forces in their negotiations during 1981.

The arbitration commission is a five member body that administers the arbitration process between municipalities and municipal police forces throughout Ontario. Under the Police Amendment Act, 1972, all arbitrations are conducted by a single arbitrator. It is the aim of the arbitration commission to provide competent arbitrators for speedy and professional contract bargaining and arbitration. The arbitration commission maintains a register of qualified part-time arbitrators available for designation by the Solicitor General, and it is the objective of the arbitration commission to promote more harmonious police contract bargaining and arbitration.

The names of the part-time arbitrators on the register in 1981 are:

Mr. George W. Adams
Dr. A.P. Aggarwal
Professor Peter G. Barton
Ms. G. Gail Brent
Mr. Kevin M. Burkett
Mr. R.G. Geddes
Honourable Mayer Lerner
Professor Richard H. McLaren
Ms. Maureen K. Saltman
Professor Joseph W. Samuels
Professor Kenneth P. Swan
Mr. Martin Teplitsky
Professor Bruce Welling

All appointments to the register of arbitrators have been for one year renewable periods.

The chairman of the arbitration commission is Mr. Rory F. Egan. The other members of the arbitration commission are His Honour Judge Philip G. Givens, Mr. Ted Johnson, Mr. L. Langlois and Mr. J.L. McIntyre. Other than the chairman, two members of the arbitration commission represent municipal police governing bodies and two members represent police forces. All five members of the arbitration commission are appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

The arbitration commission has no role to play nor does it have any responsibilities to fulfil during the actual conciliation or actual arbitration processes. However, during the conciliation and arbitration process, the commission may be called upon to assist the parties in their efforts to reach an agreement, by making available material and various experts knowledgeable in employee/employer relations. As well, the commission monitors and evaluates the general effectiveness of the police bargaining system and makes recommendations for its improvement.

If during their attempts to renew a collective agreement either party to the negotiations request the assistance of a conciliation officer, the Solicitor General may appoint one. In 1979 the arbitration commission arranged to make available to those requesting conciliation the valuable services of Mr. Victor E. Scott, the former director of conciliation and mediation services of the Ministry of Labour for the Province of Ontario. His services continue to be available, and the commission seeks to encourage their use as invaluable aides to effective bargaining and harmonious relationships. In this respect, it is interesting to note that Mr. Scott was appointed to act as the conciliation officer in 42 conciliation hearings during 1981. Of the 42 hearings he attended, only 6 disputes went on to arbitration. This record clearly demonstrates that the conciliation process can be of invaluable help to parties who are attempting to reach an agreement through collective bargaining.

The following list indicates the extent of the areas covered by Mr. Scott:

Alliston
Amherstburg
Aylmer
Bradford
Brantford
Cobourg
Durham Region
Gloucester
Goderich
Haldimand-Norfolk
Halton Region
Ingersoll
Innisfil
Kincardine
Kirkland Lake

Leamington
 Meaford
 Metropolitan Toronto
 Napanee
 Norwich
 New Liskeard
 Orillia
 Owen Sound
 Paris
 Petrolia
 Picton
 Point Edward
 Sarnia
 St. Clair Beach
 St. Marys
 Smiths Falls
 Stratford
 Strathroy
 Stirling
 Sturgeon Falls
 Terrace Bay
 Timmins
 Vanier
 Windsor

The arbitrations processed through the commission in 1981 are similarly listed below. When referring to "rights" and "interest" disputes, it should be remembered that "rights" disputes refer to disputes that involve the interpretation of an existing agreement, whereas, "interest" disputes involve settling the terms of a new agreement.

Arbitrations processed for the year 1981.

Place	Arbitrator	Date of award	Dispute
Arnprior	K. Swan	Jan. 21, 1981	Interest
Metropolitan Toronto	B. Welling	Jan. 30, 1981	"Rights"
Sault Ste. Marie	J. Samuels	Mar. 20, 1981	Interest
Ottawa	P. Barton	May 7, 1981	Interest
Kemptville	G. Brent	June 5, 1981	Interest
Windsor	M. Teplitsky	June 15, 1981	Interest
Halton Region	M. Teplitsky	July 14, 1981	Interest
Vanier	J. Samuels	July 23, 1981	Interest
Peterborough	P. Barton	July 30, 1981	Interest
Cornwall	J. Samuels	Aug. 14, 1981	Interest
Sarnia Twp.	A. Aggarwal	July 24, 1981	"Rights"
Petrolia	A. Aggarwal	July 21, 1981	"Rights"
Belleville	P. Barton	Oct. 7, 1981	Interest
Stirling	G. Brent	Oct. 13, 1981	Interest
Halton	M. Teplitsky	Oct. 30, 1981	Interest
Smiths Falls	P. Barton	Nov. 9, 1981	Interest
Gloucester	R. McLaren	Nov. 30, 1981	Interest

The administrative arrangements for the arbitration and conciliation hearings are made by the arbitration commission. Other duties and functions that have been carried out by the commission include the establishment of forms to be used by the parties whenever they require arbitration or conciliation services as well as prescribing procedures for conducting arbitration hearings.

Some significant arbitration decisions given in 1981 are described below in abridged form.

The Corporation of the Town of Arnprior v. The Arnprior Police Association, January 21, 1981, Swan, K.P.

When determining the salary for officers of a small town police department, there are sound reasons for an arbitrator to weigh more heavily police salaries paid in towns of similar size to account for differences in policing functions, and police salaries paid in nearby areas to account for regional differences.

The Metropolitan Board of Commissioners of Police v. The Metropolitan Toronto Police Association, January 30, 1981, Welling, B.

A culminating incident allows an employer to review an employee's entire record in deciding what degree of discipline to impose, only if the employee was made aware of his employer's disapproval and of the entry on the record at the time of each entry. An employer cannot use secret entries to build a record for later use in disciplinary hearings.

Further, a criminal conviction against a civilian records clerk arising out of a domestic dispute during off duty hours cannot properly be considered as grounds for discipline where the offence is in no way related to his employment.

Finally, after reviewing the apparently inconsistent case law on topic, Professor Welling determined that even though an arbitrator finds that there is "reasonable cause" for discipline, he may substitute a lesser penalty than that imposed by the Commission, provided that there is nothing in the collective agreement expressly precluding the exercise of such remedial authority.

The Sault Ste. Marie Board of Commissioners of Police v. The Sault Ste. Marie Police Association, March 20, 1981, Samuels, J.W.

After the most extensive arbitral review to date, of the question of two-man patrol cars, Professor Samuels determined that the City of Sault Ste. Marie must be policed by at least four, two-man patrol cars between the hours of 4:00 p.m. to 8:00 p.m., with the staffing of any additional cars to be at the discretion of the Chief of Police. From 12:00 p.m. to 8:00 a.m. all patrol cars are to be manned by two officers, and during the remaining hours the staffing of patrol cars was left entirely to the discretion of the Chief of Police.

The Corporation of the Town of Kemptville v. The Kemptville Police Association, June 5, 1981, Brent, G.

No weight will be given to an argument that a small town does not have the ability to pay. The citizens of a municipality cannot expect to achieve cheaper taxes at the expense of reasonable salaries paid to municipal employees. It would be grossly unfair to ask police officers to subsidize the town as a whole.

The Vanier Board of Commissioners of Police v. The Vanier Police Association, July 23, 1981, Samuels, J.W.

The Association proposed a clause in the collective agreement which would have allowed the Association to obtain benefits for itself when an officer was entitled to claim for those benefits but failed to do so. This proposal was intended to prevent officers from being cajoled into not claiming overtime or other benefits. Professor Samuels doubted the legality of, and denied this request.

A clause providing that each member of the department be supplied with a bullet-proof vest was imposed upon the Commission.

The Cornwall Police Association v. The Board of Commissioners of Police for the City of Cornwall, August 14, 1981, Samuels, J.W.

The Board in an attempt to prevent a perceived subsidization of other communities proposed that "court time" be defined in the collective agreement so as to exclude time spent by the officers in courts not within Cornwall. It was held that all police officers serve not only their own municipalities, but also the people of Ontario as a whole under the Police Act. Accordingly, the proposal was rejected.

The Association proposed that a 130 working-day "cap" be removed from the collective agreement to allow a retiring member to take with him all of his accumulated sick leave credits as severance pay. This proposal was rejected, it being held that, since police officers now enjoy a very generous O.M.E.R.S. pension plan there is no longer any need for severance pay.

The Sarnia Township Police Association v. The Board of Commissioners of Police for the Township of Sarnia, July 24, 1981, Aggarwal, Dr. A.P.

When a collective agreement provided for an increase in vacation by simply stating that an officer upon completion of four years of service shall receive three weeks of vacation, it was held that an officer is entitled to three weeks vacation in the calendar year in which the fourth anniversary of his employment falls. The Board is not entitled to prorate the amount of vacation for that calendar year, for example, by pointing to the fact that the year was half over before the officer became entitled to the increased vacation.

Public Safety Division

F.L. Wilson, Q.C., Assistant Deputy Minister.

The fundamental concern of the Ministry's Public Safety Division is to devise methods of minimizing or eliminating hazards to persons or property.

Included in the division are the programs of the Fire Marshal, the Chief Coroner's Office, the Centre of Forensic Sciences, Forensic Pathology, and Emergency Planning.

The objectives of the Ministry's public safety programs are achieved by:

- promoting adequate standards for fire safety services, determining causes of fires, and reviewing the fire safety standards of building plans;
- determining causes of death in unnatural circumstances to help prevent or minimize any future loss of life;
- providing designated schools of anatomy with sufficient materials for teaching purposes.
- providing services and expertise in forensic pathology;
- using specialized and systematic analysis to present facts to the province's judicial system.

Office of the Fire Marshal

J.R. Bateman, Fire Marshal
A.C. Williams, Deputy Fire Marshal
S.E. Oxenham, Assistant Fire Marshal

The objective of the organization is to assist in preventing or minimizing the loss of life and property from fire. The Fire Marshal of Ontario is responsible for co-ordinating, directing and advising on virtually every aspect of fire prevention, fire fighting and fire investigation as prescribed under The Fire Marshals Act and other provincial statutes.

A major function of the organization is the investigation of the causes of fire, but it is also engaged in supporting, encouraging and advising local governments and other groups devoted to fire service matters.

In carrying out its task, the Office depends on co-operation from all levels of government, from fire departments, industry, insurance companies, testing laboratories, and a host of other organizations with interest allied to fire prevention and protection.

The nine major functions provided by the staff of 198 include:

- Fire Investigation Services
- Statistical Services
- Technical Services
- Hotel Services
- Consulting Services
- Fire Advisory Services
- Ontario Fire College
- Public Information Services
- Administrative Services

Fire Investigation Services

The investigation into fires not only leads to criminal

prosecution, but also discloses weaknesses that may exist in fire prevention and protection measures. Public disclosure of investigation reports by the OFM often contain recommendations which local governments, fire departments, building designers and others can adopt to minimize fire hazards and resulting losses.

During 1981, 287 lectures were provided to fire and police departments, the insurance industry and social groups on fire crime detection and arson investigation by members of the OFM staff.

A staff of specially trained investigators and engineers conduct investigations into suspected incendiary fires, losses of \$500,000 and over, fatal fires and gaseous explosions. In 1981, investigations of 1,748 fires were completed by the OFM. This total compared to 1,904 in 1980 is a decrease of 8.2%. To some extent, this decrease is the result of more time being spent on fire investigation training for fire and police departments.

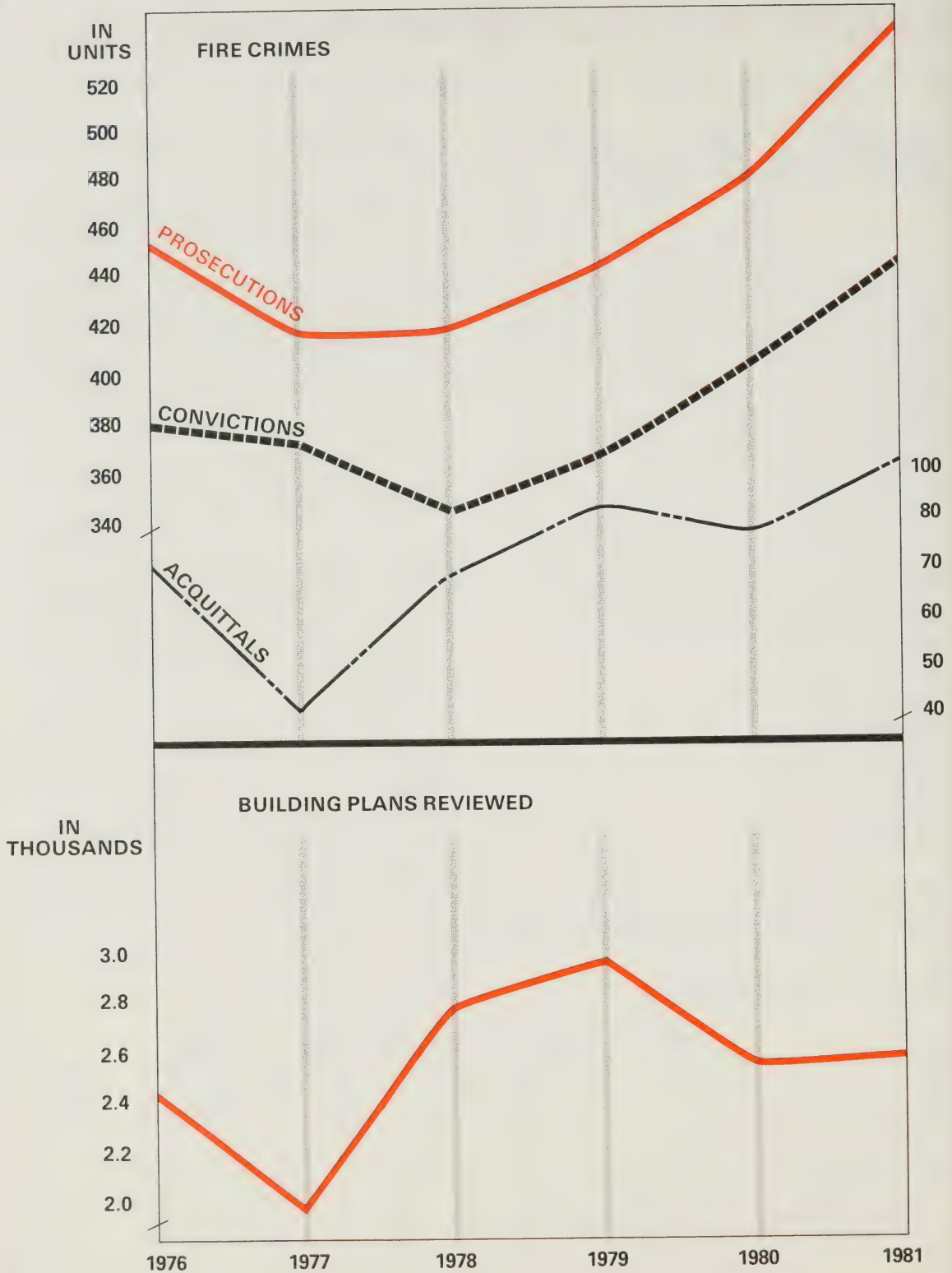
The decrease, by type of fire, in 1981 over 1980 was 9.08% for suspicious fires and a 2.85% decrease in fatal fires. Compared to 1980, there was no change in large loss fires and explosions investigated in 1981 — 65 to 65.

Of 1,512 suspicious fires investigated in 1981, 1,107 were found to be of incendiary origin, 97 were accidental, and 308 of undetermined cause. In 1980, 745 criminal charges were laid. Criminal charges laid in 1981 totalled 603. This is a decrease of 19.07% over 1980.

Fire Investigation Services Record of Fire Crime Prosecutions

Charge	1977		1978		1979		1980		1981		Pending
	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq.	
Arson	321	32	282	57	299	59	328	56	348	77	332
Attempted Arson	2	0	6	1	3	3	10	0	9	0	12
Conspiracy to Commit Arson	4	0	0	6	2	6	3	5	2	11	11
Negligently Causing Fire	13	2	4	0	6	0	8	2	11	3	1
Attempt to Defraud	2	0	0	1	5	0	1	2	1	1	5
Other Fire Crimes	29	6	50	4	45	14	48	12	67	8	51
Totals	371	40	342	69	360	82	397	77	438	100	412

OFFICE OF THE FIRE MARSHAL



OFFICE OF THE FIRE MARSHAL

IN
THOUSANDS

NUMBERS OF FIRES IN ONTARIO

27

26

25

24

23

IN
MILLIONS
\$

DOLLAR FIRE LOSS

220

200

180

160

140

IN
UNITS
\$

ONTARIO LOSS PER CAPITA

24

22

20

18

1976

1977

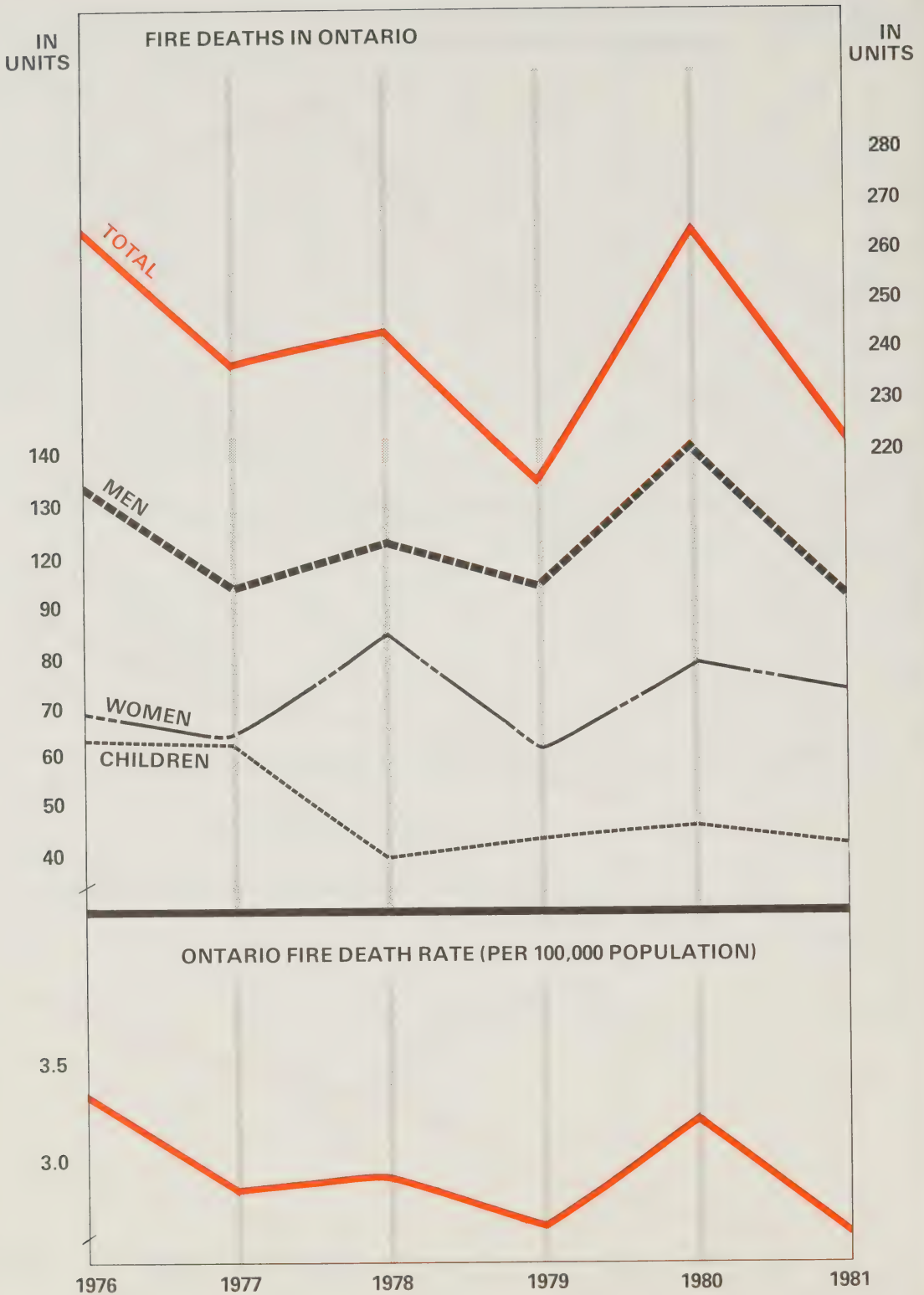
1978

1979

1980

1981

OFFICE OF THE FIRE MARSHAL



TECHNICAL SERVICES

The engineers of the staff, together with professional and technical members of the fire research group, perform a number of specialized services for ministries and provincial agencies which are reflected in the development of a safer environment for citizens of the Province. Included in providing technical support in solving fire service problems and determining possible fire cause and reasons for fire spread.

The OFM plays an important, continuing role in consumer protection. Laboratories that test building materials, fire protection devices and equipment, report results to the Office for review and approval prior to listing and labelling of the respective products. The OFM conducts its own product investigations when outside testing facilities are not available. Laboratories at the Ontario Fire College, at Gravenhurst, are utilized for such work. When the performance of fire safety characteristics of a product are found to be faulty, the manufacturer is advised of necessary improvements.

The Office carries out inspections of all new lightning rod installations, and checks some previously inspected installations. Installations approved this year (51.4%) are down from 1980. Two Lightning Rod Inspectors inspected 292 new installations, of which 150 were approved. Seventy-four installations were re-inspected, and 66 were approved.

Technical Services
Municipal Fire Prevention Inspections

Occupancies	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Assembly	25,297	29,306	25,013	26,174	28,295	30,452	28,903
Institutional	6,844	5,958	5,286	5,554	5,651	5,725	6,781
Residential	161,873	137,406	119,182	158,112	171,743	135,527	121,746
Business and Personal Services	21,543	23,718	19,446	24,289	24,979	23,815	23,439
Mercantile	38,723	40,845	30,887	31,255	31,634	34,457	30,320
Industrial	33,679	34,359	28,815	37,511	34,467	30,366	30,503
Totals	287,950	271,592	228,629	282,895	296,769	260,342	241,692

The staff encourages municipal fire departments to minimize the chance of fire occurring in their communities by making fire prevention inspections and advising what corrective measures are needed where hazards are found. In 1981, of the 638 fire departments in the Province, 286 reported they made 241,692 inspections. Compared with 1980, there was a 5.5% increase in the number of departments reporting on their fire prevention program, and a 7.2% decrease in the number of fire prevention inspections.

The new Hotel Fire Safety Program will be responsible for detailed training programs for hotel employees and will likely take on training programs for staff groups at various levels.

During 1981, Hotel Fire Safety Services conducted 522 hotel inspections (initial and follow-up) and 1,083 hotels were visited for job audits, 8 hotel owners were charged with 17 separate violations under the Hotel Fire Safety Act, 7 convictions on 12 violations have been registered with the remainder still before the courts.

The Hotel Fire Safety Inspectors are solely responsible for the enforcement of the Hotel Fire Safety Act. Fire departments are encouraged to inspect and report any violations to the Hotel Inspector.

CONSULTING SERVICES

The role of Consulting Services is to advise Ministries and provincial agencies on matters relating to building design and construction, which is reflected in the development of a safer environment for citizens of the Province. This is achieved by utilizing six staff Professional Engineers specializing in the area of fire protection.

Plans for construction, renovation or alterations of buildings proposed by Ministries or provincial agencies are subject to detailed examination by the staff engineers. These structures include provincial buildings, schools, hospitals, nursing homes, homes for the aged, hotels, colleges and universities, and major projects supported by the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture. Architects, engineers, and designers consult with staff members to achieve the most effective and economical designs within Building and Fire Code constraints, to ensure that the structures are afforded an environment for occupants which is as safe as possible.

The slight increase in plans reviewed (0.5%) 1981, from 1980, reflects the implementation of fire alarm smoke detector projects in Homes for the Aged, funded by the Ministry of Community and Social Services. These projects involve the installation of smoke detectors in bedrooms and corridors of Homes for the Aged, to provide earlier warning in the event of fire, as well as possible complete upgrading of the fire alarm system.

During 1981, Bill 59, an Act to amend The Fire Marshals Act to allow for the Fire Code as regulations, was introduced and received third reading June 26, 1981. Staff of the Consulting Services Unit participated in the analyses and review of approximately 300 pieces of public comment on the draft Ontario Fire Code, gazetted January 13, 1979.

HOTEL SERVICES

Hotels which are required to be licenced under the Tourism Act and licenced by the Liquor Board of Ontario are now inspected by the Office of the Fire Marshal for compliance with the Hotel Fire Safety Act 1971 and regulation 366/71.

The responsibility for inspection of hotels has historically been divided between the Fire Marshal's Office for the 2,400 hotels licenced under the Ministry of Industry and Tourism Legislation, and the Liquor Licence Board of Ontario for those 1,200 establishments licenced under the Liquor Licence Act.

On November 9th, 1981, a complement of 70 inspectors from the Liquor Licence Board of Ontario was transferred to the Office of the Fire Marshal. Extensive training programs are presently underway for the transferred inspectors at the Ontario Fire College in Gravenhurst and in Toronto. The training is on-going and the inspectors are progressing very satisfactorily.

Revisions are underway to the Hotel Fire Safety Act in consultation with the Hotel Industry. Revisions considered necessary to meet the recommendations of the Inn-On-The-Park Coronor's Jury will be made.

Rather than devoting most of the work effort toward inspections, the program commitment involves three main areas including inspection and evaluation, maintenance and advisory, and enforcement.

The inspection and evaluation portion of the schedule will involve the physical inspection of hotels and identification of the structural fire safety features or lack of, within the building which is basic and general but generally covers everything.

The maintenance and advisory program aspect of the job will involve assessment of Hotel Fire Safety Inspection, test and maintenance programs, the "Fire Plan" and evacuation programs and response teams with emphasis on the operation of first aid fire extinguishing equipment and the movement of hotel guests will play a major role in this part of the program. Inspector training will also be included in this segment.

The first stage of the Fire Code regulations was put in place on November 2, 1981, when the Regulation was filed.

The Fire Code did not contain provisions for Flammable and Combustible Liquids or Retrofit. These parts, 4 and 9, held in reserve, will be completed as quickly as possible for possible adoption as regulations.

The Fire Code legislation has resulted in additional responsibilities for administration of this legislation in the Consulting Services Unit.

Staff members continue to participate, in the National Fire Code and National Building Code Committees, as well as serving on a number of special standard-making committees established by major North American fire protection organizations, including those sponsored by governments.

In addition, the unit continued to advise municipal governments and provincial Ministries on fire-related building matters and proposed legislation.

Record of Building Plans Reviewed

Classification	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Schools	681	1,065	1,283	1,089	1,106
Hospitals.	345	343	308	344	326
Community & Social Services.	172	272	202	194	384
Universities & Colleges	80	150	140	132	104
Ontario Government Buildings	47	26	39	37	25
Hotels.	667	1,004	1,014	798	663
Totals	1,992	2,860	2,986	2,594	2,608

ONTARIO FIRE COLLEGE

The purpose of the Ontario Fire College is to provide year round training for officers and potential officers of municipal fire departments.

Some of the large municipalities in Ontario operate their own in-house training programs for their fire service personnel, including the experienced fire fighter and new recruits. A substantial number of municipalities, however, depend on training programs and instructors provided by the Office of the Fire Marshal.

The goals of the fire service are two-fold: the first is to prevent fires from occurring and the second is to reduce the loss of life and property because of uncontrolled fire. To accomplish these goals the fire service needs personnel who are skilled and well trained in fire prevention, fire suppression, fire department management and in the support services, such as training, maintenance and public relations.

The goals of the training delivery system at the College are:

- 1) to reduce the loss of life and incidence of fire occurrence by developing skilled fire prevention officers,
- 2) to reduce the loss of life and property by developing skilled company, command and administrative officers,
- 3) to provide the necessary training and to develop the necessary skills in specialized fire service activities.

These goals were developed to compliment the goals of the fire service. During the academic year stretching from January 5 through December 18, 1981, the Ontario Fire College continued to fulfil its teaching mandate. The total number of officers who graduated from the College since the introduction of the Fire Protection Technology Course in 1967 stands at 1,213. There were 1,016 students trained during 1981, of which 88 completed the course requirements, passed the examinations and received

their diplomas. During 1981, 223 new applications were received and completed, leaving 705 students in stream who were forwarded to 1982. A total of 205 new applications were received, making a total enrollment of 910 for the next academic year. A total of 195 students have been wait-listed for the 1982 year, should space become available for their acceptance.

A total of 29 courses were offered during the 1981 academic year. The course offerings included the following: Fire Prevention, Fire Fighting Operations, Fire Department Management and Techniques of Instruction at the General level: Fire Department Administration, Fire Fighting Operations and Fire Prevention at the Advanced Level: Volunteer Fire Officers, Fire Prevention Officers, Fire Crime Detection, Fire Chiefs' Management, Rescue Extrication and Basic Fire Protection for Hotel Fire Safety Inspectors were conducted as Specialist Seminars.

Enrolment for each course offered is restricted to a maximum of 46 students.

The Fire Prevention Unit incudes mathematics, science and report writing, principles of fire prevention and protection features and building design. The preparation and interpretation of building plans: design of fire detection and fire protection equipment; functions of testing laboratories; discussion of fire prevention laws and development of fire prevention programs are discussed.

The Fire Fighting Operations Unit consists of a study of the operational responsibilities of a command officer in fire protection, leadership and command functions; pre-fire attack planning; fire crime detection; design and tactical use of fire fighting trucks and preparing the fire department officer for training duties within his own fire department.

The Fire Department Management Unit deals with management of organizations; oral and written communications; various acts and codes relating to

fire safety; fire department management problems; financial administration; organization and management; leadership styles; fire department records; decision making and human relations.

The Techniques of Instruction Unit covers the principle of instruction, the adult learning process and effective use of training aids. The course is designed to develop the company officer or prospective officer in the training skills necessary for the officer to fulfil a role as a trainer within his/her home fire department.

The Advanced Level Fire Fighting Operations Course provides two weeks of training geared toward developing senior officers' skills. The course includes an examination of the senior officer operation, supervisory, command and planning responsibilities.

The Advanced Fire Department Administration Course deal with administrative matters. The agenda covers a number of areas, such as legislative responsibility, inter-relationships with other municipal agencies, personnel management functions, fiscal planning and master planning.

The Advanced Fire Prevention Course is designed to provide training in two specific areas. Part I deals with life safety aspects and the second deals with property protection and the maintenance of protective systems.

Program delivery at the Advanced Level is designed for maximum participation by the student and allows for a high degree of interfacing with the discussion leaders.

Students work individually and in groups on assignments for presentation by the student and group leaders.

The purpose of training is to fulfil two main objectives. One is to provide a vehicle for the discussion of topics which are of current concern to the particular group. The other is to develop skill and expertise in specific areas, such as rescue, fire prevention, as well as officership in volunteer fire department.

Candidates on course during the year represent 164 fire departments in Ontario and other government agencies. There was a marked increase in the number of departments who sent a student in 1980 over 1979. The increase was a direct result of the new course design which embodies the philosophy of providing training and developing skills which suit the client groups' needs whether it be a full-time, composite or volunteer fire department.

The administrative and instructional staff of the Ontario Fire College were invited to conduct a number of seminars, workshops and short courses during 1981 for agencies and organizations with an interest in fire safety at the provincial, national and international jurisdictions. A seminar was conducted at the Canadian Coast Guard School in Fort Erie; two

workshops at the Ontario Municipal Fire Instructors' Association held at McMaster University; the staff also participated in the program at the Ontario Fire Prevention Officers' Association, and acted as moderator in a panel discussion and presented two papers related to the training function at the National Fire Protection Association conference.

The staff also worked with the Metro Instructors' Association, developing a pilot recruit training project.

REGIONAL TRAINING

The Ontario Fire College is responsible for the content of the regional fire fighting and fire prevention schools. It provides instructional notes, as well as equipment and instructors to assist fire advisory service in the fire fighting schools.

AUTO EXTRICATION

In 1979, an inter-ministerial task force on crash rescue recommended that the Ministry of the Solicitor General, through the Office of the Fire Marshal, establish a province-wide auto extrication program.

In 1980, the Solicitor General authorized the commencement of Phase I. This included the purchase of a mobile training unit and training staff to conduct auto extrication training throughout the province. To date, 1,500 fire fighters have received training and plans have been made to give training to an additional 3,000 in 1982.

13 informational seminars were conducted by the staff around the Province including the Police College in Aylmer, attended by a total of 1,163 people.

Plans have been made to start training approximately 800 O.P.P. officers working in selected areas throughout the Province where there are no fire department or extrication services provided. This was Phase II and considered urgent, due to remoteness and weather conditions of the areas.

Now that both Phase I and II are underway, it is considered the appropriate time to proceed with Phase III.

Phase III consists of financial assistance to municipalities in the form of grants to purchase special auto extrication equipment.

In 1981, a \$5 million program to assist municipalities in the establishment of a Province-wide auto extrication program was announced.

It is anticipated that it will take several years to fully implement the Province-wide program and therefore, preference will be given to those areas where the presence of Provincial highways demonstrates the greatest need.

The Province will provide funds on a 50/50 basis with priority given to local governments wishing to provide the services on a County, District or Regional basis. Individual municipalities will be assisted in purchasing the basic extrication equipment.

Funds will also be provided for services rendered when a rescue unit responds to an accident, on a Provincial highway.

In order to implement the program, the Fire Advisory Services of the Office of the Fire Marshal will be employing the services of a program co-ordinator, one liaison officer and support staff.

FIRE ADVISORY SERVICES

The fire advisory staff of the OFM assist municipalities and communities in improving the effectiveness of their prevention and fire fighting services and where no such service is provided, the advisory staff will assist and advise in the establishment of such service.

They also assist in the development of fire prevention and training programs of fire departments. The advisory service provides technical advice regarding fire department management and operations.

On the formal request of municipal councils, the advisers study the fire department organization, fire protection and fire prevention by-laws, fire trucks and equipment, manpower, station locations, communications and water supply. Detailed reports of these surveys, including recommendations for improvement are prepared and submitted to the municipal councils.

Since 1964, there have been 844 municipal fire protection surveys conducted which have resulted in 14,917 recommendations. To date, 7821 of the recommendations have been accepted and the number increases as the municipal councils find the means to implement the advisers' recommendations.

The advisory staff provided further technical assistance to the following municipalities: 54 in fire departments organized or re-organized; 674 in advice to municipal councils, 671 in advising fire department chiefs; and 511 in special training and lectures conducted.

To ensure adequate preparedness of the provincial fire service for any large-scale emergencies, 46 Regional County and District Mutual Fire Aid Systems and Emergency Fire Service Plans have been developed by the Ontario Fire Marshal's Office. The staff assisted by the Fire Co-ordinators have revised 6 Emergency Fire Service Plans during the year.

There was a significant increase in the program to provide fire protection in unorganized communities in the North. The program, which is conducted in co-

operation with the Ministry of Northern Affairs who selects communities and provides funds for the purchase of fire fighting equipment, enables the Office of the Fire Marshal to organize fire protection teams for area that would otherwise be without fire protection.

The Advisory Services prepares apparatus and equipment specifications, receives, tests and distributes the equipment. An agreement is made between the Office of the Fire Marshal and the people of the community whereby the fire protection team agrees to maintain the equipment and the OFM agrees to provide training and advice regarding fire protection. These communities were assisted on four hundred and ninety-one occasions during 1981 under this program.

The Advisers are assisting the Statistical Services in the field education of fire department personnel in completing Fire Loss Reports. When errors are found in reports submitted by fire departments, the Adviser visits the department when he is in the area and assists the Fire Chief in correcting the report.

Regional Fire Training Schools of five-day duration were conducted by OFM in 1981 in the Counties of Simcoe, Huron, Prescott & Russell, Bruce, Renfrew, Essex, Oxford and Elgin; Regions of Haldimand-Norfolk, Durham, Hamilton-Wentworth and York; and the District of Timiskaming. Students receive 40 hours of classroom instruction as well as practical field instruction in basic fire fighting techniques using fire trucks and equipment supplied by the OFC. A total of 421 students received certificates after completing the course.

Regional Fire Prevention Schools were offered to fire departments in 1981 as a means of developing fire prevention awareness and expertise in smaller departments that have not been able to send their members to the Fire Protection Technology Course. Instruction of 40 hours duration is provided by the District Fire Services Advisers and the course may be taken in day or night classes, or a combination of both. Basic fire prevention and inspection procedures are taught, using local classroom facilities. Four such schools were conducted in 1981 in the following counties, regions or districts: Region of Ottawa-Carleton; Counties of Renfrew and Kent; and the District of Cochrane. A total of 98 students completed the course and received their certificates.

During 1981, the staff provided training in the basic skills of firemanship, in 3-hour units of instruction to 11,274 fire fighters of newly organized or re-organized fire departments in their own municipal departments.

In addition to the Regional Fire Training and Fire Prevention Schools, there was 14 Breathing Apparatus Seminars, 5 Fire Chiefs Seminars and 1 Pilot Project on Self Contained Breathing Apparatus.

Fire Advisory Services

Record of Municipal Fire Protection Surveys

Surveys	1964-76	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	Totals
Surveys Conducted	728	25	15	20	29	27	844
Recommendations Made	12,538	487	238	435	530	689	14,917
Recommendations Accepted	7,245	168	73	121	107	107	7,821
Percentages of Acceptances	58%	34%	31%	28%	20%	15%	52%

Note: Numbers may vary from year to year due to amalgamations

County, District and Regional Mutual Fire Aid Activations

	1964-76	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	Totals
	376	38	22	22	35	36	529

SELECTION BOARDS

Two selection Boards were conducted in 1981 by the Assistant Fire Marshal for the Promotion of Deputy Fire Chiefs.

Administrative Services

The Administrative Services Section provides effective administrative support services in such areas as financial management, personnel and purchasing. The section prepares and co-ordinates the budget for fourteen (14) cost centres within Fire Safety Services. The Section also co-ordinates the requisitioning, placement and retirement of all vehicles for the Office of the Fire Marshal and controls the maintenance of all related vehicle records. The OFM fleet presently consists of 186 vehicles of various types and sizes including fire fighting vehicles.

Other services include inventory control, requisition for stationery, supplies and equipment as well as the provision of mail sorting, stockroom and shipping facilities. The section is also responsible for the preparation and distribution of information concerning the location of licenced users of radioactive material in Ontario. In 1981, there were 1,282 notifications sent to municipal fire chiefs.

PUBLIC INFORMATION SERVICES

The public information staff direct their efforts to publicizing effective fire prevention by supplying publicity material and education and technical

information. The material, including general information, fire prevention pamphlets, technical, legal and instructional literature, is distributed to municipal fire departments, which, as local agents for the OFM, place it in homes, businesses, schools libraries and other public places, where it will effectively make the public aware of the dangers of fire and what to do to reduce these dangers. A variety of publications, films and special publicity material is also circulated to groups with allied interest, directly or through fire departments.

The office releases information and articles to the news media in order to promote a better understanding of the work of the OFM and how people can help keep fire losses in Ontario to an absolute minimum.

The total number of fire prevention pamphlets supplied in 1981 was 833,129.

During the year, films on fire prevention, fire department training and life-saving were supplied by the OFM film library, screened for more than 13,970 audiences, and viewed by more than 659,000.

The OFM also utilized audio-visual and printed publicity material developed for use in every Canadian Province and Territory by Fire Prevention Canada, a non-profit organization.

Municipal fire departments were again encouraged by the OFM to organize and conduct a year-round fire prevention campaign, particularly during Fire Prevention Week and during the Christmas season, involving as many people as possible in their community.

Record of Literature Distribution in 1981

Type of Literature	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Information	27,638	26,130	23,268	28,693	25,824
Fire Prevention	864,200	838,000	811,600	948,860	853,974
Technical	950	898	840	920	828
Legal.	1,631	1,525	1,426	1,732	1,559
Instructional	975	875	911	1,049	944
Totals	895,394	867,428	838,045	981,254	883,129

Fire Loss Summary

Property Fire Record for the year 1981

Number of Fires	25,081
Total Fire Loss	234,857,057

Five-year Average for years 1977-81

Number of Fires	25,652
Total Fire Loss	196,460,512

Fire Deaths

Year	Men	Women	Children	Total	Ontario Fire Death Rate	Canadian Fire Death Rate
1981	112	73	42	227	2.6	*
1980	143	80	46	269	3.2	3.63
1979	113	59	43	215	2.6	3.06
1978	121	85	40	246	2.9	3.57
1977	113	63	62	238	2.8	3.47

Fire Death Rate is the number of fire deaths per 100,000 population per annum.

Fire Incidents

Year	Number of Fires	Ontario Fire Incident Rate	Canadian Fire Incident Rate
1981	25,018	290.06	*
1980	26,554	313.14	357.33
1979	26,887	320.7	347.52
1978	25,190	302.2	319.06
1977	24,610	292.4	316.9

Fire Incident Rate is the number of fires per 100,000 population per annum.

Dollar Loss

Year	Dollar Fire Loss	Ontario Loss Per Capita	Canadian Loss Per Capita
1981	\$234,857,057	\$27.23	*
1980	211,104,248	24.89	\$40.90
1979	197,463,213	23.55	31.63
1978	182,201,419	21.58	27.75
1977	156,676,624	18.61	24.49

Population figures obtained from Statistics Canada Catalogue 91-001 and Ministry of Intergovernmental Affairs.

Canadian fire loss data obtained from the Annual Reports of Fire Losses in Canada of the Dominion Fire Commissioner.

*Data is not available at this time.

Office of the Chief Coroner

R.C. Bennett, M.D., Chief Coroner

The objectives of the Office of the Chief Coroner are to investigate all sudden and unnatural deaths and, in conjunction with related activities, to use the knowledge gained to promote better health and safety for the citizens of Ontario.

The nine major functions of the Office of the Chief Coroner are:

- Coroners Investigations
- Inquests and Jury Recommendations
- Educational Courses
- Metro Toronto Despatch Office and Coroners Courts
- Post Mortem Examinations
- Research and Liaison
- General Inspector of Anatomy
- Human Tissue Gift Act Programme
- Public Education

CORONERS INVESTIGATIONS

The Coroners System in Ontario is responsible for the investigation of all deaths reportable to a coroner, as defined in the Coroners Act, in order to determine for each case the identity of the deceased and the facts as to how, when, where and by what means the deceased came to his death. The system, therefore, is a vital part of law enforcement in initially determining whether deaths are due to natural causes, accident, suicide or homicide.

At the present time, all coroners in Ontario are practicing medical doctors, appointed by Order-in-Council. The province is therefore in the enviable position of having a one hundred percent medical coroners system, which is not true in most other jurisdictions. Experience has shown that a physician is best qualified through education and practice to deal with the problems encountered in investigating sudden and traumatic death.

There are 385 of these local coroners. They conducted over 27,000 investigations in 1981. Working with pathologists, police, fire investigators and many other experts, they complete their investigations and determine if an inquest is necessary. Their reports are reviewed, compiled for statistics and filed in the Office of the Chief Coroner. See Appendix A.

Another aspect of the Coroners System, and one that is equally important, pertains to public safety

and the prevention of similar deaths in the future. Since all the facts pertaining to sudden or traumatic death become known to the coroner during his investigation, he can provide warnings to the public of hazards to be encountered during the course of their daily lives. This they do frequently when an inquest is not deemed to be necessary.

In addition to the investigation of deaths, conducting inquests and informing the public of their findings, coroners also must certify that there are no reasons for further investigation regarding all bodies to be cremated or shipped out of Ontario. The number of cremations in Ontario is shown in Appendix E.

Full-time Regional Coroners have been appointed in the eight regions into which the province is divided for administration of the system. Regional Coroners occupy vital positions as they review all reports and assist the Chief Coroner in the supervision of the local coroners. They also participate in complex or lengthy investigations and inquests. The Regional Coroners appointed are as follows: Dr. W.W. Wigle (Dryden) Northwestern, Dr. W.E. Sullivan (Sault Ste. Marie) Northeastern, Dr. J.P. MacKay (Parry Sound) Algonquin, Dr. W.S. Patterson (Kingston) Eastern, Dr. E.P. King (Toronto) Central, Dr. R.B. Penton (St. Catharines) Niagara, Dr. J.K. Strathearn (Orillia) South Georgian Bay, Dr. R.D. MacKinlay (Sarnia) Southwestern.

INQUESTS

Local coroners, the Chief Coroner or the Minister may order an inquest into any death. Other than those which are mandatory under the Coroners Act, which will be discussed later, inquests are held in cases where it is necessary to establish who the deceased was, and when, where, how and by what means the death occurred.

In addition, the inquest procedure provides an excellent medium to disseminate the true circumstances relating to a particular death, thus providing the public with a warning about a hazardous situation, trend or contingency. The coroner's jury is also a good source for recommendations that could prevent similar deaths in the future.

The average duration of inquests continued to increase in 1981 as inquests became more comprehensive in scope and depth. For instance, in Metropolitan Toronto the total number of hours per inquest has increased from 24 hours in 1979 to over 28 hours in 1981.

Mandatory Inquests

(A) *Mining and Construction*

Mining and construction related deaths are mandatory under the Coroners Act. During 1981, inquests were held for 12 mining deaths and 39 construction deaths. The recommendations coming from these inquests will continue to contribute toward preventing similar deaths in the future. Company, union and government officials have co-operated fully in implementing these recommendations.

(B) *Deaths in Custody*

Inquests are mandatory under the Coroners Act for all persons who die while in the custody of a peace officer or when they are an inmate at a correctional institution, lock-up or training school.

Twenty-three deaths in custody occurred in 1981, a decrease of 6 from 1980. Initial investigations by coroners indicate that 9 of the deaths were suicide, 9 natural, 2 homicide and 3 accidental. Inquests have been held into these custody deaths, or will be concluded early in 1982. Juries have made many useful recommendations, particularly relating to the prevention of suicides of persons in custody, and the authorities are proceeding to the extent of their resources to implement the suggested changes.

INQUEST JURY RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendations emanating from Coroner's Juries have been pursued by this office since its inception, and, in fact, the Chief Coroner has the responsibility of bringing jury findings and recommendations to the attention of appropriate persons, agencies and departments of governments. Coroners may hold inquests when they feel that the public should be informed of the circumstances of the death and it is expected that the jury may make recommendations directed towards the avoidance of death in similar circumstances.

Although this office has no authority to force any person or organization to implement recommendations, nevertheless it is surprising the number that are, in fact, implemented in some way. No doubt this is due to the fact that the organization affected would find itself in a most embarrassing

position if a second death occurred under similar circumstances, without having remedied the situation which caused the first fatality.

It is extremely difficult to record precise statistics on the number of recommendations which are implemented as there is often a considerable time lag involved, particularly with those that require amending legislation or the expenditure of large sums of money. However, this office estimates that approximately seventy-five percent (75%) of all recommendations which are reasonable and practical are eventually implemented in some manner.

See Appendix B for statistics of Inquests, Recommendations and Inquests by County or District.

EDUCATIONAL COURSES

The annual Educational Course for Coroners was held in October of 1981 in Toronto. Three days in length, it was attended by a total of 256 new and experienced coroners, police officers, fire investigators and other specialists involved in the investigation of sudden and unexplained deaths. As well as basic subjects relating to the coroners system, internationally known specialists presented lectures on a wide variety of topics.

Regional Meetings for coroners were conducted, and many lectures were given by personnel of this office at the Ontario Police College, the Ontario Fire College and meetings of professional organizations.

METRO TORONTO DESPATCH OFFICE AND CORONERS COURTS

The Despatch Office is manned on a 24 hour, 7 day per week basis by complement of the Office of the Chief Coroner as a central service for coroners in the Metropolitan Toronto area. During 1981, this office processed 6,696 Metro cases. In addition, the Despatch Office staff provide the off-hours contact for all coroners requiring assistance or advice in their investigations.

There were 50 inquests held during the year in the two inquest courtrooms occupying the ground floor level of the George Drew Building. This is the only facility in the province designed and maintained exclusively for coroners' inquests. As required by the Coroners Act, the police department having jurisdiction provides Coroner's Constables to assist in inquests. In the case of coroners' inquests and the courts in Toronto, the City of Toronto, now Metropolitan Toronto, Police Department has staffed the coroners' courts continuously since 1919.

POST MORTEM EXAMINATIONS

The majority of the 8,395 post mortem examinations ordered by coroners across the province are performed by local pathologists in their own hospitals. In the Toronto area most of the post mortem examinations, numbering 1,177 in 1981, are performed in the Provincial Morgue located in the Coroners Building by pathologists from Toronto hospitals. Despatch Office personnel supervise and service the Morgue. They received a total of 1,522 bodies for post mortem examination and storage. A few complex cases of identification or homicide are transported to Toronto for examination by the Provincial Forensic Pathologist in the Coroners Building. The proximity of The Centre of Forensic Sciences aids in the investigation of these and many other coroners' cases.

RESEARCH AND LIAISON

The information gathered from all the coroners' investigations over a number of years is available in the Office of the Chief Coroner. Compiled annually into statistical data, it is also possible to extract data for research into deaths in almost any type of population or environment. Personnel from this office use these studies to assist many organizations concerned with the review and prevention of deaths.

(A) Child Abuse (Battered Child)

During 1978, Bill 114, An Act to revise the Child Welfare Act, was introduced in the Legislature. It received third reading on December 12, 1978, and Royal Assent on December 15, 1978. Section 49(1) deals with the reporting of child abuse deaths.

Child abuse is of special importance because there is an increased number of cases being reported to child protective agencies.

The term "battered child" had its origin at a seminar sponsored by The American Academy of Paediatrics in 1961. Dr. C. Henry Kempe of the University of Colorado wrote the first comprehensive article on the subject in the Journal of The American Medical Association in 1962, shocking the medical profession and others to the startling high incidence of "battered child" cases.

The Office of the Chief Coroner for Ontario first brought this important matter to the attention of the public in this Province and Canada in 1962, and alerted physicians, coroners, police and others to be on the alert for these tragic cases.

The statistics on all such deaths have been carefully recorded since December 1962, as follows:

Year	Number of Deaths
1962	3 (December only)
1963	11
1964	16
1965	4
1966	21
1967	11
1968	7
1969	10
1970	5
1971	8
1972	6
1973	9
1974	11
1975	11
1976	9
1977	14
1978	7
1979	6
1980	5
1981	4
Total	178

The average number of deaths per year over the last nineteen years is 9. The sex incidence was ninety-four males and eighty-four females. There has been a slight preponderance of male deaths each year. The age distribution was as follows:

Age	Number of Deaths
Up to one year	104
One to two years	39
Two to three years	17
Three to four years	14
Over four years	4
TOTAL	178

The significant facts shown by these figures are that the majority of deaths occur up to two years of age, with approximately sixty percent of the total being under one year and eighty percent under two years.

The breakdown of how these deaths were disposed of is as follows:

I. Investigation only	38
II. Investigation and charges laid	9
III. Investigation and Inquest only	54
IV. Investigation and Inquest and charges laid	5
V. Investigation or Inquest and perpetrator committed to mental institution, or referred for psychiatric treatment	8
VI. Investigation and/or Inquest and convictions	62
VII. Charges laid and cases still pending before the courts	2
Total	178

Total 178

(B) *The Role of Cannabis and Alcohol in Traffic Fatalities*

On March 1, 1982, the Office of the Chief Coroner in collaboraton with The Centre of Forensic Sciences and the Traffic Injury Research Foundation initiated a two year programme to determine the use of cannabis and alcohol by drivers and pedestrians fatally injured in traffic collisions.

This study is an extension of a previous drug screening programme, carried out by the same agencies in 1978 and 1979. Out of more than 100 drugs tested, alcohol and cannabis were the most frequently detected drugs in traffic victims.

It is hoped that this investigation will provide the means to examine how and how often cannabis and alcohol play a causal role in fatal accidents and also it should provide a comprehensive data base that will add to our knowledge about the fatal crash problem in general.

THE GENERAL INSPECTOR OF ANATOMY

The Anatomy Act is administered through the Office of the Chief Coroner.

The revised Anatomy Act, passed in 1967, provides for the dissection of donated as well as unclaimed bodies by designated Schools of Anatomy.

An adequate supply of bodies is essential to teach medical and dental students the anatomy of the human body in their undergraduate and postgraduate years. Courses in human anatomy are given to many paramedical students including chiropractors, nurses, physiotherapists, physical educationalists and others. In addition, advanced courses are given to surgeons to develop new surgical techniques or for research purposes.

All the demands in 1981 for bodies by the Schools have been fulfilled.

The following Schools have been designated to receive bodies.

(1) University of Toronto	Department of Anatomy
(2) University of Ottawa	Department of Anatomy
(3) University of Western Ontario (London)	Department of Anatomy
(4) Queen's University (Kingston)	Department of Anatomy
(5) McMaster University (Hamilton)	Department of Anatomy
(6) University of Guelph	Section of Human Anatomy
(7) Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College (Toronto)	Department of Anatomy
(8) University of Waterloo	Section of Human Anatomy

There is one General Inspector of Anatomy in Toronto and twenty-one Local Inspectors of Anatomy appointed throughout the Province to carry out the provisions of the Anatomy Act. Most Local Inspectors are in the areas near the Schools. All Inspectors must also be coroners. Where there is no Local Inspector, any coroner may carry out the duties outlined in the Anatomy Act.

A lecture on the Anatomy Act is included in the Educational Course for Coroners each year.

Each year a meeting is held with the Heads of all the Schools of Anatomy. The last meeting was held on February 5, 1982, with representation from each of the Schools. Throughout the remainder of the year, the General Inspector makes periodic visits to all the Schools and inspects their methods and facilities for handling, preserving, storing, dissecting and disposing of bodies. The General Inspector has the authority to suspend delivery of bodies to a School if required standards are not met. No such action was necessary during 1981.

A report must be filed both by the Local Inspector and the School receiving each body with the General Inspector who maintains a master register. This register contains particulars of all bodies at all Schools in the Province, when they were received, and when and where they were buried or cremated following their use for medical education or scientific research.

Any person wishing to donate his or her body to a School of Anatomy may do so by signing a consent or by consent of their next-of-kin. Bodies are accepted by the Schools for the above purposes, providing they are suitable and there is a need for them.

A Memorial Service is held by each School at the time of burial or cremation. The next-of-kin are notified of the date, time and place of the service and they may attend if they so wish.

Following are some basic statistics which show the numbers of donated and unclaimed bodies processed under the Anatomy Act in 1981, compared with 1980.

I. The total number of bodies provided to the eight Schools of Anatomy in Ontario:

1980 — 257
1981 — 272

II. The total number of bodies buried by municipalities under Section 11 of the Anatomy Act:

1980 — 91
1981 — 76

III. The total number of reported unclaimed bodies which were subsequently reclaimed for burial or cremation under Section 5(1) of the Anatomy Act:

1980 — 52
1981 — 54

IV. The total number of bodies processed under the Anatomy Act:

1980 — 400
1981 — 402

THE HUMAN TISSUE GIFT ACT PROGRAMME

By Order-in-Council dated July 7, 1976, the administration of The Human Tissue Gift Act, 1971, was transferred from the Minister of Health to the Solicitor General.

This Act, along with the Anatomy Act and the Coroners Act, comes under the jurisdiction of the Office of the Chief Coroner, which seems to be a logical transfer inasmuch as these three Acts are very closely related and integrated in many respects.

Under the Human Tissue Gift Act, provision is made for inter-vivos gifts for transplants, as well as post mortem gifts for transplants and other purposes such as therapeutic, medical education and scientific research.

Since 1975, a consent form under this Act has been included in each Ontario driver's licence on their respective renewal dates, which each person may complete or destroy. Each licenced driver has had the opportunity to give a consent to use his or her whole body, or specified parts thereof, for the purposes designated in the Act.

A coroner having jurisdiction may veto the consent respecting the removal of any tissue or organ after death, if he determines it could interfere with a subsequent post mortem examination or any other investigation. The consent is seldom vetoed.

The organs or tissues in greatest demand at present are eyes, kidneys, pituitary glands, joints and bones, brains, as well as livers, lungs and other organs on occasion.

In addition, we need approximately 300 whole bodies annually for the eight Schools of Anatomy for anatomical dissection.

The public attitude has changed rapidly in the past few years and more and more people are donating their bodies, or parts of their bodies, for therapeutic purposes, medical education or scientific research.

We welcome this change, however, many persons who wish to donate want more information and details on precisely what happens when they sign the consent on the driver's licence, or otherwise. Therefore, to avoid some of this confusion, a new

consent form was designed and has appeared on the driver's licence since the Spring of 1980.

The format is as follows:



CONSENT UNDER
THE HUMAN TISSUE GIFT ACT, 1971
CHECK ☒ APPROPRIATE CHOICE(S)

I,
having attained the age of 18 years, consent to the use after my death of:

- I. A. ☐ Any needed organs or parts of my body, or
B. ☐ Only the following organs or parts of my body,

For transplant, treatment, medical education or research.

- II. C. ☐ My whole body by a School of Anatomy for medical education or research.

Signature of Donor

Date

(SEE REVERSE SIDE)

IF YOU COMPLETE CHOICE A OR B, YOUR BODY WILL BE RETURNED TO YOUR NEXT-OF-KIN FOR BURIAL OR CREMATION.

IF YOU COMPLETE CHOICE C, AND A SCHOOL OF ANATOMY ACCEPTS YOUR BODY, IT WILL BE BURIED OR CREMATED BY THE SCHOOL.

PLEASE INFORM YOUR NEXT-OF-KIN OR EXECUTOR OF YOUR WISHES.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION REGARDING HUMAN TISSUE DONATIONS, PLEASE WRITE TO:

CHIEF CORONER FOR ONTARIO
CORONERS BUILDING
26 GRENVILLE STREET
TORONTO, ONTARIO M7A 2G9

Numerous enquiries are received daily, not only from the 4½ million licenced drivers in Ontario, but also from non-drivers and persons who obtain a copy of our explanatory brochure. We also have a consent form for next-of-kin to complete after death, where the deceased has made no prior arrangements.

Since the Act was transferred to the Ministry of the Solicitor General, the Chief Coroner has been informing coroners, pathologists and others of the needs for tissues and organs and requesting their assistance in obtaining consents from the public prior to death, or from the next-of-kin after death if no previous consent was signed. The office has also asked coroners, pathologists, other physicians and police to search for a consent in the wallets or purses of deceased persons.

A central telephone number is located at Toronto General Hospital, and is available to physicians and others throughout Ontario 24 hours each day. If they wish to obtain further information and advice on

what to do when a consent is found, they may call this number and discuss the case with an experienced and knowledgeable physician. A consent is useless unless it is found and acted upon immediately.

The staff of the Office of the Chief Coroner answers all enquiries either by telephone or in writing. They are convinced that if they can get the message across to the public showing the great need for tissues and organs, the shortages of eyes for the blind, pituitary glands for dwarfism and kidneys for persons on permanent dialysis would be virtually eliminated in a few years. The results have been very encouraging to date.

As part of a continuing public information campaign, the Chief Coroner and staff were called upon many times during 1981 to speak at public meetings and to news media. To date, four public service announcements have been made for television with respect to donations, including a telecast in the French language and carried on Channel 47, CFMT-TV.

Most important, a total of 3½ million brochures have been printed in English, French and Italian to be distributed to the public informing them of the need for donations of human organs and tissues. To date approximately 2½ million have been distributed and this is still being done on a continuous basis.

This brochure explains in detail how persons may consent to donate their whole bodies or specified parts, what it means precisely when they do give a consent, and what happens to their bodies eventually when the medical purposes have been served.

The brochure is free of charge and is available through the Office of the Chief Coroner. Brochures have been distributed to the public through hospital waiting rooms, doctors' offices, organ donor foundations, charitable organizations, driver licensing bureaus, over 400 supermarkets and shopping centres, libraries, police and fire departments, Ontario Government Bookstores and consumer information and publication centres, as well as boards of education, liquor stores and many others.

Many discussions and meetings have been held with the transplant surgeons, anatomists and other physicians involved in this field. Without exception, they are in favour of our publicity programme and they hope it will continue.

On December 15, 1978, a very important amendment was made to the Coroners Act concerning the harvesting of pituitary glands. It reads as follows:

Section 29(1) Any person performing a post mortem examination of a body under the warrant

of a coroner may extract the pituitary gland and cause it to be delivered to any person or agency designated by the Chief Coroner for use in the treatment of persons having a growth hormone deficiency.

(2) This section applies where the coroner or person performing the post mortem examination has no reason to believe that the deceased has expressed an objection to his body being so dealt with after his death or that the surviving spouse, parent, child, brother, sister or personal representative objects to the body being so dealt with, and notwithstanding that no consent otherwise required by law is given.

As a result of this amendment, the number of pituitary glands harvested increased from 5,064 in 1978 to 6,883 in 1979. In 1981, a total of 6,273 was harvested. It is estimated 10,000 glands are required annually to give adequate treatment to all the pituitary dwarfs in Ontario. Hopefully, the deficit will be further reduced in 1982.

The Ontario Division of the Eye Bank was formed in 1955. Two eyes were received that year. Donations have increased since then with 974 received in 1980 and 867 in 1981. From 1955 to 1981, 14,701 eyes have been donated. However, more eyes are needed to treat the blind and eye diseases, as well as for research and teaching purposes. It is expected the deficit will gradually be eliminated over the next few years.

In 1980, a total of 206 kidneys were received and 195 were transplanted. In 1981, a total of 218 were received of which 205 were suitable and transplanted. The remaining kidneys are used for research and teaching purposes. During the month of August, 1981, 25 kidneys were donated and transplanted by the Metro Organ Retrieval and Exchange Programme. There is still a marked deficit in the number of kidneys needed for transplant which is estimated to be 500 at any one time in Ontario. Although the surgeons are pleased with the progress to date, it is recognized that it will take many years to satisfy the demands. The main reason for this is the fact that, even though a consent is given, each donor must die in a hospital on support systems for circulation and respiration or the kidneys cannot be used.

The number of joints received in 1981 was 15 and the same number were received in 1980. Since this type of transplant surgery is increasing, more donations are desperately needed. We hope these demands will be met in 1982.

PUBLIC EDUCATION

As was discussed earlier in relation to the Human Tissue Gift Act Programme, 1981 saw a continuing increase in public education about activities of the Office of the Chief Coroner. Due in part to that programme, and an ongoing increase in awareness of the Coroners System, this office has received many more requests than ever before for information from interested citizens, students and the media.

The staff of the Office of the Chief Coroner, Regional Coroners and local Coroners were called upon many times during 1981 to appear in the media and speak at public meetings. Although time consuming, public education about the Office of the Chief Coroner is considered an important part of its overall activities.

Appendix A

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Investigations	26,985	27,078	27,005	27,689	27,050
Post Mortem Examinations	9,121	9,285	8,813	8,469	8,395
Inquests	282	254	290	287	258
Cremations	8,319	9,128	9,562	10,554	11,806
Bodies — Anatomy Act.	415	450	438	400	402

1981 INVESTIGATIONS BY TYPE OF DEATH

Natural	22,392
Accidental.	3,170
Suicide	1,273
Homicide	178
Non-coroner's Cases.	7
Undetermined.	30
Total	<u>27,050</u>

Appendix B

INQUEST STATISTICS

Number of Inquest Verdicts Received	258
Number of Deaths Involved	340
Number of Recommendations made by Juries	1,163
1981 Recommendations Implemented	686
Prior to 1981 Recommendations Implemented	284
Number of Coroners' Recommendations Implemented regarding 1981 Investigations	32
Total Recommendations Implemented in 1981	<u>1,002</u>

<u>Country, District or Regional Municipality</u>	<u>No. of Inquests</u>	<u>County, District or Regional Municipality</u>	<u>No. of Inquests</u>
Algoma	8	Niagara	5
Brant	5	Nipissing	3
Bruce	3	Northumberland	2
Cochrane	5	Ottawa-Carleton	10
Dufferin	—	Oxford	7
Durham	8	Parry Sound	—
Elgin	2	Peel	14
Essex	4	Perth	—
Frontenac	11	Peterborough	4
Grey	4	Prescott & Russell	5
Haldimand-Norfolk	3	Prince Edward	—
Haliburton	2	Rainy River	1
Halton	5	Renfrew	2
Hamilton-Wentworth	6	Simcoe	4
Hastings	1	Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	5
Huron	—	Sudbury	12
Kenora	4	Temiskaming	4
Kent	2	Thunder Bay	7
Lambton	5	Victoria	2
Lanark	1	Waterloo	7
Leeds & Grenville	3	Wellington	2
Lennox & Addington	1	Metropolitan Toronto	50
Manitoulin	1	York	6
Middlesex	20		
Muskoka	2	Total	<u><u>258</u></u>

Appendix C

SUICIDES-SEX INCIDENCE

ONTARIO 1965-1981

Year	Male	% Male	Female	% Female	Total
1981	903	70.9	370	29.1	1,273
1980	907	68.7	413	31.3	1,320
1979	919	70.6	383	29.4	1,302
1978	976	72.5	370	27.5	1,346
1977	964	69.8	418	30.2	1,382
1976	820	66.2	419	33.8	1,239
1975	878	69.0	399	31	1,277
1974	878	68.0	415	32	1,293
1973	718	66.0	360	33	1,078
1972	763	66.0	393	34	1,156
1971	NA	—	NA	—	1,131
1970	586	67.0	284	33	870
1969	616	68.0	287	32	903
1968	598	72.0	235	28	833
1967	428	71.0	180	29	608
1966	440	73.0	162	27	602
1965	437	73.0	163	27	600

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF SUICIDES

ONTARIO 1981

Age Group	Male		Female		Total for Age Group	% For Age Group
	No.	%	No.	%		
0-9	1	100.0	0	0.0	1	0.1
10-19	78	81.2	18	18.8	96	7.5
20-29	195	78.9	52	21.1	247	19.4
30-39	156	72.8	59	27.2	215	16.9
40-49	136	65.1	73	34.9	209	16.4
50-59	162	66.9	80	33.1	242	19.0
60-69	85	63.9	48	36.1	133	10.5
70-79	66	71.7	26	28.3	92	7.2
80 & Over	24	63.2	14	36.8	38	3.0
Totals	<u>903</u>	<u>70.9</u>	<u>370</u>	<u>29.1</u>	<u>1,273</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Appendix D

DEATHS BY FIREARMS 1973 — 1981

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Accident	33	35	25	16	20	21	10	17	13
Suicide	270	308	392	341	426	370	282	269	311
Homicide	<u>56</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>79</u>	<u>56</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>66</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>42</u>
Total	<u>359</u>	<u>419</u>	<u>496</u>	<u>413</u>	<u>511</u>	<u>457</u>	<u>345</u>	<u>345</u>	<u>366</u>

1981 DEATHS BY FIREARMS

	Accident	Suicide	Homicide	Total
Handgun	0	41	13	54
Rifle	11	157	17	185
Shotgun	2	109	12	123
Unspecified	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4</u>
Total	<u>13</u>	<u>311</u>	<u>42</u>	<u>366</u>

1981 ACCIDENTAL DEATHS BY FIREARMS

Age Group	Total
0 — 5 years	1
5 — 9	1
10 — 14	2
15 — 19	5
19 — 24	4
25 & Over	<u>0</u>
Total	<u>13</u>

Appendix E

CREMATIONS IN ONTARIO — 1981

Toronto Necropolis & Crematorium	563
St. James Cemetery & Crematorium (Toronto)	1,640
Prospect Cemetery & Crematorium (Toronto)	613
Mount Pleasant Cemetery & Crematorium (Toronto)	915
Riverside Cemetery & Crematorium (Toronto)	1,536
Westminster Crematorium (North York)	266
Highland Memory Gardens & Crematorium (North York)	137
Forest Lawn Mausoleum & Crematorium (North York)	167
Hamilton Mausoleum & Crematory (Burlington)	1,027
White Chapel Memorial Gardens & Crematorium (Hamilton)	230
Parkview Crematorium (Waterloo)	452
Riverside Cemetery & Crematorium (Thunder Bay)	217
Park Lawn Cemetery & Crematorium (Sudbury)	449
Little Lake & Highland Park Cemeteries & Crematorium (Peterborough)	335
Victoria Memorial Cemetery & Crematorium (Windsor)	335
Greenwood Cemetery & Crematorium (Sault Ste. Marie)	168
Glenhaven Memorial Gardens & Crematorium (Glenburnie)	39
Cataraqui Cemetery & Crematorium (Kingston)	231
Woodland Cemetery & Crematorium (London)	327
Mount Pleasant Cemetery & Crematorium (London)	296
Pleasantview Memorial Gardens & Crematorium (Fonthill)	339
Capital Memorial Gardens & Crematorium (Nepean)	48
Beechwood Cemetery & Crematorium (Ottawa)	778
Pinecrest Cemetery & Crematorium (Ottawa)	699
Total	11,806

Forensic Pathology Branch

The forensic pathologist is a vital member of the team which is involved in the investigation of sudden and unexplained deaths. In this Province, this kind of death is investigated initially by the Coroner, assisted at the scene by a police officer. As a result of their investigation, it might be decided that a postmortem examination which includes a medicolegal autopsy will be required. At this time, a pathologist who is familiar in medicolegal investigations is called in to assist in the investigation.

The forensic pathologist's primary function is to evaluate the pathological findings in cases of sudden death in relation to circumstances surrounding the death and the results of any ancillary investigations. Sudden death pathology is as much a specialty as other sub-divisions of pathology, e.g. neuropathology, skin pathology, etc. In any inquiry into sudden death, whether it turns out to be from natural or unnatural causes, the forensic pathologist acts as a link-man between Coroner and police. This link becomes more apparent in homicides and in cases of suspicious or unexplained deaths.

During the year 1981, the Coroners Office investigated 27,050 sudden deaths. Of this number, they ordered 8,395 medicolegal autopsies which were carried out by 260 pathologists throughout the Province and authorized to carry out medicolegal autopsies.

The role of the Forensic Pathology Agency is to assist in determining causes and mechanisms of death in unusual circumstances and to aid law enforcement agencies throughout the Province in the interpretation of certain aspects of sudden death through the application of expertise in forensic pathology.

The objectives can be achieved by:

- a) Providing an advisory service to police, Coroners, and pathologists in the Province.
- b) Developing training programmes in forensic pathology.
- c) Carrying out forensic pathology examinations in difficult or complex cases.

Staff

The position of Deputy Director remains unfilled.

A replacement medical histotechnologist was appointed in February.

Educational

1. "The Technical Approach to Crime Scene and Sudden Death Investigation" Seminar was held March 30 through April 1, 1981, attended by 97 identification officers from across Canada including the Chief Coroner for New Brunswick, three military police investigators from the Armed Forces and a District Attorney and State Trooper from Pennsylvania. Twenty-four hours of tuition were offered by lecturers from Ontario and the U.S.A. A transcript of these proceedings amounted to 241 pages was issued to each of the participants.
2. Seminar on "Forensic Pathology and the Homicide Investigation", November 16 through 20, 1981. This was attended by 100 police personnel from forces across Canada, plus four regional Coroners from New Brunswick, two Crown Attorneys from Windsor and Gander, three military policemen from Camp Borden and Halifax, an investigator from the Medical Examiner's Office, Calgary, and a Pathologist from Labrador. Forty hours of tuition were offered by lecturers from Ontario and the U.S.A. A transcript of these proceedings amounting to 550 pages was issued each participant.

The Director gave 200 hours of lectures (including the Seminars) to medical students at Queen's University and University of Toronto, at Identification Courses at O.P.C. Aylmer, Arson Investigation Courses at Aylmer, The Fire College, Gravenhurst, and the Canadian Fire Investigation Course, Ottawa. In addition, lectures were given at the Canadian Police College, the Atlantic Police Academy, the Canadian Society of Forensic Sciences and the Canadian Society of Laboratory Technologists annual seminars.

Forty-seven tours of the facility were given. Mr. Jack Evans conducted 12 forensic orientation courses to law enforcement personnel and law students from Community Colleges.

In-department elective tuition was provided for four students, two from the University of Toronto and two from the University of Manitoba, over a total period of sixteen weeks.

In addition, 192 medical students made 382 visits to attend autopsies as part of their undergraduate curriculum requirements.

Level of Service — 1981

Coroners Cases Autopsied	1141
Medicolegal Examinations Performed by the Director	142
Number of Consultations	134
Lectures	200 hours
Court Appearances	118 hours
Number of hours Seminar for participants	64 hours 209
Elective Tuition	4 students for 16 weeks
Number of Microscopic Examinations	26969 units
X-Rays Taken	2648
Number of Forensic Photographic Cases	212
Number of Kilometres Travelled by Air and Road on Branch Business	22000 km

Research

Work continues on quantitative wound shrinkage in preservatives.

X-ray identification continues to be of value in difficult identification problems. A total of 35 identifications were made by this method for the year.

Videotape methods for recording and teaching purposes are being developed to supplement still photography at scenes of crime, autopsy procedures and laboratory testing.

Centre of Forensic Sciences

D.M. Lucas, Director
S.E. Brown, Deputy Director

The purpose of the Centre of Forensic Sciences is to provide evidence to law enforcement officers, crown attorneys, lawyers, coroners, pathologists and official investigative agencies through scientific analyses.

Expert testimony is provided when required to the courts of law and coroners inquests.

The services of the Centre are provided at no cost to official investigative bodies and to defence counsel in criminal cases. The services are toxicological, biological, chemical, mechanical, electrical and electronic analyses, as well as firearm, toolmark and document examinations, and specialized photography. Research is continually conducted to improve and expand these services. Educational programmes and materials are provided to the service users to increase their awareness of the capabilities and limitations of the services available.

The Centre is organized into six sections whose areas of specialization are outlined below.

Biology Section

Here examination and identification of stains of body fluids is done. Hairs and fibres are identified and compared, as are botanical materials in the form of wood chips, plants and plant products.

Chemistry Section

Paint, glass, soil, petroleum products, explosives, metals and a wide variety of other materials are analyzed in this section. In addition, metallurgical, electrical, electronic and engineering studies are performed.

Document Section

The staff of this section examines and compares type-written, hand-written and machine produced documents. Altered, erased and charred documents are also examined. Written material on forged cheques is classified and examinations are carried out on a variety of writing materials and instruments.

Firearms Section

This section examines bullets, cartridge cases and firearms. It also receives tissue and clothing when the question of firing distance arises. Additionally, this section examines tools and marks made by them.

Photography Section

The duties of this section include the search for physical comparisons that may or may not be visible to the naked eye. Photographing exhibits received by other sections and producing audio-visual aids for training and educational purposes are also important.

Toxicology Section

The staff of this section conducts tests for alcohol, drugs and poisons in specimens arising from investigations of a medicolegal or criminal nature. Personnel in this section are also responsible for the acquisition and maintenance of breath test equipment and the training of operators.

Caseload

Because of the ever increasing backlog of cases it became necessary to further restrict the types of cases accepted. The new restrictions imposed were on:

1. cases of impaired driving due to drugs other than alcohol where *only* urine, not blood, is available for analysis.
2. firearms testing involving common commercial firearms in which the question is only whether the item is a firearm and is capable of firing.
3. hit and run cases in which property damage only resulted.

In addition the Fraudulent Cheque File was discontinued.

These restrictions have of course met with mixed reactions from our clients; however, they are intended to provide for more timely and improved service in other areas. It is hoped that when additional staff becomes available, modifications to some of these restrictions will be possible.

The number of cases submitted in 1981 was 7907, down approximately six percent or 500 cases from 1980. The number reported was down approximately four percent. This is due in part to the above policy which has trimmed, for example, hit and run submissions by about 100 cases from the previous year, and others accordingly. A further drop of 150 cases in the Chemistry section resulted from a reduction in arson and explosive related cases which may be only temporary.

The drop in cases reported is accounted for by the retirement of one Document Examiner and the drop

in Chemistry submissions, particularly arson as mentioned. Apart from these areas the case output was remarkably near that of the previous year in spite of the loss of several other scientific personnel. In addition, a complex homicide investigation involving analysis for digoxin, as well as accounting for considerable research time, involved a significant proportion of casework time and personnel in the Toxicology section equivalent to more than one examiner-year.

The number of court appearances was approximately 7.5% lower than the previous year although they still remain higher than in the past. The demand for expert evidence in the Toxicology section particularly in drinking-driving cases continues to increase.

The introduction of sexual assault evidence kits on a Province-wide basis has substantially improved the quality of the items received for examination in these cases.

A number of cases required attendance of an examiner at the scene. One example of this is a recent case illustrating the value of blood stain and blood splatter interpretation, a subject which is attracting renewed interest.

A body was found dumped and buried in a snowbank; the deceased had been severely beaten. Investigation led to a suspect, residing at a home nearby where, in fact, the beating had occurred. The house had been thoroughly cleaned and all articles of clothing, drapery and carpets washed. Tiny droplets of splattered blood that had escaped the cleanup were found in various locations.

From the directionality of the splatters, the actual location at which the beating took place could be established. Some of these droplets were on the floor up to four meters away, while others on a window frame were in excess of two meters from the floor. It was also determined that the beating had involved more than one blow.

Thorough inspection of the hallway, stairs and outdoor pathways for blood traces was successful in plotting the route taken in the disposal of the body.

Although the carpet, drapes, furniture covers and clothing had been washed and no obvious stains were apparent, blood was detected on them.

A number of accidental deaths occurred from carbon monoxide poisoning including one particularly tragic incident involving a family of four. These required on-site testing by the Toxicology section. The carbon monoxide production resulted from incomplete combustion of hydrocarbon fuels caused by chimney malfunctions, inadequate ventilation or faulty burner adjustments.

Of numerous attempts at fraud, examples of evidence produced in two interesting cases was provided by the Photography section.

A Thunderbird automobile was damaged beyond repair and sold to the accused for salvage. This person claimed to have repaired it and then reportedly became involved in a second accident for which he submitted a \$5,500 insurance claim. Our staff compared the damage from the so called second incident to a rather poor quality photograph of the first and noted a remarkable similarity in damage.

In a similar case a woman borrowed a diamond ring, had it appraised and insured, then returned it to her friend. She later claimed \$9,000 for its loss. Again comparison of the actual ring with a poor quality photograph from the appraiser allowed proper identification by means of defects in the diamond and scratches on the mountings. This case illustrated the importance of duplicating the photographic conditions since the ring had numerous natural defects and random scratches. Those appearing in the appraiser's record photograph were related to how he had positioned the ring and his light source. Thus a consultation with him was necessary to establish conditions to allow the comparison to be made.

Staff Training and Development

During 1981 six staff members were continuing or beginning the two year qualification programme. Two people completed their programme and are now doing case work. Five scientific and technical staff were lost through resignation, retirement or secondment.

Staff members attended educational programmes on the following topics:

High Pressure Liquid Chromatography, Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy, Radioimmunoassay, Metallurgy, Pharmacology and Physiology, Immunology, Serology, Hair and Fibre examinations, and The Interpretation of Blood Patterns.

Staff development programmes offered by the Civil Service Commission were also attended as were courses sponsored by the Chief Coroner's Office and the Forensic Pathology Branch.

The Centre was represented at the following scientific conferences:

American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Pittsburgh Conference and Exposition of Analytical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy, The American Society of Questioned Document Examiners, The American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors,

The Canadian Identification Society, The Eastern Analytical Symposium, The Society of Forensic Toxicologists, Forensic Chemists Seminar, The American Society for Mass Spectrometry, The International Association of Forensic Sciences Meeting and The Annual General Meeting of the Canadian Society of Forensic Science.

Educational Programmes

Lectures, workshops, and seminars too numerous to list here were conducted by the Centre's staff. These were among programmes sponsored by:

Ontario Provincial Police, Ontario Police College; Office of the Fire Marshal; Canadian Fire School; Chief Coroner's Office; Forensic Pathology; Metro Toronto Police Department; Peel Regional Police Department; York Regional Police Department; University of Western Ontario; Osgoode Hall; University of Toronto; York University; Seneca College; National Defence Department; Medico-Legal Society; Canadian Forces Base Borden; Ontario Hydro; Provincial Judges, and County and District Court Judges Associations; and Ontario Crown Attorneys Association.

Six 2-week Breathalyzer courses were held. They were attended by one-hundred and eighty students from the Ontario Provincial Police and Municipal Police Forces.

Tours of the Centre for senior secondary school students and other post-secondary groups were conducted for ninety-six groups. Specially trained university students acted as tour guides.

Professional Affiliations

Members of the staff actively participated in a number of professional associations. Notable among these were:

Canadian Society of Forensic Science — President, John Bortniak; Honorary Secretary, Rita Charlebois; Membership Chairman, Ray Prime; Nominating Committee Chairman, George Cimbur; Programme Chairman, Brian Dixon; Exhibits co-ordinators, Ed Sild, Lynda Allair; Biology Section Chairman, Michael Philp; Breath Test Committee Chairman, Doug Lucas.

National Safety Council (USA) — Doug Lucas and Ron Hallett.

Drug Advisory Committee, Ontario College of Pharmacists, George Cimbur.

Other membership affiliations include:

Society of Forensic Toxicologists, American Academy of Forensic Sciences, International Association of Forensic Toxicologists, American Board of Forensic Document Examiners, Association of Firearm and Toolmark Examiners, Forensic

Science Society (British), International Association of Forensic Haematogenetics, Midwestern Association of Forensic Sciences, Canadian Identification Society.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Blood grouping

To enhance the evidential value of bloodstains, findings on Gm 1, 2, 10, Km 1 antigens in bloodstains are now being reported in casework. This brings the total number of grouping systems being reported to eight. Studies on these antigens in seminal stains continues.

Evaluation of the applicability of the HLA system to casework also continues.

New projects started in 1981 include:

- a) identification of Km 3 antigen in bloodstains
- b) identification of HLA-A9 antigen in bloodstains and body secretions
- c) identification of ADA enzyme in bloodstains

Gunshot Residues

Because of continuing maintenance problems with the scanning electron microscope, work on gunshot residues by this technique has been postponed pending the arrival of new equipment in 1982.

Explosives

The detection of the sensitizer components of blasting agents is being done by high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC). The sensitizers have been detected in postblast debris in test explosions, but not yet in casework. Since investigative information indicates blasting agents are being used in some bombings, this important work is continuing.

Paint Analysis

A project on the identification of automobile paints using pyrolysis gas chromatography with capillary columns was completed allowing the classification of lacquer paints by manufacturer. Routine instrumentation was converted to capillary technology allowing this to be used in casework.

The car paint library has been coded and is being computerized for easy cataloguing and faster data retrieval in hit and run cases.

Tear Gases

A project on the rapid identification of tear gas components (eg. in products such as Mace) by HPLC was completed. This is being used successfully in these "prohibited weapons" cases and has significantly reduced analysis time.

Handwriting Comparisons

Initial steps were taken on projects involving the comparison of handwritings of the following groups:

- a) identical twins — are there any more writing similarities than with other siblings or than with any two people taken at random?
- b) people being treated for schizophrenia — is there any difference in writing before and after treatment?
- c) people in a state of intoxication.

Bullet Recovery Tank

A horizontal water bullet recovery tank was installed. It has proved to be effective and has reduced recovery time over the cotton recovery box.

Disruptor

Extensive testing of the "Disruptor" — equipment designed to render safe suspected explosive devices — was done in conjunction with OPP explosives disposal personnel. This led to recommendations on optimum loading for best performance.

Soft Body Armour

Extensive studies and testing of soft body armour were undertaken to assist in developing standards of such equipment for police use in Ontario. The Firearms Section Head has been seconded to the Ontario Police Commission to supervise the acceptance testing of the units purchased for all police forces in the province.

Plastic Bags

Plastic bags are being used in a range of crimes from the distribution of drugs to the disposal of bodies. A project is continuing on the study of the manufacturing process to assess the value of various markings that can be made visible and their relevance to physical comparisons for the purpose of relating one bag to another.

Marihuana

Little progress was made on the application of HPLC to the analysis of cannabinoids in blood due to the fact that this instrument was fully involved with casework. Work was started on the evaluation of recently developed radioimmunoassay tests for tetrahydrocannabinol and its metabolite, 11-nor-9-carboxy-tetrahydrocannabinol. If suitable for forensic work, their application would simplify screening procedures and may provide information as to the time of drug use.

Chlordiazepoxide

The development of a gas chromatographic procedure for the detection and estimation of chlordiazepoxide in blood was completed and is now used in casework. With the new procedure lower doses of the drug are detectable and the procedure can be semi-automated.

Cyanide

A novel method for the detection and quantitation of cyanide in blood has been developed using gas chromatography. The new method is more sensitive and less time consuming than the presently used method and will be applied to casework when additional equipment becomes available.

Digoxin

As the result of a complex homicide investigation, the majority of the allotted research effort was devoted to the development and evaluation of analytical procedures for digoxin. This research included the applicability of the methods to autopsy specimens which had been fixed by preservatives.

Technical Presentations

The following papers were presented at the Annual General Meeting of the Canadian Society of Forensic Sciences, (CSFS) Hamilton, Ontario:

"A Review of Forensic HLA Typing". P. Newall.

"An Introduction to and Basic Review of the ABO (H), Secretor and Lewis Systems". K. Kelder.

"EAP Phenotype Conversion as Observed Experimentally and in Casework". B. Jay.

"The Rapid Determination of Capsaicin, CN and CS in Tear Gas by HPLC". J. Krebs, R.J. Prime, and K. Leung.

"The Examination of Magnetic Recordings". S. Pausak.

"A New Gas Chromatographic Column for the Analysis of Accelerants". H.L. Yip.

"Lacquer Classifications Using Pyrolysis Gas Chromatography". L.M. Powell.

"Quantitation of Chlordiazepoxide in Post Mortem Blood Employing an N-P Detector Equipped Gas Chromatograph". K. Lawrence, E. Koves and G. Cimbura.

"Rapid Quantitation of Cyanide in Blood by Gas Chromatography". F. McAuley and D.S. Reive.

Also in conjunction with the CSFS some of the Centre staff participated in the presentation of the following workshops:

"Breath Testing and The Law". R. Charlebois, R. Hallett, D. Lucas et al.

"A Demonstration of ABH and Lewis Secretion Stain Grouping Procedures". K. Kelder.

"Fire Scene Reconstruction". F. McAuley, R. Prime et al.

Other presentations:

"Pyrolysis/GC in Forensic Sciences". Presented at the Eastern Analytical Symposium, New York City. B.M. Dixon.

"Comparison of Ethyl Alcohol Concentrations in Vitreous Humor, Blood and Urine from Traffic Fatalities". G. Cimbura, D.M. Lucas, R.C. Bennett, R.A. Warren and H.M. Simpson. Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Los Angeles, California.

Technical Publications

"A Gas Chromatographic Procedure for Quantitation of Ethylene Glycol in Post Mortem Blood". D.W. Robinson and D.S. Reive, J. Anal. Toxicol. 5, 69-72. (1981)

"The Identification of a Methypylon Metabolite which Interferes with the UV Differential Spectra of Barbiturates". J. Wells, I. Moftah, G. Cimbura and E. Koves, Can. Soc. Forens. Sci. J. 14, 47-53. (1981)

"Radioimmunological Screening and Gas Chromatographic Determination of Morphine and Related Narcotic Analgesics in Post Mortem Blood". G. Cimbura and E. Koves, J. Anal. Toxicol. 5, 296-299. (1981)

"The Identification of HLA-A9 in Stains of Blood and Body Secretions". Can. Soc. For. Sci. J. 14, 104-112. (1981) H. Ward Smith Award. P. Newall — presented at the 9th International Meeting of the International Assoc. of Forensic Sciences — Bergen Norway, and at the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Society of Forensic Sciences, Hamilton, Ontario.

Ministry Organization

Solicitor General Deputy Solicitor General

The Honourable George W. Taylor Q.C.
John D. Hilton, Q.C.

Ministry Secretariat

J. Allen, Executive Assistant to the Deputy
S. Allinson, Communications Policy Advisor
K. Gardner, Director, Internal Audit
R.H. Kendrick, Police Liaison Co-ordinator
N. O'Connor, Human Resources Development
R.N. Rintoul, Policy Development & Management Systems Advisor
J.M. Ritchie, Q.C., Director of Legal Services

Emergency Planning Office

K.J.W. Reeves, Coordinator

Ontario Police Commission

S. MacGrath, Chairman
W.T. McGrenere, Q.C., Member
T.A. Hockin, Ph.D., Member

Ontario Provincial Police

J.L. Erskine, Commissioner
K.W. Grice, Deputy Commissioner, Services
R.A. Ferguson, Deputy Commissioner, Field Operations
J.W. Lidstone, Deputy Commissioner, Special Services Operations

Ontario Police Arbitration Commission

R.F. Egan, Chairman
A. Perik, Administration Officer

Public Safety Division

Assistant Deputy Minister
Office of the Fire Marshal
Office of the Chief Coroner
Centre of Forensic Sciences
Forensic Pathology

F.L. Wilson, Q.C.
J.R. Bateman
R.C. Bennett, M.D.
D.M. Lucas
J. Hillsdon-Smith, M.D.

Administration Division

Executive Director
Financial Services
Personnel Services
Planning & Evaluation
Administrative Services

P.F.L. Gow
L.H. Edwards, Director
T.A. Thomson, Director
G.A. Krishna, Director
G. F. Upfield, Manager





Ministry of the Solicitor General

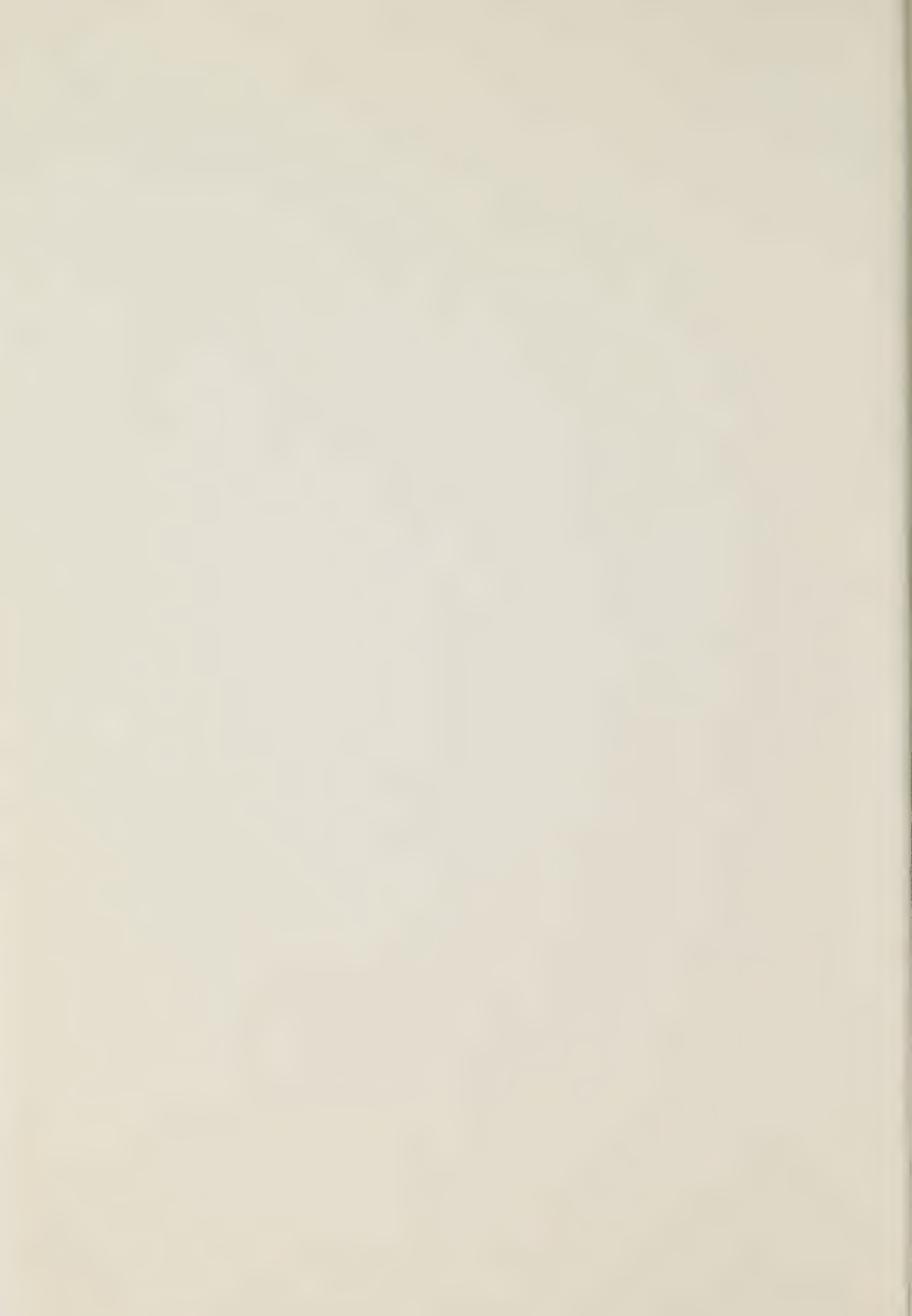
Annual Report 1982

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Ontario Police Commission
Ontario Provincial Police
Ontario Police Arbitration Commission
Office of the Fire Marshal
Office of the Chief Coroner
Forensic Pathology
Centre of Forensic Sciences
Emergency Planning



Annual Report of the Ministry of the Solicitor General

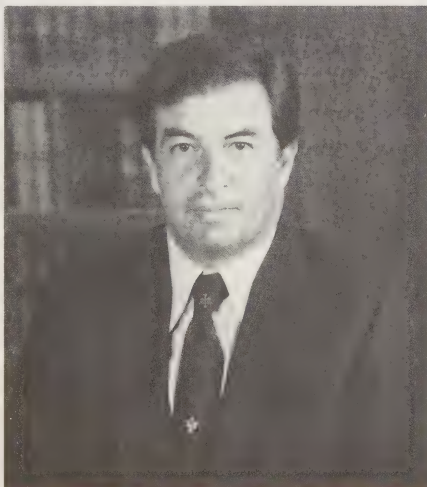
Year ending December 31, 1982

The Honourable George W. Taylor, Q.C.
Solicitor General

R.M. McLeod, Q.C.
Deputy Solicitor General



The Hon. George W. Taylor, Q.C.

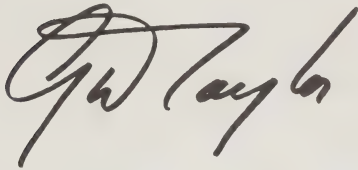


R.M. McLeod, Q.C.,

To His Honour the Lieutenant Governor in Council

May It Please Your Honour:

It is my pleasure to present to your Honour
the eleventh annual report of the Ministry
of the Solicitor General.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "G. W. Taylor". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first letters of the first and last names being capitalized and prominent.

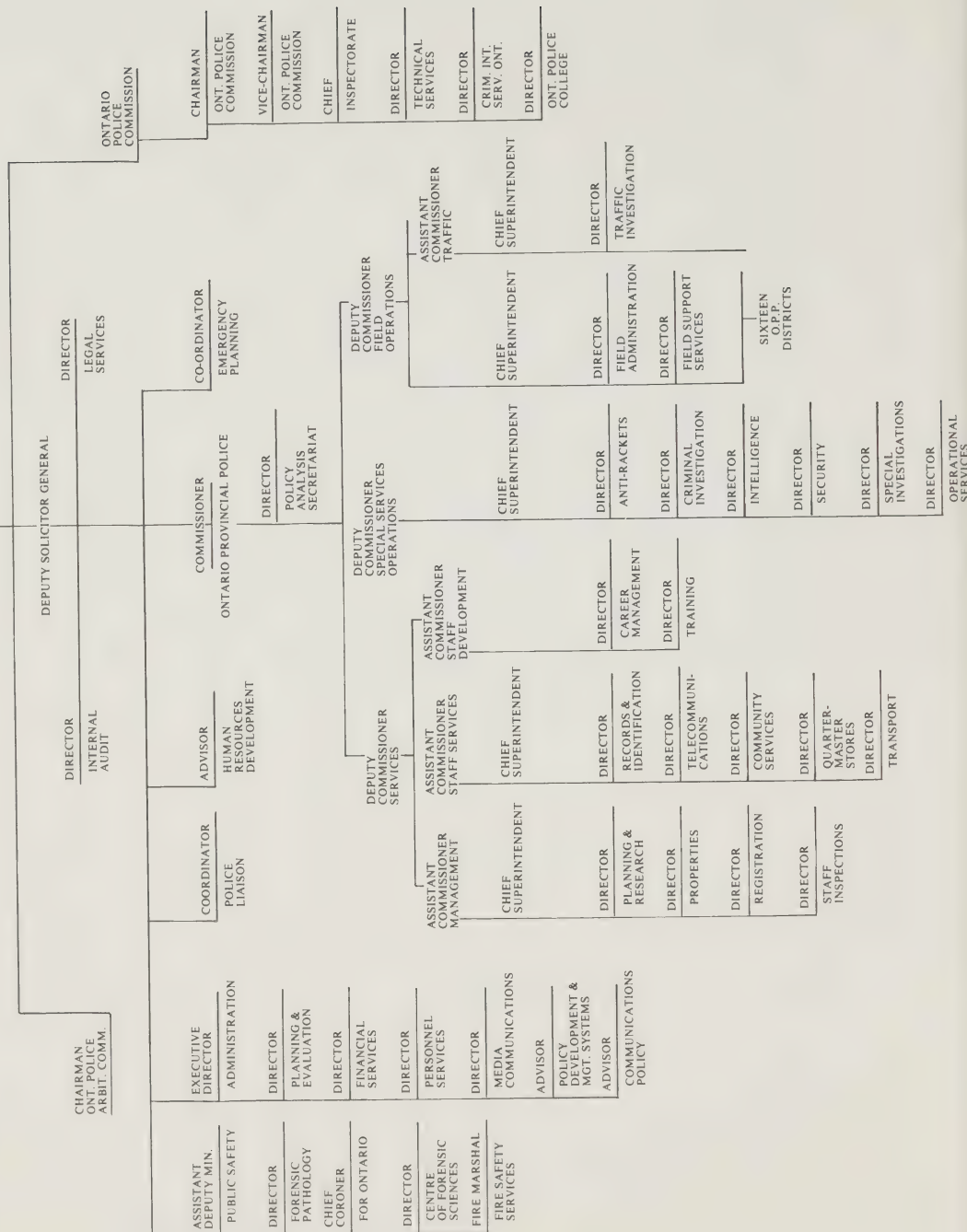
The Honourable George W. Taylor, Q.C.
Solicitor General.

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ORGANIZATION CHART, MINISTRY OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL, 1982

SOLICITOR GENERAL



The Ministry

INTRODUCTION

The Ministry of the Solicitor General of Ontario is responsible for law enforcement and public safety in the province. In fulfilment of this responsibility, the Ministry provides the following services: supervision of police services and training throughout the province; a provincial police force with expertise in criminal and traffic law enforcement; specialized scientific criminal analysis; the maintenance of an adequate standard of fire safety services in the province; the determination of causes of death in unusual circumstances; forensic pathology services, and the planning of emergency services.

ONTARIO POLICE COMMISSION

The Ontario Police Commission provides assistance in co-ordinating the work and training of police forces throughout the province and has regulatory and investigative powers across Ontario. OPC staff maintains a system of statistical records and conducts research studies of criminal activities and related law-enforcement matters. The Commission also operates the Ontario Police College in Aylmer, Ontario, and a criminal intelligence service.

ONTARIO PROVINCIAL POLICE

It is the duty of the OPP to preserve the peace, in those areas under their jurisdiction, to prevent crime and offences against the laws of Ontario and the criminal laws of Canada and to apprehend criminals, offenders, and others who may be lawfully taken into custody. The Police Act also provides that the OPP may furnish policing assistance to a municipality at the request of the Ontario Police Commission, the local police board or committee, or the Crown Attorney.

PUBLIC SAFETY SERVICES

In addition to policing, there are a number of other services related to public safety for which the Ontario Ministry of the Solicitor General is responsible: — the Office of the Chief Coroner, the Forensic Pathology Branch, the Centre of Forensic Sciences and the Office of the Fire Marshal.

The Office of the Chief Coroner. The coroner system is responsible for investigating and, if required, conducting public inquiries into the circumstances surrounding sudden, unexplained or unexpected deaths in order to determine in each case the identity of the deceased and the facts as to how, when, where and by what means the deceased died.

Forensic Pathology. The role of this agency is to assist in determining the reason for and the mechanism of death in unusual circumstances through the application of forensic pathology. It provides an advisory service to police, coroners and pathologists in the province; develops training programs in forensic pathology; and carries out forensic pathological examinations in difficult or complex cases.

Centre of Forensic Sciences. The Centre carries out scientific investigations of cases involving injuries or deaths in unusual circumstances and in crimes against persons or property. It provides evidence to law-enforcement officers, Crown Attorneys, lawyers, coroners, pathologists and official investigative agencies. Its scientific examination, analysis, evaluation and interpretation of physical objects and materials are vital to the effective maintenance of law and order.

Office of the Fire Marshal. The function of this office is to assist in preventing or minimizing the loss of life and property from fire. The Fire Marshal of Ontario is responsible for co-ordinating, directing and advising on virtually every aspect of fire prevention, fire fighting and fire investigation as prescribed under the Fire Marshals Act and other provincial statutes.

ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

The Administrative Division provides management, resource planning and allocation, maintains fiscal controls, supplies analytical and specialized support services. It facilitates and evaluates the achievement of ministry objectives through management processes, and provides all agencies and programs with financial, personnel, communications, and administrative services.

Complete details of all ministry programs can be found in reports by our component agencies throughout the following pages.

The Ministry Office

THE MINISTRY OFFICE

The Ministry Office is responsible for directing and co-ordinating the affairs of the ministry. It is made up of a ministry executive group, composed of the Minister, the Deputy Minister, and a small support staff.

The Ministry Office staff provides expertise to assist in the various roles of the ministry, including Legal Services, Police Liaison, Auditing, and Human Resources, and Administration. Their functions and activities are described as follows:

LEGAL BRANCH

The Legal Branch provides a full and varied range of legal services to all levels of the ministry. The branch assists in the development of policy and provides legal opinions and advice, negotiates and prepares contracts and represents the ministry before courts and tribunals. All legislation, Regulations and Orders-in-Council are prepared by the branch.

Major projects and responsibilities of the branch for 1982 include:

(1) Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

Members of the branch were heavily involved in preparing materials and delivering seminars on the Charter of Rights on behalf of the Ontario Police Commission. Lectures were given to over 900 police officers, the majority of whom were in a training or supervisory capacity, as well as to RCMP railway police, natural resources conservation officers, immigration officers, justices of the peace, crown attorneys, members of boards of commissioners of police, law and security community college instructors, law students and ministry staff. These lectures were delivered in Thunder Bay, Brockville, Belleville, Barrie, North Bay, Ottawa, Peterborough, Sudbury, Timmins, the Ontario Police College, Chatham, Windsor, Toronto, and Point Pelee Provincial Park. There is an ongoing need for legal opinions and advice as charter issues continue to arise.

(2) Young Offenders Act.

Parliament enacted the Young Offenders Act in July, 1982 to replace the Juvenile Delinquents Act. It was anticipated that the Young Offenders Act would come into force in late 1983, and extensive planning and preparation was necessary on the part of police forces. Members of the branch have been centrally involved in preparing appropriate training seminars for the police on behalf of the Ontario Police Commission. Also, the branch has been primarily responsible for ministry representation on all interministerial committees dealing with the implementation of the new Act.

There has also been significant liaison with the federal government, specifically assistance and participation in the preparation of training materials, including the production of a video tape designed to identify changes in the new act, and participation in a national education seminar.

(3) Fire Code.

The first portion of the Fire Code came into force in November, 1981. Members of the branch are involved in the development and drafting of further portions of the Fire Code under the auspices of the Fire Marshal. When completed, the Ontario Fire Code will contain a comprehensive set of rules governing fire safety standards in existing buildings and applying uniformly across Ontario. Lawyers have played a significant role in the development and administration of the Fire Code and have lectured to fire fighters regarding enforcement.

(4) Emergency Planning and Response.

Lawyers with the branch are involved in the preparation of legislation respecting emergency planning and response at the municipal and provincial levels. On June 30, 1982, Bill 167 (Emergency Plans Act) received first reading in the Legislature of Ontario. The legislation is designed to place municipal emergency planning on a sound legal footing and coordinate it with provincial planning. Extensive consultation with municipalities, groups and persons took place both before and after the bill received first reading. Enactment of the legislation is planned for 1983, with a view to providing an improved legislative framework for planning and responding to emergencies.

(5) Revision of the Police Act.

A committee under the chairmanship of the Director of Legal Services held numerous meetings to discuss the policy issues involved in a complete updating of the Police Act. Representatives of the police community, namely the municipal police authorities, the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police and the Police Association of Ontario have been involved, together with the Association of Municipalities of Ontario. After specific proposals are developed and refined, broader public consultation will take place.

(6) Police holsters.

The regulation under the Police Act was amended to permit the use of secure (open) holsters by police with the approval of the Ontario Police Commission. The change followed a broad study and pilot project by the Ontario Police Commission to examine safety, effectiveness and other relevant features. It was concluded that the newer holsters have superior features and that the option to adopt them should be available. Consequently, the law relating to holsters was amended.

(7) Litigation.

Members of the branch have been particularly active in representing the ministry before administrative tribunals,

such as the Workmen's Compensation Board, inquests, Human Rights Commission hearings, private investigator and security guard licence hearings and appeals, and grievance arbitrations. Members act as counsel to the Chief Provincial Firearms Officer and the Registrar of Private Investigators and Security Guards.

(8) Store Closing Law.

The branch administers the Retail Business Holidays Act, which requires most stores to close on Sundays and eight other public holidays. Numerous inquiries and requests for advice are received from police, crown attorneys, municipalities and members of the public. A concerted effort was made in 1982 to improve enforcement of the legislation. As a result, higher fines were levied by the courts in many cases, and flagrant violations of the law were curbed. The Ontario Court of Appeal, in two judgments, has upheld the original intent of the legislation. Also, more severe fines have assisted in obtaining uniform and effective enforcement and ensuring that the spirit as well as the letter of the law is respected.

(9) Training and Development.

Members of the branch are involved in training and development courses for police officers and fire fighters and lecture extensively in this regard. There has been an escalating demand for more legal advice and information, both with respect to the enactment of new laws and the updating of old laws. Legal comments of interest to police are provided to the Ontario Police Commission for publication in the bi-monthly newsletter or other distribution. The branch has assisted various programs of the ministry with respect to the implementation of recent legislation, including the Inflation Restraint Act, the Children's Law Reform Amendment Act, and recent amendments to the Highway Traffic Act and the Motorized Snow Vehicles Act.

(10) Freedom of Information and Privacy Legislation.

The branch has been active in co-ordinating the ministry's response to the federal Freedom of Information legislation that is expected to come into force in 1983. Members are also involved in the preparation of ministry submissions with respect to proposals for provincial legislation in the same field.

(11) Ontario Humane Society.

The Ontario Humane Society has a legal responsibility respecting enforcement of the laws relating to cruelty to animals. A member of the branch participated in a general study and review of the activities and operations of the society. The report led to an in-depth study by a firm of consultants and, after their report has been fully analyzed and discussed with interested parties, amendments to the governing legislation are likely.

POLICE LIAISON CO-ORDINATOR

The primary responsibility of the Police Liaison Co-ordinator is to provide advice to the Minister, Deputy Minister and programme managers on implementation of policy and major issues requiring law enforcement expertise. He is to assess, recommend and provide advice concerning law enforcement-related problems and implementation of legislative amendments.

He provides to the Minister and Deputy Minister information on current and/or anticipated problems within the public safety and law enforcement fields which may require the development of procedural alternatives. He maintains close liaison with senior personnel of the Ontario Provincial Police, regional and municipal police forces and programme managers of the ministry. He receives enquiries and complaints from the public and acts when required as an intermediary between the public, the ministry and police forces in the province.

The Police Liaison Co-ordinator represents the Ministry of the Solicitor General on the following committees:

Ontario Native Council on Justice
Interministerial Committee on Native Affairs
Cabinet Committee on Native Affairs
(nominee)

Interministerial Committee — Multicultural
Contacts Network
Metropolitan Toronto Committee on Race
Relations and Policing
Staff Working Group to Cabinet Committee
on Race Relations
Cabinet Committee on Race Relations
(nominee)
Interministerial Committee on Remands
Interministerial Committee on Child Abuse

On some occasions, there is need for his involvement in the following areas:

Freedom of Information Committee
Indian Policing Agreement
Municipal Policing
Delivery of Police Services

In addition to the above mentioned committees, he is also the Police Management Representative for the Ontario Provincial Police on the Ontario Police Health and Safety Committee.

He ensures the most efficient use of ministry resources and enhances lines of communication between the various policing authorities.

HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT OFFICE

The Human Resources Development Program was established in response to a desire to have an environment where ministry employees would be able to contribute fully to the achievement of the ministry's objectives, while they gained personal satisfaction and had opportunities to grow and develop at work.

Human Resources Development concerns itself with the effective development of human potential through training, counselling, individual support and equality of access to all growth opportunities.

Responsibility for the program rests with the Human Resources Development Advisor who reports to the Deputy Minister. The office also includes the Affirmative Action Program Manager and Equal Opportunity Co-ordinator.

The Human Resources Development Advisor makes internal policy recommenda-

tions to the Deputy Minister, and co-ordinates the design, implementation, and evaluation of the office's programs. The Advisor is a member of the ministry's Educational Subsidy Committee, a member of the negotiating team for the Indian Policing Agreement, and responsible for the implementation in 1982 of Performance Reporting.

As a trained counsellor, the Advisor offered career, academic, and personal counselling to all staff of the ministry, as well as consultation to managers in relation to staff and individual concerns and problems.

In accordance with the directive on Affirmative Action for Women Crown Employees, a successful on-the-job training program enabled women to gain experience in female under-represented areas. The ministry was able to access funds for such training from Management Board's Affirmative Action Incentive Fund. Numerical planning targets which are minimum targets for improving women's representation in under-represented categories, modules and levels were established for the ministry.

The ministry's data base was updated with the annual Affirmative Action report being published and distributed.

Visits on behalf of the Human Resources Development Office were made to the regions.

Assistance was given to regional information workshops presented by the Affirmative Action Council of the Ontario Government.

A close liaison was maintained with the Personnel Services Branch in relation to job recruitment and staff training.

The Human Resources Development Office has an Equal Opportunity Advisory Committee and five task forces to assist the office in setting up support systems for ministry employees. Working on the committee and task forces is a development experience and provides job enrichment for the employees involved. The Advisory Committee and task forces are co-ordinated by the Equal Opportunity Co-ordinator.

The office offered an 'Effective Speaking Course' in 1982. Regional information workshops were held in Barrie and Long Sault.

The Workshop Task Force members offered lunch hour sessions to employees in the ministry. Topics included 'Applying for a job'; 'Health and fitness', and 'Investments'.

Film viewings were also arranged. Through the efforts of the Scanner Task Force members, the bi-monthly newsletter 'Scanner', was published and distributed with a new format. The newsletter ensures employees are made aware of the Human Resources Development Program, career training and ministry activities. Communication was kept open to the Regional Offices by means of a news package sent throughout the year.

INTERNAL AUDIT BRANCH

Internal Auditing provides assistance to the Deputy Minister and other ministry managers in the effective discharge of their responsibilities. The objectives are:

- to provide assurance to management that control processes are satisfactory or that improvements are necessary;
- to provide timely reporting of potential problems or issues in respect to control;
- to provide recommendations which lead to constructive change.

The branch's responsibilities include: the evaluation of ministry-wide financial and corporate control processes; the protection of public funds and assets in care of the ministry; observation of the extent of the ministry's compliance with governing legislation and policies; and verification of the accuracy and reliability of financial and managerial data developed throughout the ministry, including the audit of electronic data processing systems as necessary.

Audit coverage in 1982 consisted of 11 major audits — nine operations of the Ontario Provincial Police, one branch of the Ontario Police Commission, and one section of the Administration Division. In addition, nine audits of a financial, administrative, or investigative nature were completed.

**STATUTES ADMINISTERED
BY THE MINISTRY OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL**

The Ministry of the Solicitor General Act, 1972

The Anatomy Act

The Coroners Act, 1972

The Fire Accidents Act

The Fire Department Act

The Fire Fighters Exemption Act

The Fire Marshals Act

The Hotel Fire Safety Act, 1971

The Lightning Rods Act

The Police Act

The Private Investigators and Security Guards Act

The Public Works Protection Act

The Retail Business Holidays Act, 1975

The Ontario Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1955

The Egress from Public Buildings Act

The Human Tissue Gift Act, 1971

The Emergency Plans Act, 1983

Ontario Police Commission

S. MacGrath, Chairman
J.P. MacBeth, Q.C., Vice-Chairman
W.T. McGrenere, Q.C., Member
T.A. Hockin, Ph.D., Member
R. Gerstein, Ph.D., Member

INTRODUCTION AND OVERVIEW

The Ontario Police Commission is the agency of the Ontario Government mandated, under the Police Act, to ensure the viability and adequacy of policing in Ontario.

In the Province of Ontario, there are 127 police forces, with an aggregated authorized strength of 13,059 police officers. Additionally, there is the deployed Ontario Provincial Police Force, with an authorized strength of 4,182 police officers. In the calendar year 1982, policing in Ontario cost approximately \$890 million dollars, with approximately \$109 million dollars of this amount being provided to the municipal and regional forces by way of grants from the provincial treasury.

The Ontario Police Commission was established in 1962, by an amendment to the Police Act. Responsibilities of the Ontario Police Commission are contained in Section 42, Chapter 381 of the Police Act (R.S.O. 1980), and the regulations thereunder.

ROLE OF THE ONTARIO POLICE COMMISSION

The functions of the Ontario Police Commission are carried out through the following activities:

Inspectorate Services

The Inspectorate Services Branch provides for annual assessments and reviews of all police forces in the province to ascertain their adequacy, efficiency and suitability of equipment and premises, qualifications of person-

nel, and policies and procedures. Additionally, Inspectorate Services continues to provide advice, assistance and guidance to Chiefs of Police and municipal police authorities, and to conduct investigations into the conduct of, or the performance of duties by, members of police forces.

Intelligence Services

The Intelligence Services Branch has the capability to provide assistance for surveillance and communications to the intelligence units of the member police forces of Criminal Intelligence Services Ontario (C.I.S.O.). The branch accommodates the C.I.S.O. Provincial Bureau which co-ordinates the fight against organized crime in the province.

Administrative Technology

The Administrative Technology (general support services) section maintains crime statistics and other enforcement-related information on police budgets and resources data. Studies are conducted, upon request of forces and/or their governing authority, of police workload, manpower deployment, and administrative and support systems and procedures.

Technical Services

The Technical Services Branch gives advice and assistance to police forces in the areas of systems development, data processing and radio communications. The branch also provides operations support, co-ordinates

planning and research and maintains a library of police-related studies and information.

Police Training and Career Development

Under the direction of the commission, the Ontario Police College (situated in Aylmer, Ontario) provides a complete training program for all police forces in the province, from probationary constable through to supervisory and management levels. The commission maintains active liaison with the Canadian Police College, and serves on its advisory committee. Leadership and advice are given in relation to hiring, training, promotion and career development of police personnel and civilian employees of all police forces in Ontario.

Citizens Complaints

Quasi-judicial Functions

This unit investigates complaints, against police, from citizens in the province who are not satisfied with the results of investigations of their complaints by the local police force and local governing authority. Complaints cannot be made directly to the Ontario Police Commission until the first two avenues of investigation are exhausted. The Ontario Police Commission investigation of complaints no longer applies to the Metropolitan Toronto area, as it is now served by an independent Public Complaints Commissioner.

Fulfilling its quasi-judicial function, under Section 58 of the Police Act, the commission conducts hearings and investigations — on the conduct of, or performance of duties by, any police officer, special constable, or by-law enforcement officer; on the administration of the force; on the system of policing in any municipality; on the policing needs of any municipality. Additionally, the commission hears, and disposes of, appeals by members of

police forces, in accordance with the Police Act and the prescribed regulations.

Traffic Safety Research and Co-ordination

This unit was established to coordinate the commission's efforts to improve traffic safety programs throughout the province. Through this unit, the commission works closely with the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, the Ministry of the Attorney General and the Ontario Traffic Conference in developing long-term strategies for reducing injuries and deaths on our streets and highways. Through membership in the Ontario Traffic Safety Council, the commission recommends legislative and policy changes to the Solicitor General.

INSPECTORATE SERVICES

Since the 1981 reorganization of Inspectorate Services, all of the municipal and regional police forces in the province have been inspected.

The Inspectorate is composed of a chief and six services officers, one of whom was appointed specifically to cover the police forces in northern Ontario.

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the branch are to respond to the rapid changes that are occurring within the police community of Ontario. In general terms, these objectives are:

- increased contact with the municipal and regional police forces, and related groups or individuals in each municipality, such as boards of commissioners of police, committees of council, crown attorneys, and the public, as necessary;
- improved accountability, by the Ontario Police Commission, to the public in general and the police community in particular;

- a wider range of services and facilities in the form of policy development, guidelines, position papers and increased involvement in programs and projects of concern to the police forces.

FUNCTIONS

The primary function of the branch is to monitor and audit police forces, to ensure that calls for service receive adequate response. The implications of this task are wide-ranging and complex, and extend from detailed studies of police operations to projections for the future. A considerable amount of time is spent investigating the conduct of, or the performance of duties by, members of police forces.

During the year 1982, the Inspectorate Branch accelerated its activities with formal inspections and many interim visits. This resulted in the Inspectorate gathering a detailed knowledge of the strengths and weaknesses of the various forces. It uses this knowledge to improve policing throughout the province, and in its exercise of its consultation and advice responsibilities.

After each formal inspection, a written report is made to the Chief of Police and the governing authority, commenting on the operation of the force and making recommendations. The report also comments on the implementation of recommendations from previous inspections. It is the decision of the governing authority whether or not to release the report.

ADMINISTRATIVE TECHNOLOGY

The Administrative Technology section serves as an extension to the Inspectorate Branch in particular and other support services programs in general.

During 1982, the section carried out 10 workload/resources studies to supplement the

Inspectorate Services officers in their activities in municipal police forces. Where a study of workload and related deployment of police personnel was requested, the Administrative Technology section provided computer-assisted facilities such as:

- gathering, compiling and analyzing information relating to the volume and frequency of incoming workload in the subject police forces;
- analyzing the police personnel resources and system of deployment to cope with the workload;
- developing alternative or modified deployment systems to maximize police capability.

Further improvements were added to the system during 1982 to facilitate a complete analysis of patrol officer activity.

Other services include advice and assistance relating to records management practices, standard forms and work simplification techniques.

For the eighth consecutive year, the Ontario Police Commission Budget and Resources Information System provided computer-based management information packages to municipal police forces, police governing authorities and other government agencies. This information system provides a wide range of comparative information relating to budgets, personnel and other resources, service levels and organization. Thus, each participating police force and governing authority is able to compare its costs, resources and service levels with other forces throughout the province.

INFORMATION PROCESSING

During 1982, the Ontario Police Commission expanded its automated text processing to further increase its capability, to cope with the agency's workload during continuing staff and budget constraints. The success of this equip-

ment has prompted further exploitation of the system to automate other manual processes, such as productivity/activity schedules, and certain referencing systems. Further refinements are planned for 1983.

SOFT BODY ARMOUR

The task of co-ordinating the program for the production, testing and supply of approximately 17,000 protective vests to police officers throughout Ontario was completed in 1982. The 50-percent subsidy, provided by the Ontario government, aided substantially in providing the police forces with an enhanced level of protection for their officers.

OPEN-STYLE HOLSTERS

In 1980, Judge John Greenwood prepared a report on the use of firearms by police officers. Judge Greenwood was impressed by gun holsters designed so that a revolver cannot be removed from the holster unless released by a "thumb break" by the person wearing the holster. Through the use of a locking mechanism, the firearm will not be dislodged during pursuit of a suspect or during a scuffle. The safety holster also fits snugly to the body so that it will not hinder active police duties.

The design of these new holsters, however, requires that the butt of the revolver be exposed to public view. The holsters were therefore unavailable in Ontario to police by virtue of a regulation under the Police Act which provides — "The revolver shall be carried in a holster with a full flap cover, or be otherwise concealed".

Judge Greenwood recommended that the new, secure holster be tried on an experimental basis. As a result, 38 police forces were authorized, by the Ontario Police Commission, to use the new safety holsters on a trial basis. The study was carried out under

the auspices of the Ontario Police Commission; all groups within the police community were represented. The report strongly favoured the new holsters, for the safety of the officers and of the public.

The amended regulation still permits a holster that is covered by a full flap. The other option, where the police governing authority applies to the Ontario Police Commission and gets approval, is to adopt the open, secure, safety type of holster.

INTELLIGENCE SERVICES

FUNCTION

In general terms, the Intelligence Services Branch has three primary functions. These are:

- the provision and maintenance of a province-wide intelligence radio network, for the exclusive use of Criminal Intelligence Services Ontario (C.I.S.O.) member forces. Financial assistance to Joint Force Operations in areas of rental cars, telephone costs, interpreters, etc.;
- training in the various aspects of organized crime. The investigation of this threat is provided for Ontario police force personnel at several levels;
- financial assistance and the supply of support staff, housing and equipment to support the Provincial Bureau of C.I.S.O.

ORGANIZATION

There are 11 members of the branch. One is responsible for the first and second functions. The 10 remaining are attached to the Provincial Bureau of Criminal Intelligence Services Ontario, which is housed at the Ontario Police Commission. Five are computer terminal operators (two of these five have language interpreter capabilities in Italian

and Greek). Two are file reviewers, two are analysts, and one has record keeping and clerical duties.

The above services are supplemented by seven police officers (intelligence specialists) on secondment to the Provincial Bureau from C.I.S.O. forces.

ACTIVITIES

The C.I.S.O. Provincial Bureau is the central repository for the collation, analysis and dissemination of intelligence information for the 28 member forces. In addition to the Ontario Police Commission support staff (11), it includes seven members of Ontario police forces, as mentioned previously. These officers operate the bureau under the direction of the governing body, C.I.S.O., which is made up of the heads of the 28 police forces and the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and one member of the Ontario Police Commission. The Liaison Program instituted by the Provincial Bureau in 1982 has resulted in greater communication between C.I.S.O. intelligence units and an increased flow of intelligence information.

The three Federal and three Provincial computer terminals in the Provincial Bureau continue to increase the workload by facilitating the rapid retrieval of information for C.I.S.O. forces.

Joint Forces Operations across the province continue to be the main generators of intelligence data and their numbers show no sign of decreasing in the foreseeable future.

Once again, the Joint Force Operation concept has proven to be *the* weapon in dealing with organized crime. Knowledge and experience gained over the past several years have assisted greatly in putting into service teams of police officers which are very professional and sophisticated. A great number of arrests and charges have accrued as well as

revealing the extent of organized crime in the province.

The 1982 training commitment was fulfilled through training sessions in:

- Basic Organized Crime
- Analysis
- Senior Officers Familiarization
- Technical Surveillance Courses
- Physical Surveillance Courses

These were attended by 140 candidates, bringing the program total from April 1, 1977 to December 31, 1982 to 914 members of agencies associated with C.I.S.O.

In addition to the intelligence courses, a demonstrated need saw the branch becoming involved in the setting up of a series of emergency response co-ordination seminars being conducted for all police forces in this province dealing with the planning for emergency situations such as hostage taking, armed barricaded persons, etc.

Commencing in 1980 and continuing to December 31, 1982, eight seminars were held at the Ontario Police College which saw 459 senior officers from the municipal and regional forces and the Ontario Provincial Police attending.

TECHNICAL SERVICES

The Technical Services Branch provides advice and assistance to police forces in the areas of information systems technology, radio and data communications and provides operations support, relative to these functions. During 1982 a Planning and Research unit was formed. The first major development of the unit has been the creation of a Planning and Research Library available to the police forces of Ontario.

The branch has been striving in recent years to meet the needs of Ontario police forces in the ever-expanding area of information systems technology. Police forces in the

province have been late to take advantage of the benefits of today's technological advances. The branch's effort has been to expand their knowledge in these areas. Major achievements have been accomplished to the end of 1982 in terms of the regional police forces. The major challenge in the years to come will be to address the question of small force automation. The pressure of outstanding requests for assistance from these forces will have to be addressed. The staffing complement in this area is now complete and should assist with this problem.

It has become increasingly apparent, due in a large part to financial constraints, that police forces recognize the economies of co-ordinated action in all areas of policing. To this end, a Planning and Research Advisory Committee — composed of Chiefs of Police — was formed to provide guidance to the branch on various topics.

INFORMATION SERVICES — CANADIAN POLICE INFORMATION CENTRE

The Canadian Police Information Centre (C.P.I.C.) is an on-line, real time, computerized police information system which is located within the Royal Canadian Mounted Police Headquarters complex in Ottawa. The system operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and provides full service to all officially recognized police forces in Canada. Within the Province of Ontario, responsibility for system application and control rests with the Ontario Police Commission. In 1982, the branch investigated 10 breaches of C.P.I.C. policy/security.

Access to C.P.I.C. is achieved by way of a C.P.I.C. computer terminal which is connected to Ottawa by means of a private, dedicated network of high speed telecommunications lines.

During 1982, Ontario police forces contributed a total of 33,297,038 transactions to

C.P.I.C. Ontario police forces have 90,084 vehicle records, 608,458 persons records and 270,958 property records, for a total of 969,500 records on C.P.I.C. Each police agency is responsible for the accuracy, validity and subsequent maintenance of its records. Only the agency responsible for entering a record may remove it from the C.P.I.C. files.

In accordance with C.P.I.C. policy, a total of 97 audits were conducted during 1982. These were broken down into 57 municipal and regional forces and 40 Ontario Provincial Police detachments.

SUSPENDED DRIVER CONTROL CENTRE

The control centre has the responsibility for the entry and maintenance of suspended driver licence information on the C.P.I.C. system.

In 1982, 133,560 licence suspension entries were made. The approximate number of active records on C.P.I.C. in this category as of the end of December was 144,445.

Police notified 23,325 persons of their driver licence suspension in 1982 and confiscated 11,946 drivers' licences, which were in the possession of suspended drivers.

POLICE AUTOMATED REGISTRATION INFORMATION SYSTEM

The Police Automated Registration Information System (PARIS) was fully operational 24 hours a day, seven days a week during 1982. The system provides Ontario police users with on-line access to the Ministry of Transportation and Communications' (M.T.C.) automated vehicle registration and driver licence files. This is accomplished by way of an automated computer interface between the C.P.I.C. and the Ontario government's Downsview Computer Centre. This allows immediate access to the M.T.C. files from local police C.P.I.C. terminals.

The total number of queries from police forces processed during 1982 was 3,271,471, of which 1,090,903 were to the driver licence file and 2,180,568 to the vehicle registration file. The current response time to queries is approximately 10 seconds.

VEHICLE REGISTRATION SYSTEM PROJECT

The Technical Services personnel actively participated with the Ministry of Transportation and Communications in the detail design and implementation phase of the Vehicle Registration System Project. The months of August to November were devoted to the production of manuals which explained the new system and the new legislation from a law enforcement point of view. Seminars for police officers, regarding the new law and system, were held at various locations across the province. The new system was successfully implemented December 1, 1982. Various enhancements to the system will be implemented during the first quarter of 1983.

C.P.I.C. NETWORK MANAGEMENT

The C.P.I.C. Network Management group is responsible for the forecasting as well as the installation of new or additional C.P.I.C. terminals to meet the needs of Ontario's police forces. At present, 75 of the video display terminals are being enhanced. This enhancement is in the form of operator aids and will increase an operator's throughput capability considerably.

There are 292 terminals now in operation at forces throughout the Province. New terminal installations included Dryden Police Force, as well as four terminals at the Ontario Police College to assist in the training of C.P.I.C. operators.

CRII — CRIMINAL RECORDS PRINTERS

Criminal Records Printers were installed in five selected police forces. These terminals allow for direct access to the criminal records suitable for court purposes. The five agencies are acting as hosts to the neighbouring forces in obtaining urgently-needed criminal records.

C.P.I.C. COURSES AT ONTARIO POLICE COLLEGE 1982

The branch is responsible for conducting C.P.I.C. training to recruits and Junior Command classes. During 1982, the following classes were held:

"A" Recruit	— 25 two-period courses
	— 750 students
Management I	— 3 two-period courses
	— 98 students
Basic C.P.I.C.	— 4 full-day courses
Terminal Operator	— 60 students
Advanced C.P.I.C.	— 3 five-day courses
Courses	— 50 students

CONSULTING SERVICES-COMPUTER SYSTEMS

In fulfilling the mandate to promote the efficient use of information systems technology in police forces, the Technical Services Branch supplies consulting services to police forces on request.

The police forces of the province stand to reap a number of major benefits from the use of computers. Particularly in the current period of fiscal restraint, optimum use of available funds and manpower is essential. Computers can enhance operational effectiveness by providing more accurate and timely information to the officer in the field. At the same time, better management information and statistical reports will allow optimal deployment of officers, and increase the efficiency of operational planning.

The rapid entry and cross-indexing of data can aid immediate response to criminal activity or emergency situations. Computer aided dispatch can help provide timely reaction to calls on a priority basis, while providing data valuable from an officer safety point of view, such as warnings of threats or previous violence against police. When computer aided dispatch is combined with mobile digital terminals, the police officer can be provided with more rapid and secure communications.

Because the computer can facilitate the storage, indexing, retrieval and transmission of information, it will save the time of both officers and civilian staff, thus leading to reduced personnel costs in the long run.

The combination of improved technology, reduced costs, and increased need has prompted an interest in the application of computers by smaller users in the marketplace, such as municipal police forces. The CADRE (Computer Aided Dispatch and Records Entry) report, published by the Ontario Police Commission in 1976, outlined the requirements for such a system. In 1978, the Ottawa Police Force installed a complete CADRE system.

The branch has been devoting its computer consulting resources to those forces whose need for computerization was most urgent. These are the large regional forces faced with a massive task in the collection, indexing and retrieval of vast amounts of data.

The benefits of such work have been amply demonstrated by the Ottawa CADRE system. As a result, most of the regional forces have completed the feasibility study required to proceed, and several of these projects are now currently approved and funded. (see the following summary by force).

Small police forces have a problem in that they urgently require alleviation of costs for the storage of records and their indexing, but

cannot afford the hardware and software being purchased by the larger regional forces. At the same time, they cannot afford expensive support staff or facilities. The only solution for these forces is a "turnkey package" — a basic police computer system with standard packaged software and relatively inexpensive supermicro hardware that can be used by a large number of forces, thus distributing the cost of development and support across many systems.

Ontario Police Commission internal computer updates and studies, for the Administrative Technology Section have resulted in improvements to both the Workload Analysis and the Budget Resources Analysis Systems. To assist the C.P.I.C. field audit function, upgrades are underway to automate the process and should be operational in the near future. This will result in considerable savings of time and money. As part of the commitment to computerized automation, Technical Services is utilizing a newly purchased micro computer. Currently servicing four word processing stations, the system will also provide the library with indexing and cataloguing as well as project status reporting.

COMMUNICATIONS SERVICES SECTION

During 1982 the Communication Services Section focused its attention on providing a consulting service to the police community as well as inaugurating a Radio Test Maintenance Program. The Integrated Radio Services Program, initiated in 1972, has continued with a number of small force systems being specified and installed. The Province Radio Common Channel, which is available to all Ontario forces, was installed in eight forces. Plans are underway to purchase equipment which will allow the Communication Advisors to obtain information on the handling of incoming/outgoing telephone information.

Integrated Radio Services Program — Under the auspices of the I.R.S.P., the following developments took place. The Perth Police Force radio system was installed. Mobiles were supplied for Ottawa Police Force vehicles. Tender awards for radio systems were made for the towns of Napanee and Penetang. Also included in the list of awards were Port Elgin, Southampton, Wiarton and Meaford. These latter forces will be dispatched from Owen Sound. The tender has been released for the supply of a centralized dispatch system to include the towns of Harriston, Palmerston and Mount Forest. A study for a similar system is underway for the towns of Renfrew and Arnprior.

Equipment Evaluation and Test — New radio equipment is continually being presented to the police community and as a result, the Communications Services Section is providing an equipment evaluation service to police forces which request advice. Forces which have asked for assistance during 1982 in this area are Sarnia Police Force for advice on new portable equipment, and Criminal Intelligence Services of Ontario (C.I.S.O.) on mobile radio equipment.

Radio Test Maintenance Program — the programme was established in order to assist forces with the service level at which their radio systems are operating, as well as advising the forces if the money which they are spending on maintenance is well spent. The following forces have received tests in this area of activity: Brockville, Sarnia Township, Gloucester, Collingwood, Ingersoll, Pembroke, Guelph, and Barrie. At present, 14 forces are awaiting this service.

Province Common Radio Channel — this is a repeater channel, the purpose of which is to provide a means by which a field officer can communicate with a dispatcher or other field officers within any jurisdiction in which he

may happen to find himself. Channel usage is restricted to special situations such as pursuits, surveillances, prisoner escorts, searches, natural and man-made disasters, civil disturbances and riots. The Province Common Radio Channel has been implemented in 101 of the 127 municipal and regional police forces in the province. In the next few years it is expected that the facility will be extended to include Ontario Provincial Police districts in southern Ontario.

PLANNING AND RESEARCH

The Planning and Research Unit of the branch is fulfilling a long-stated need. Its purpose is to provide the police service in Ontario with the latest in technological information and police research studies.

The unit is gathering police studies from each force in the province. Once received, these studies are classified, catalogued and indexed by the librarian. Any force may then access the library to gain information from other forces. The unit, and thus the police forces in the province, have access to the Planning and Research Unit of the Home Office in Great Britain and to the National Association of Police Planners in the United States. These contacts, arranged by the Chairman, allow the police service in Ontario to avoid errors in research and assist in this time of financial constraints.

Although the unit is still gathering reports and research, it has been able to answer over 500 requests for assistance in the past year. Once the unit has received and catalogued all the police research, it is anticipated that the demand for information will grow. The unit also does studies on particular subjects at the direction of the commission.

CAREER DEVELOPMENT

ONTARIO POLICE COLLEGE LIAISON

The Career Development Officer's primary responsibility is the maintenance of close liaison between the commission and the Ontario Police College.

In May, 1982, the former Director of the college resigned on short notice. The Career Development Officer assumed the office of Interim Director, for a six-week period, until the present Director was selected.

In addition, the Career Development Officer was involved with senior college staff in the review of existing programmes, the researching of new programmes for presentation, and the promotion of the Continuing Police Education Certificate programme.

AUDIO VISUAL TRAINING

Many forces in Ontario expressed interest in developing an audio-visual training capability. The subject was researched by the Career Development Officer and the senior staff of the Ontario Police College. A one-day meeting of all interested forces was held at the college and, as a result, the commission has agreed that the college will act as a co-ordinating agency for this type of training, and will provide all forces with information on availability of training material and research material via a regularly distributed newsletter on the subject.

PROVINCIAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

The Provincial Consultative Committee studying the community colleges' law and security administration (police component) programs has completed its review. A recommended and amended program has been put before the Colleges' Board of Regents and accepted by that body. Copies of the commit-

tee's report have been distributed to all police chiefs in the province. The report has been well received by all associations connected with the police community. Although it is stressed that the program is not a mandatory requirement for entry into the police service, it is felt that it will provide police applicants with a valuable, viable, pre-hiring education.

ONTARIO HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION LIAISON

The Ontario Police Commission is continuing its co-operation with the Ontario Human Rights Commission and, to this end, co-hosted a seminar on "Multi-Culturalism and the Police" at the Ontario Police College in February, 1982.

One outcome of the seminar was the formation of a committee to research and produce a standard text book, on the subject of ethnic minorities in Ontario, for use by police training institutions and training officers. This project should be completed in 1983.

AYLMER CONFERENCE

In November, 1982, the first Aylmer Conference was held at the Police College. The theme was "Stress and the Police Officer". The conference was well attended by representatives from the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police, the governing authorities and the Police Association. The RCMP Gazette will publish the presentations made, early in 1983.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

The Provincial Audit of the college's operation has been completed. The recommendations will be closely studied when published early in 1983 and, no doubt, will result in some stream-lining of the internal organization of that facility. The appointments of Mr.

Douglas Drinkwalter, as Director, and Mr. Larry Godfree, as Deputy Director, have provided the college with much needed stability and direction.

The training staff are aware of the fiscal restraints to be faced in 1983. They have proposed revenue-producing projects involving the training of out-of-Canada police officers and a proposal recommending that police recruits be responsible for at least part of the cost of their training. Both proposals will require ministerial guidance and approval before initiation.

POLICE TRAINING

ONTARIO POLICE COLLEGE — 1982 ENROLMENT

An overall increase of 200 students was experienced in 1982. There was a decrease in the probationary constable training program of 120 students and an increase in senior and special course students of 320. During the year the following numbers of students were trained in each program:

• Probationary Constable "A"	862
• Probationary Constable "B"	476
• Senior and Special	<u>2,621</u>
TOTAL:	3,959

In total, during 1982, 55 different training programs at all levels were conducted at the Ontario Police College. Many of these were prepared and presented for enforcement or investigative Ontario government agencies.

PROBATIONARY CONSTABLE TRAINING PROGRAM

A realignment of this training program has provided a better sequence of instruction and a more complete and efficient system of assessment of each candidate. Deficiencies in students' capabilities are now more readily

recognized and appropriate action is taken to correct these.

The more detailed assessments have been favourably received by police forces throughout the province. The new driver training course has been enthusiastically received by both students and police forces. That program is reported in more detail later in this report.

DRIVER TRAINING COURSE

1982 marked the beginning of advanced driver training for police officers in Ontario.

Initially, 15 officers from police forces across the province attended a three-week driver training instructors' course in September.

The first recruit driver training course commenced in October and during a nine-week period 287 students completed the 40-hour course. Only nine students failed to achieve satisfactory standards. Three of these were unable to complete the course due to medical ailments, two failed to pass the academic examination and four failed to achieve satisfactory driving skills.

NEW PROGRAMS

During 1982 numerous new programs were introduced at the college in response to identified needs of the law enforcement community. Some of the training courses or seminars noted below will continue from year to year, while others were offered only once to meet a specific need.

- Driving Training Instructors Course
- C.P.I.C. Operator Training Course
- Advanced C.P.I.C. Training Course
- Identification Supervisor Conference
- Municipal Law Enforcement Officer Training Course (By-Law)
- Fraud Recognition for Ontario Government Internal Auditors
- The Aylmer Conference on Stress and Law Enforcement

- Human Rights Seminar
- Charter of Rights Seminar
- Audio Visual Training Seminar
- Drug Abuse Seminar (O.A.C.P.)
- Vehicle Registration System Seminar
- Ministry of Correctional Services Senior Management Planning Seminar.

Also, throughout 1982, planning continued in order that new training courses could be developed in the future. Those scheduled to commence in 1983 include the following:

- Selection and Personnel Officer Training Course
- C.P.R. Instructor Course
- Radar Operator/Instructor Course
- Video Production Training Course
- Police Communicator Course
- Security Devices (locks and alarms)
- Emergency Communicator (Ministry of Health)
- Construction Safety Inspector (Ministry of Labour)
- Correctional Officer — All Levels (Ministry of Correctional Services).

IDENTIFICATION REVIEW

On January 4, 1982 two senior identification supervisors, one from Peel Regional Police and one from the Ontario Provincial Police, joined with the Chief Instructor, senior and special courses, to form a committee to review and evaluate identification training programs at the Ontario Police College. This task force lasted for two months and part of the time was spent travelling throughout the province discussing standards of identification training with Chiefs of Police, identification personnel, crown attorneys and others involved with the practising identification officer.

Upon conclusion of the review, an extensive report was submitted to the Ontario Police Commission with recommendations for some minor changes to various courses. Generally

speaking, the Identification Training Section at the college was found to be providing an excellent service to the police community and graduates of the program were commended for their dedication and expertise.

POLICE MANAGEMENT — LEVEL III

The Police Management — Level III courses, presented in 1981 and 1982, were not as successful as had been anticipated and the last such course scheduled during 1982 was cancelled due to lack of enrolment.

After considerable review and discussion, it was decided to cancel the present format and replace it with a series of one-week courses. Each one-week training period will consist of one topic only, thereby allowing candidates to examine the subject in depth.

Once enrolled in the new program a candidate will be required to complete three of the one-week courses within a three-year period. Additionally, all candidates will be required to complete an independent research assignment of publishable quality. Subject matters dealt with will include police management, business and organizational acumen, police resources and criminal justice.

Eligibility for this course will remain unchanged. At present, candidates for final certification must, as a pre-requisite, be graduates of the Canadian Police College Executive Development Course.

Senior police officers who do not have the above-noted pre-requisite may attend the course if space is available. However, these officers will not be eligible for certification until they have completed all other criteria.

Note: The Executive Development Course pre-requisite is currently under review.

INTELLIGENCE TRAINING

In addition to the Intelligence Course listed in the college calendar other training activities throughout 1982 included:

- a Technical Officers Seminar held in Belleville in April;
- a Physical Surveillance Commanders Seminar held in Waterloo in April;
- the Annual Organized Crime Seminar held in Belleville in September;
- a Technical Officers Seminar held at the Ontario Police College in November.

SELECTION EXAMINATION PROCESS

During 1982, 38 police forces participated in this program. At 27 separate off-campus sites, 920 candidates were tested.

These figures represent a fairly significant increase over 1981 when only 682 candidates were tested. Brantford, Hanover and Norwich entered the program for the first time, however, there remain 42 police forces which have as yet to participate. A majority of this latter group have five or fewer personnel.

The 1982, provincial averages in the three levels tested were as follows:

Constable to Sergeant	72.5%
Sergeant to Staff Sergeant	72.6%
Staff Sergeant to Inspector	73.2%

POLICE EDUCATION CERTIFICATE PROGRAM

The Police Education Certificate Program which commenced in the Fall of 1979 in affiliation with the University of Western Ontario is progressing well. The program combines professional police training with university studies and offers certification at three levels of achievement concluding with a baccalaureate degree.

A total of 460 police officers have been enrolled to date and 14 diplomas in police management studies have already been presented to successful participants.

PHYSICAL TRAINING DEPARTMENT

During 1982 the physical training staff of the Ontario Police College travelled extensively throughout the Province. Twenty demonstrations on the safety holster and correct use of the police baton were performed at various Ontario locations before groups of police personnel, members of the Legislature, ministry officials and representatives of police governing authorities.

Since the November 30, 1981 implementation date of the mandatory pass or fail physical training program a comprehensive program analysis has been in effect. Results from over 700 student fitness tests are presently being studied and prepared for a probable publication in May, 1983. It is hoped these results will be useful for recruitment purposes. Certainly they will identify the present fitness level of Ontario police recruits.

THE LIBRARY

The college has a two-level library, holding one of the best legal and police science collections in Canada. This is in no small part due to the very generous support of the Richard Ivey Foundation, London, Ontario. Students are increasingly encouraged through directed research projects to make extended use of this fine facility. One full time and one part-time librarian are on staff to provide necessary student related services.

AUDIO-VISUAL

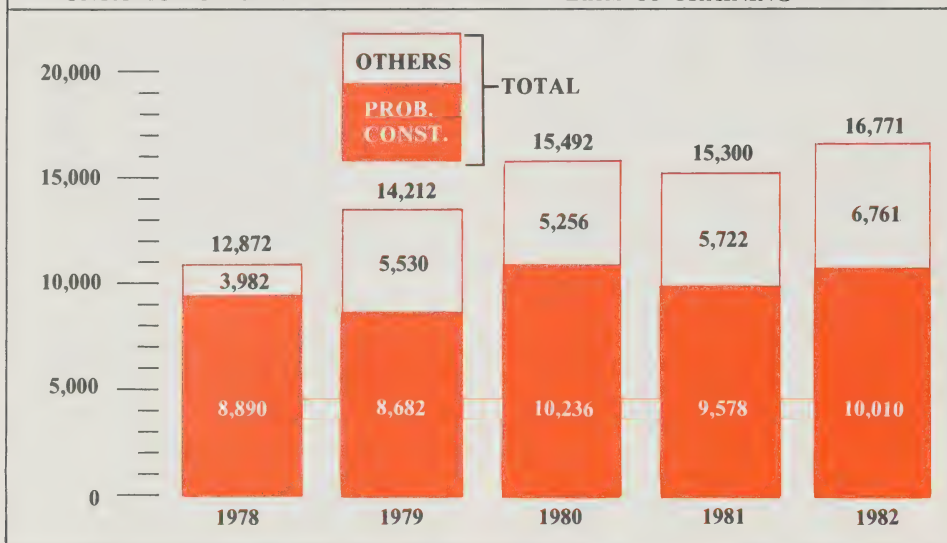
Staffed by a permanent audio-visual technician, this section is responsible for operational maintenance of a vast array of modernized technical instruction aids.

CONCLUSION

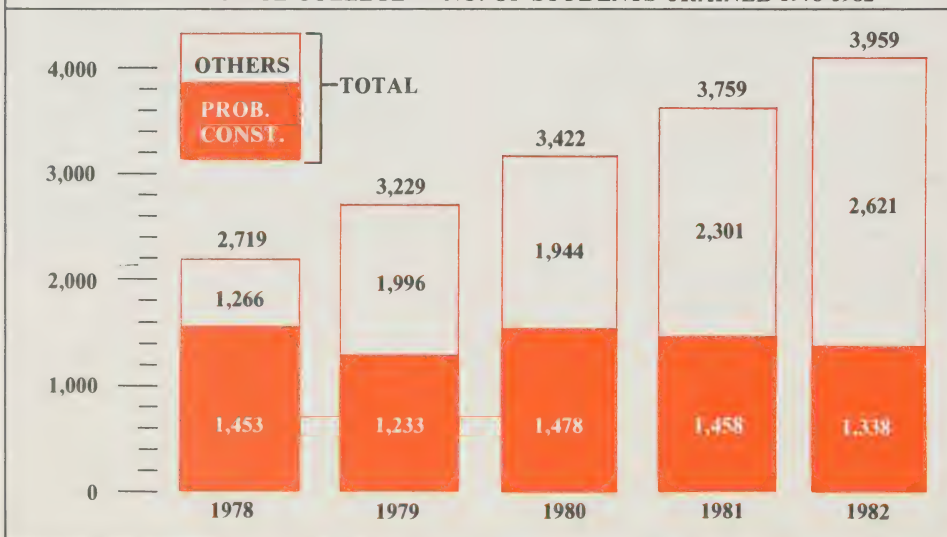
While 1982 could best be described as a year of consolidation given the realistic operational challenges confronted in an era of economic restraint, there still remained a significant amount of progress as measured in student numbers and course offerings.

The Ontario Police College staff contemplate celebration in 1983 of the twentieth year of operation. They do so with optimism and a sense of commitment to the ideals of quality police education, as forged by the pioneers of police training in Ontario and maintained by today's select group of dedicated personnel.

ONTARIO POLICE COLLEGE — STUDENT WEEKS OF TRAINING 1978-1982



ONTARIO POLICE COLLEGE — NO. OF STUDENTS TRAINED 1978-1982



QUASI-JUDICIAL FUNCTIONS

Fulfilling its quasi-judicial role, under Section 58 of the Police Act, the Ontario Police Commission conducts hearings and investigations on the administration of any police force, the system of policing in any municipality and the police needs of any municipality.

Additionally, the commission hears and disposes of appeals by members of police forces in connection with the Police Act and the prescribed regulations. Finally, the commission also has the power to decide, following a hearing, whether or not a budget as submitted by a local police authority is adequate for the force in question.

HEARINGS

A hearing under Section 58 of the Police Act, was convened for the Town of Southampton, but adjourned *sine die* when the council agreed to request the Solicitor General to replace the Committee of Council with a Board of Commissioners of Police.

A three-day hearing was held for the Town of Strathroy, after which the commission members delivered their report. The hearing brought about certain reorganization in the force, which should improve policing for the town.

APPEALS TO THE ONTARIO POLICE COMMISSION

In the case of a conviction of an offence under Regulation 791 under the Police Act, a police officer can direct a notice of appeal to the Ontario Police Commission. The commission had before it the following appeals in disciplinary matters during the year:

Offence	Police Force	Decision On Appeal	Conviction	Punishment
Deceit (3 officers charged with same charge)	OPP	Allowed	Quashed	Quashed
Neglect Of Duty	Sarnia, City	Dismissed	Confirmed	Not Appealed
Discreditable Conduct	Colchester South	Allowed	Quashed	Not Appealed
Consuming Intoxicating Liquor	Niagara Reg.	Allowed	Quashed	Not Appealed

Unlawful or Unnecessary Exercise of Authority (2 charges)	Barrie OPP	Dismissed	Confirmed	Varied
Deceit	Barrie OPP	Dismissed	Confirmed	Confirmed
Discreditable Conduct	Gloucester Sarnia, City	Allowed	Quashed	Not Appealed
Insubordination	OPP	Dismissed	Confirmed	Confirmed
Neglect of Duty	OPP	Dismissed	Confirmed	Not Appealed
Discreditable Conduct	Niagara Reg.	Dismissed	Confirmed	Varied
Discreditable Conduct	OPP	Dismissed	Confirmed	Varied
Insubordination	OPP	Dismissed	Confirmed	Varied
Neglect of Duty (2 charges)	Kingston	Dismissed	Not Appealed	Confirmed
To Determine the Validity of the Notice of Appeal	York Reg.	Application Dismissed		
Discreditable Conduct	Metro Toronto	Dismissed	Confirmed	Confirmed
Damage to Equipment	York Reg.	Dismissed	Confirmed	Not Appealed

CITIZENS COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE POLICE

A decline of close to 10 per cent in the number of complaints made against the police in Ontario was recorded in 1982. The citizens complaints control program, which began in 1978, involves all police forces in the province, with the exception of the Metropolitan Toronto Police Force.

With the establishment of the Office of the Public Complaints Commissioner for Metropolitan Toronto, the program ceased to function for complaints in that jurisdiction last year.

This change is believed largely responsible for the drop from 196 in 1981 to 122 in 1982 in the number of complaints which came to the attention of the Ontario Police Commission for action or review.

The decline in complaints reflects favourably upon the manner in which Chiefs of Police, municipal police authorities and senior officers of the Ontario Provincial Police have responded to the program.

The following is a recapitulation of recorded citizens complaints against the police, which illustrates the volume in each category and the various dispositions. Comparable data for 1981 is included in the table.

Type of complaint:	1982	1981
Excessive use of force	931	874
Harassment	82	153
Improper Conduct	911	1129
Inadequate Service	477	437
Miscellaneous Others	179	192
Total Complaints	2580	2785

The complaints were disposed of as follows:

Resolved (by discussion and explanation of procedures)	1328	1484
Unfounded (proven not to have occurred)	539	797
Exonerated (complaint appears legitimate but officer not involved or was justified)	375	528
Not Sustained (evidence to prove/disprove allegation cannot be produced)	874	758
Sustained (evidence supports allegation)	218	246
Sustained In Part (evidence supports part of allegation)	95	107
Pending (still under investigation)	421	461

In those cases where complaints were sustained, the following action was taken:

Officers Charged (Criminal Code)	19	92
Officers Charged (Police Act)	29	53
Officers Otherwise Disciplined	203	289

USE OF DEADLY FORCE BY ONTARIO POLICE OFFICERS

There were three reported instances of a civilian being killed by the discharge of a police firearm during 1982.

Regulation 790 under the Police Act regulates the type of firearms, ammunition and other tactical weapons to be used by Ontario forces and provides for an investigation in all cases where service firearms are used.

The three deaths in 1982 equalled the total for 1981, which was the lowest in the last five years. The following table depicts the number of reported cases in which persons have been killed or injured as a result of the use of firearms by police officers in Ontario in the past five years.

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
FATALITIES	7	7	5	3	3
WOUNDINGS	10	12	7	9	0

POLICE PURSUITS

During 1982, the commission continued its program of monitoring police pursuits. The number of pursuits declined by 108 over the previous year, a drop of roughly six percent.

There were 11 civilians killed in police pursuits last year, up from 8 in 1981. There were 181 civilian injuries and 53 police injuries during the year.

A total of 316 pursuits were abandoned in 1982, representing 17.78 percent of the total commenced. This compares to 20.3 percent of the pursuits abandoned in 1981.

The following are the results of the 1982 analysis:

Total number of pursuits:	1777	% of Total
No. of pursuits abandoned	316	17.78%
No. of pursuits resulting in death	9	.51%
No. of pursuits resulting in injury	181	10.19%
No. of pursuits resulting in property damage	360	20.43%
No. of cases in which firearms involved	25	1.41%
No. of drivers impaired by alcohol	481	27.07%
No. of drivers impaired by drugs	14	.79%
No. of citizens killed	11	
No. of police killed	0	
No. of citizens injured	181	
No. of police injured	53	
Citizens property damage	\$904,951	
Police property damage	\$252,080	
Charges laid against citizens (Criminal Code)	1757	
(Highway Traffic Act)	1348	
(Other)	139	
Charges laid against officers (Police Act)	3	
No. of cases in which licence suspended	289	

Following are the reasons given for commencing the pursuits:

		% of Total
Careless or Dangerous Driving	283	15.93%
Impaired Driving	189	10.64%
Stolen Vehicle	163	9.17%
Suspect Serious Criminal Offence	82	4.61%
Suspended Driver	32	1.80%
Speeding	593	33.37%
Disobey Traffic Signal or Traffic Officer	248	13.96%
Fail to Remain at Accident Scene	32	1.80%
Other Traffic Offences	236	13.28%

TRAFFIC SAFETY RESEARCH AND CO-ORDINATION

The Ontario Police Commission became even more involved in the Province's highway safety programs during 1982, with its representation on the Premier's special committee on drinking and driving. This committee will advise the Solicitor General and his cabinet colleagues in the justice field on appropriate countermeasures to combat this problem.

The commission is also represented on the Ontario Traffic Safety Council. The council, which includes a number of senior police officers and representatives of government ministries active in the highway safety field, is working with citizen groups like P.R.I.D.E. and the Council on Road Trauma to increase public awareness of the carnage on our streets and highways. This included the ministry's Christmas campaign to curb drinking while driving, featuring specially-taped messages by members of P.R.I.D.E. who had lost relatives in accidents caused by drinking drivers.

In 1982 the commission prepared updated guidelines to all municipal police forces for police pursuit procedures.

Assistance was given to a special research team set up by the Addiction Research Foundation, involved in a survey of municipal police enforcement procedures across Ontario. A mini-report was distributed in November and a final paper is scheduled for release later in 1983.

The effectiveness of the Province's new 12-hour licence suspension legislation was monitored. Approximately 15,000 licences were confiscated temporarily under this program in 1982, with almost no complaints from the public.

A special handbook for police personnel, on the Province's new child restraint legislation, was distributed in 1982 to all municipal police forces and the Ontario Provincial Police. A series of public lectures was held to help make parents of young children aware of their new responsibilities.

Through membership in the Ontario Traffic Conference, the Ontario Police Commission was involved in the Traffic Safety Officers Workshop, held in the fall. The workshops featured presentations on all the latest school safety programs developed by municipal forces and the Ontario Provincial Police.

CRIME PREVENTION

Although the Ontario Police Commission is not equipped with resource capabilities to mount a major crime prevention offensive, the commission does collaborate with the crime prevention committee of the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police and the consultation service of the Solicitor General of Canada, and attempts to monitor the programs being pursued by local police initiatives. Some of the programs are as follows:

- Project Crime Prevention
- Block Parent Program
- Operation Identification
- Operation Provident
- Fraudulent Cheque Prevention
- Robbery Prevention
- Teachers Guide to Citizenship and Crime Prevention
- You and the Law
- Personal Security
- Home Security
- Operation Aware
- Operation Prepare

MUNICIPAL POLICE FORCES

Over the past 20 years, 151 municipal police forces have disappeared through mergers, other changes in population and policing needs throughout Ontario. The following figures show the reduction in the number of police forces during the years 1962 to 1982, inclusive:

1962 — 278	1972 — 179
1963 — 270	1973 — 162
1964 — 280	1974 — 131
1965 — 268	1975 — 128
1966 — 262	1976 — 128
1967 — 225	1977 — 128
1968 — 216	1978 — 128
1969 — 207	1979 — 128
1970 — 205	1980 — 127
1971 — 179	1981 — 127
	1982 — 127

1982 INFORMATION PERTAINING TO THE OPERATION OF POLICE FORCES IN THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

<u>Force</u>	<u>Police Strength</u>	<u>Police Budget</u>
Municipal Police	13,059	\$642,363,552
Ontario Provincial Police	<u>4,182</u>	<u>249,000,000</u>
	17,241	\$891,363,552

	<u>Total of Municipal Forces (127)</u>	<u>Metro, Regions, Cities (37)</u>	<u>Villages, Towns, etc. (90)</u>
Population served by Municipal Police Forces	7,147,685	6,610,327	537,358
Police Budget	\$642,363,552	\$604,001,676	\$38,361,876
Police Strength	13,059	12,226	833
Per Capita Cost	89.87	91.37	71.39
	1/547	1/541	1/645
	OR	OR	OR
	1.83 per 1,000	1.85 per 1,000	1.55 per 1,000

COMPARATIVE TABLES — MUNICIPAL POLICE FORCES

	<u>Jan. 1st, 1981</u>	<u>Jan. 1st, 1982</u>	<u>Jan. 1st, 1983</u>
Metropolitan Areas	1	1	1
Regional Areas	9	9	9
Cities	25	26	27
Towns	70	70	69
Townships	13	12	12
Villages	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>
Total	127	127	127

COMPARATIVE TABLES — MUNICIPAL POLICE STRENGTH

	<u>Jan. 1st, 1981</u>	<u>Jan. 1st, 1982</u>	<u>Jan. 1st, 1983</u>
-1 Member Forces	1	1	1
2-5 Member Forces	26	26	27
6-9 Member Forces	30	30	30
10-14 Member Forces	13	14	13
15-19 Member Forces	12	13	14
20-24 Member Forces	9	6	5
25-49 Member Forces	8	9	9
50-99 Member Forces	9	9	9
100 Plus Member Forces	<u>19</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>19</u>
Total	127	127	127

Of the total number of organized municipal police forces in the province on January 1, 1983, 58 (46 percent) represent forces of 9 members or less.

POLICING COSTS

The steadily rising cost of police operation is shown in the total of police budgets in the province for past years.

Year	Municipal	OPP	Total
1969	101,668,969	40,896,000	142,564,969
1970	117,284,167	52,269,000	169,553,167
1971	138,660,692	61,181,000	199,841,692
1972	162,356,740	66,947,000	229,303,740
1973	185,432,265	76,577,000	262,009,265
1974	221,057,815	84,591,000	305,648,815
1975	276,636,635	98,633,000	375,269,635
1976	322,277,709	110,328,000	432,605,709
1977	368,051,940	136,856,500	504,908,440
1978	403,793,420	146,178,000	549,971,420
1979	439,702,766	158,822,000	598,524,766
1980	480,318,949	184,671,750	664,990,699
1981	557,808,864	195,765,000	753,573,864
1982	642,363,552	249,000,000	891,363,552

The major portion of the increase is due to the increased salaries paid to police officers.

MUNICIPAL POLICE FORCES PERSONNEL

Total authorized strength of
municipal forces 13,059

Changes — 1982

Hired 779
Left Forces 509

Reasons for Leaving Force

Retired 206
Dismissed 16
Resignation requested 18
To join another force 56
Dissatisfied with salary or
working conditions 8
Other reasons 175
Deceased 25
Killed on Duty 5
Total 509

STATISTICS — ONTARIO POLICE FORCES

1982	Population	Police Strength	Civilian Strength	Police Budget	Per Capita Cost	Population Index
Alexandria	3,500	5	—	\$ 243,687	\$ 69.62	1/700
Alliston	4,712	7	1	331,694	70.39	1/673
Amherstburg	8,216	12	1	576,590	70.18	1/685
Anderdon Twp.	4,777	5	1	322,280	67.46	1/955
Arnprior	5,869	9	1	413,947	70.53	1/652
Atikokan	4,703	11	1	528,410	112.36	1/428
Aylmer	5,207	8	1	344,038	66.07	1/651
Barrie	44,111	61	15	2,943,015	66.72	1/723
Belleville	35,351	63	11	3,206,196	90.70	1/561
Bradford	7,357	9	5	436,673	59.35	1/817
Brantford	73,264	107	29	5,782,540	78.93	1/685
Brockville	20,169	37	8	1,422,130	70.51	1/545
Cardinal	1,695	3	—	76,000	44.84	1/565
Carleton Place	5,776	8	1	426,778	73.89	1/722
Chatham	40,454	68	9	3,067,133	75.82	1/595
Chesley	1,856	2	—	86,709	46.72	1/928
Clinton	3,116	5	—	216,777	69.57	1/623
Cobourg	13,000	20	6	872,000	67.08	1/650
Colchester	7,250	10	1	541,800	74.73	1/725
Collingwood	12,000	17	6	804,000	67.00	1/706
Cornwall	46,200	81	13	3,703,124	80.15	1/570
Deep River	5,161	7	1	303,456	58.80	1/737
Deseronto	1,800	3	1	130,642	72.58	1/600
Dresden	2,744	4	—	161,534	58.87	1/686
Dryden	6,500	14	7	755,490	116.23	1/464
Durham	2,500	4	—	160,419	64.17	1/625
Durham Regional	280,274	386	73	19,074,931	68.06	1/726
Elliott Lake Twp.	17,345	26	8	1,263,829	72.86	1/667
Espanola	5,786	8	5	467,816	80.85	1/723
Essex	6,240	8	1	355,121	56.91	1/780
Exeter	3,700	6	1	263,680	71.26	1/617
Fergus	5,955	10	1	454,148	76.26	1/596
Fort Frances	8,787	18	6	972,000	110.62	1/488
Gananoque	4,900	10	2	380,000	77.55	1/490
Gloucester City	76,589	89	14	4,246,189	55.44	1/861
Goderich	7,297	10	6	420,728	57.66	1/730
Guelph	76,658	115	17	5,450,000	71.10	1/667
Hald./Norf. Regional	34,243	74	23	4,151,009	121.22	1/463
Halton Regional	253,105	297	107	15,875,596	62.72	1/852
Hamilton/Went. Reg.	414,174	683	137	35,499,030	85.71	1/606
Hanover	6,280	10	5	443,052	70.55	1/628
Harriston	2,000	4	—	144,000	72.00	1/500
Hastings	1,050	1	—	28,300	26.95	1/1,050
Hawkesbury	9,660	16	1	628,352	65.05	1/604
Ingersoll	8,295	12	4	588,504	70.95	1/691
Innisfil Twp.	12,608	16	6	946,447	75.07	1/788
Kapuskasing	11,704	15	5	775,347	66.25	1/780
Kemptville	2,400	4	1	157,429	65.60	1/600
Kenora	9,595	23	7	1,281,240	133.53	1/417
Kincardine	6,000	9	1	401,666	66.94	1/667
Kingston	61,500	109	21	4,188,667	68.11	1/564
Kingsville	5,170	8	—	382,052	73.90	1/646
Kirkland Lake	11,885	18	5	726,823	61.15	1/660

1982	Population	Police Strength	Civilian Strength	Police Budget	Capita Cost	Population Index
Lakefield	2,200	4	—	157,000	71.36	1/550
Leamington	12,500	18	9	870,438	69.64	1/694
Lindsay	14,000	22	3	998,098	71.29	1/636
Listowel	5,000	7	1	316,100	63.22	1/714
London	268,428	320	133	17,507,370	65.22	1/839
Marathon Twp.	2,252	6	1	291,010	129.22	1/375
Meaford	4,337	7	—	263,000	60.64	1/620
Mersea Twp.	4,462	6	1	283,000	63.42	1/744
Metro Toronto	2,140,347	5,427	1,585	267,750,000	125.10	1/394
Michipicoten Twp.	4,582	11	1	518,870	113.24	1/417
Midland	12,000	17	6	708,182	59.02	1/706
Milverton	1,500	2	—	75,000	50.00	1/750
Mitchell	2,745	5	—	225,000	81.97	1/549
Mount Forest	3,412	5	—	175,000	51.29	1/682
Napanee	5,000	8	4	363,649	72.73	1/625
Nepean	85,737	112	27	\$ 5,642,500	\$ 65.81	1/766
New Liskeard	5,400	7	1	272,970	50.55	1/771
Niagara Regional	367,738	563	154	28,651,785	77.91	1/653
North Bay	52,000	88	25	4,516,699	86.86	1/591
Norwich	2,300	4	—	180,400	78.43	1/575
Orangeville	13,750	19	7	958,208	69.69	1/724
Orillia	24,000	38	9	1,787,120	74.46	1/632
Ottawa	309,237	600	192	31,042,400	100.38	1/515
Owen Sound	19,800	34	6	1,255,427	63.41	1/582
Palmerston	2,100	4	1	142,000	67.62	1/525
Paris	7,300	11	1	485,167	66.46	1/664
Parry Sound	6,080	9	2	399,116	65.64	1/676
Peel Regional	479,834	705	192	36,482,125	76.03	1/681
Pembroke	13,760	21	7	1,028,147	74.72	1/655
Penetanguishene	5,388	9	1	365,394	67.82	1/599
Perth	5,700	9	3	372,000	65.26	1/633
Peterborough	61,595	107	20	4,767,746	77.40	1/576
Petrolia	4,199	7	4	371,435	88.46	1/600
Pictou	4,253	9	1	326,534	76.78	1/473
Point Edward	2,400	6	1	260,051	108.35	1/400
Port Elgin	6,200	8	—	378,162	60.99	1/775
Port Hope	10,274	15	6	581,406	56.59	1/685
Prescott	4,800	9	1	380,093	79.19	1/533
Red Rock Twp.	1,562	3	—	116,803	74.78	1/521
Renfrew	8,219	14	2	600,774	73.10	1/587
St. Clair Beach	2,879	4	—	155,000	53.84	1/720
St. Marys	4,748	7	1	338,194	71.23	1/678
St. Thomas	28,000	43	9	1,817,080	64.90	1/651
Sandwich West Twp.	13,953	17	6	944,327	67.68	1/821
Sarnia	50,360	97	14	4,203,421	83.47	1/519
Sarnia Twp.	20,913	19	7	866,065	41.41	1/1,101
Sault Ste. Marie	82,564	121	24	6,129,400	74.24	1/682
Seaforth	2,141	4	—	179,269	83.73	1/535
Shelburne	2,972	5	—	188,000	63.26	1/594
Smiths Falls	8,904	15	4	564,000	63.34	1/594

1982	Population	Police Strength	Civilian Strength	Police Budget	Capita Cost	Population Index
Southampton	2,800	5	1	195,496	69.82	1/560
Stirling	1,678	2	—	57,000	33.97	1/839
Stratford	26,292	41	14	2,045,150	77.79	1/641
Strathroy	8,673	12	.5	510,000	58.80	1/723
Sturgeon Falls	6,208	9	1	434,279	69.95	1/690
Sudbury Regional	159,018	220	52	11,005,470	69.21	1/723
Tavistock	1,875	3	—	132,643	70.74	1/625
Terrace Bay Twp.	2,600	6	1	300,200	115.46	1/433
Thornbury	1,500	3	—	95,831	63.89	1/500
Thunder Bay	112,486	182	38	8,072,900	71.77	1/618
Tilbury	4,185	8	1	381,000	91.04	1/523
Tillsonburg	10,500	19	8	1,128,577	107.48	1/553
Timmins	46,000	71	24	3,625,507	78.82	1/648
Trenton	14,887	27	6	1,142,402	76.74	1/551
Tweed	1,545	2	—	64,741	41.90	1/773
Vanier	19,099	39	9	1,780,021	93.20	1/490
Walkerton	4,511	7	7	304,326	67.46	1/644
Wallaceburg	11,500	21	4	894,100	77.75	1/548
Waterloo Regional	307,535	450	100	22,357,750	72.70	1/683
Warton	2,062	4	—	149,110	72.31	1/516
Windsor	193,000	360	70	15,165,266	78.58	1/536
Wingham	2,900	5	1	231,400	79.79	1/580
Woodstock	26,390	40	8	1,930,230	73.14	1/660
York Regional	266,128	350	54	15,686,200	58.94	1/760
TOTAL:	7,147,685	13,059	3,452	642,363,552		
OPP	2,000,000	4,182	1,227	249,000,000	124.50	1/478

Ontario Provincial Police

J.L. Erskine, Commissioner

K.W. Grice, Deputy Commissioner Services

A.R. Ferguson, Deputy Commissioner Field Operations

J.W. Lidstone, Deputy Commissioner Special Service Operations

MANDATE AND SUMMARY

The Ontario Provincial Police Force is responsible for policing all that part of Ontario not having a police force. The Police Act of Ontario is the statutory authority for the existence of the Force. In addition to its general responsibilities, the Force, by authority of the Police Act of Ontario, is charged with maintaining a traffic patrol on the King's Highway, a Criminal Investigation Branch and enforcing the Liquor Licence Act.

It is the objective of the Force to provide a continuous and effective service to the public and in its attainment of this goal, to be a sensitive and humane people-oriented protective service.

During 1982, the Force provided policing services for some 992,937 square kilometres of rural area and 22,307 kilometres of King's Highways. In addition, the Force is responsible for policing approximately 174,000 square kilometres of Ontario waterways.

The actual strength of the Force as of December 31, 1982 was 4,146 uniformed members and 1,154 civilian personnel.

In 1982, the Force handled 94,861 actual non-traffic criminal occurrences, an increase of 2.3 percent over 1981. Crimes against persons increased by 5.8 percent. Crimes against property increased by 2.2 percent.

During 1982, 29,770 Criminal Code (non-traffic charges) were laid against 23,288 persons. In addition, 26,950 Criminal Code traffic charges were laid with 14,863 charges processed through the courts. A total of 347,641 charges were laid under the Ontario Highway Traffic Act and Regulations.

There were 5,825 persons charged with offences under federal statutes other than the Criminal Code.

During the year 410,159 charges were laid under Ontario's provincial statutes. Traffic and liquor cases accounted for 95.7% of the work in this category.

With regard to traffic, the number of accidents decreased by 6.1 percent. Fatal motor vehicle accidents decreased by 18.7 percent and personal injury accidents by 7.1 percent.

Policy Analysis Secretariat

The Policy Analysis Secretariat serves in an advisory capacity to the Office of the Commissioner in the area of policy development for the effective operation, administration and training of the Force.

The specific responsibilities of the secretariat are:

- to undertake the policy analysis of all matters directed to the Secretariat by the Commissioner;
- to continually monitor and identify areas requiring the development of remedial policy initiatives;
- to assist the Commissioner and his senior staff to respond to policy initiative requests from the Ministry Office; and
- to monitor, through the Freedom of Information Officer, the proposed Freedom of Information legislation for its impact on the policing function.

During 1982, the Policy Analysis Secretariat undertook to study and reply to 89 new assignments. These consisted of study papers, ongoing projects and assistance to other branches and agencies. In excess of 40 articles such as proposed legislative changes, police periodicals, police and governmental annual reports and other publications were also reviewed by the secretariat.

SERVICES

MANAGEMENT DIVISION

The Management Division is responsible for the financial management of the Force. The division coordinates Force planning, systems development, program auditing, management information services, and the administration of Force accommodation. In addition, the province-wide licensing of private investigators, security guards and firearms acquisitions are under the control of the Management Division.

Planning and Research Branch

The Planning and Research Branch provides research, development and consulting services to the Force, the Ministry of the Solicitor General and, upon request, to other Ontario government ministries. Current services available from the Planning and Research Branch include operational and administrative systems development, statistical analysis, management information systems, computer programming, records management and data processing services.

Data Processing Section

Data Processing Section records operational and administrative data on the day-to-day operations of the Force. Statistical data is also recorded for release to various public and government agencies.

Among other related responsibilities, this section controls the Personnel Information System which reflects an up-to-date status of all uniform, civilian, permanent, probationary and part-time employees currently employed by the Force.

Policy Co-ordination Section

This section is responsible for the preparation, dissemination, and maintenance of the Police Orders System and the administration of the word processing network within the Force.

During 1982, a total of 386 items representing changes to policy and/or procedures were presented to the Police Orders Committee. A total of 15 field districts now have word processing capability. Four C20 word processing systems are now operational at General Headquarters.

Records Management Section

The Records Management Section is responsible for providing staff advisory services to the Ministry of the Solicitor General. The section is also the coordinating body for the Force filing system.

During 1982, the section designed 43 new forms and completed revisions to 85 existing forms.

A central microfilming facility which has microfilmed approximately 30,000 major occurrence reports has been implemented for General Headquarters.

Special Projects Section

The Special Projects Section is devoted to developing, reviewing and revising Force policy as well as researching assignments, both minor and major in nature, for the benefit of the Force and ministry. Some of the more comprehensive projects undertaken by the section include a revised activity reporting and occurrence reporting system, the researching and development of a training package on the Charter of Rights legislation and policy development in conjunction with the changes that will be brought about by the proposed Young Offenders Act.

Statistical Analysis Section

The function of this section is to provide all levels within the Force, as well as other government agencies, with accurate, timely and pertinent statistical information bearing on a wide range of Force activities.

Section staff were involved in 15 major projects in 1982, some of which were the use of graph tables to provide assessment of Force operations in relation to administration, criminal and traffic trends and a Force-wide study to improve data capture and reporting procedures.

Systems Co-ordination and Development Section

This section is responsible for the maintenance of ongoing computer-based systems and the development of new computerized systems. During the year, section personnel assisted senior management in a consulting capacity on the Information Services Task Force. Feasibility studies were conducted by the Section, in various Force branches to determine the practicality of word processing services.

Properties Branch

The Properties Branch is responsible for land acquisition and accommodation on a ministry-wide basis.

The Properties Branch was instrumental in the selection and purchasing of 28 tower sites in conjunction with the Ontario Provincial Police Radio Communications System. Construction commenced on a new Brantford Detachment with completion expected in April, 1983. Installation of new communication centres in 12 OPP District Headquarters was completed during the year.

A new helicopter landing pad was constructed at the Training and Development Centre, Brampton. Driver training facilities were completed at the Ontario Police College, Aylmer, Ontario. A contract was awarded for the construction of a new Ontario Fire College at the location of the present Fire College at Gravenhurst, Ontario. Construction is scheduled to begin in February, 1983.

Properties Branch personnel made 745 visits to Ministry facilities throughout the province in 1982.

Registration Branch

Private Investigators and Security Guards Section

This section administers the licencing of all private investigators and security guards in the province. This responsibility includes the licencing of agencies by whom they are employed.

During 1982, a total of 336 agencies were licenced under the Private Investigators and Security Guards Act. The number of employee licences issued included 1,118 private investigator licences, 13,382 security guard licences and 937 dual licences.

During 1982, the investigative unit of the section laid 101 charges against agencies and two charges against individuals under the Private Investigators and Security Guards Act.

Chief Provincial Firearms Office Section

The responsibility of this section is to ensure the proper possession and conveyance of restricted weapons in the province in accordance with the Criminal Code, the inspection of shooting clubs and licencing of all firearms business outlets.

In 1982, a total of 7,632 permits to carry a restricted firearm were issued. The total approved shooting clubs in the Province of Ontario as of December 31, 1982, stands at 269.

The section issued 37,391 Firearms Acquisition Certificates and refused 343 applications during the year.

Staff Inspections Branch

This branch is responsible for the operational auditing of Force programs and activities and their adherence to policy. Branch members conduct internal investigations and special Force studies as required.

Program audits, including two General Headquarters Branch audits, were carried out during the year. Field audits were completed in five districts with emphasis on management and supervisory functions.

The branch conducted 21 staff complaint investigations in various areas of the province during the year. Ten management studies were undertaken, including a study in tow truck usage on controlled access highways within the boundaries of Metropolitan Toronto. The branch is in the process of completing program descriptions of all Force programs. This task is due for completion in 1983.

Staff Development Division

Staff Development Division is responsible for the coordination of Force training, personnel development and uniform recruitment. In addition to these responsibilities, the Division administers the Employee Counselling Program.

Career Management Branch

The Career Management Branch administers and co-ordinates the personnel function of the Force including recruitment, Force promotional processes, performance review system, continuing education and career counselling. Additional responsibilities include manpower information, administration of personnel records and employee counselling services.

Career Planning Section

The Career Planning Section is composed of the Career Planning and Management Education Units which are responsible for providing the Force with management development and staff development programming.

During the year, 22 members attended the Executive Development Course, Canadian Police College, Ottawa and 18 members attended the Senior Police Administration Course, Canadian Police College, Ottawa. A total of 125 employees attended various government-sponsored Civil Service Commission courses.

The Force educational subsidy program was reinstated in 1982. Employees attending courses on a part-time basis are reimbursed for tuition fees upon successful completion of the course. Courses taken include business administration, sociology, psychology, political science and management. Sixty employees have enrolled in the educational subsidy program this year.

Promotional processes were held for Sergeant to Commissioned Officer and Constable to Corporal in 1982. Twelve members were selected for on-the-job development to Commissioned Officer and 107 candidates completed the Corporal Development Program.

Manpower Administration Section

The Manpower Administration Section is responsible for the selection of suitable applicants for uniformed positions and administering personnel records for all Force employees.

In 1982, the Recruitment Unit, in addition to hiring 100 members to replace attrition losses, recruited 112 members in support of the patrol car complement program. During the year 2,600 applications were received for positions on the Force and 212 candidates were eventually posted to Force locations.

The Records Unit continually monitors the Force complement situation. Routine Orders are prepared weekly for Force-wide distribution. This unit administers the Manpower Inventory System which contains a record of each uniformed member's personal data.

Staff Relations Section

Staff Relations Section is responsible for the Force employee counselling program. The program is available to employees who wish to confidentially discuss health or personal problems affecting their employment.

A two-day post-shooting trauma counselors course is being developed for selected members. The course is expected to become available in February, 1983.

Training Branch

The mandate of the Training Branch is to provide the highest quality training for the Ontario Provincial Police. This mandate includes the operation of various courses at the OPP Training Centre, the arrangement of courses at other locations throughout the province, planning field training through 35 in-service training lecturers and the co-ordination of First Aid training for the Force.

The Advanced Law Enforcement Course and the Criminal Investigation Course were new additions to the Training Branch calendar in 1982.

The audio-visual studio became operational during the year and video programs are in the planning stages to supplement in-service training lectures.

A variety of courses are offered at the Training Centre, some of which include:

- Orientation Course
- Techniques of Instruction Course
- Constable Refresher Course
- Coach Officer Course
- Telecommunications Course
- Corporal/Sergeant Management Course
- Arson Investigators Course
- Incident Communicators Course
- Marine Training Course

STAFF SERVICES DIVISION

The Staff Services Division provides a support service to the Force in the areas of telecommunications, records, forensic identification services, photographic services, transport, clothing and the processing of complaints against members and policing services.

Community Services Branch

The aim of the Community Services Branch is the safety of person and property. To achieve this aim, the branch presents programs designed to create public interest in safety and crime prevention.

During 1982, Community Services Officers throughout the province had personal contact with 608,983 citizens.

Information Section

The Information Section is responsible for dealing with inquiries from the news media, the preparation of press releases and the examination of complimentary and critical media items. The section is also responsible for the Honours and Awards Program. The Ontario Provincial Police Long Service and Good Conduct Medal was presented to 92 members. In addition, 2 Certificates of Valour, 18 OPP Awards for Bravery, 30 OPP Certificates of Commendation and 35 Commissioner's Citations were awarded.

Crime Prevention Section

Section staff co-ordinate the efforts of Community Services Officers in the field of crime prevention. During 1982, attention was directed at occurrences concerning youth, some of which include vandalism, shoplifting, break and enter and theft.

During the year, the Community Services Officers developed a total of 277 intelligence leads for the OPP and 47 leads for other police departments.

Safety Section

Members of the Safety Section assist and co-ordinate the efforts of field personnel involved in programs designed to create public interest towards police and safety of person and property. This program has been given the full support of the Ministry of Education, Ontario police forces and boards of education in the province.

During 1982, a pilot project of life skills entitled "Values, Influences and Peers" (V.I.P.) was implemented in various locations across the province.

Complaints Section

The Complaints Section is responsible for the administration of the Force Public Complaints System and the Public Appreciation Program. The complaints system continues to generate public confidence as an equitable avenue of settling real and perceived concerns about the services the Force provides and the conduct of its members. In 1982, the Complaints Section

processed 493 complaints against members of the Force and 238 against policing services. A total of 75 percent of members complaints and 82 percent of policing services complaints were declared unfounded.

The purpose of the Public Appreciation Program is to record all public expressions of appreciation for services rendered by individual Force members and services rendered by the Force as a corporate entity. During the year a total of 526 tributes were received.

News Bureau

The News Bureau acts as liaison with the media. A landline broadcast system is maintained, linking 12 Toronto media outlets, including main wire services. News Bureau members are accepted as the first contact for OPP news items and provide regular rush hour traffic reports, with emphasis on accident locations.

Quartermaster Stores Branch

The function of this branch is to procure, stock and distribute uniform and equipment to members of the Ontario Provincial Police, the Ontario Government Protective Service, Auxiliary Police and special constables in the Indian Policing Program. The branch maintains a repository for all seized weapons.

All Force members were supplied with body armour in 1982. The branch filled approximately 18,000 requisitions for articles of uniform and equipment requested by Force members during the year.

Records and Identification Branch

This branch maintains the major occurrence and administrative files of the Force. In addition to this responsibility, the following support services are available: crime index unit, forensic identification, photographic laboratory services, occurrence records and a suspension control centre.

Occurrence Records, Crime Index and Non-Police Enquiry Section

Data on the movement of criminals is disseminated by this section. The section prepares and publishes a crime index bulletin listing information of special interest to police agencies and, upon request, provides record information to approved government agencies.

Administrative Records, Mail and Print Section

This section is responsible for the maintenance, processing and routing of administrative correspondence for the Force. Members of the Section maintain a mail service and printing services for the Force.

Forensic Identification Services Section

Forensic Identification Services provide expert assistance to field identification units and other law enforcement agencies in forensic identification. The section maintains the only police operated argon ion laser in Canada. Section members examined 12,470 exhibits in 387 cases during 1982. A total of 160 identifications were made involving 108 persons in 1982.

Photographic Laboratory Section

The Photographic Laboratory Section is the central automatic colour processing facility for the Force. This facility is the resource centre for graphic arts and photographic equipment testing and evaluation. In addition to photographic services, the laboratory produces audio-visual programs for the Force and other Ontario government ministries.

This facility assists other branches by providing a modern drafting and design service. A number of models were constructed for inquests and court purposes, one of which was a scale model of an apartment building in Spanish, Ontario, in which nine persons died in a fire in 1982.

Suspension Control Centre

The Suspension Control Centre provides a central repository for drivers' licence suspension records for Ontario police forces. There were approximately 133,000 suspension records on the system at the end of December, 1982.

Telecommunications Branch

The Telecommunications Branch is responsible for the administration and operational functions of the telecommunications facilities of the Force. Its objective is to provide instant transmittal of data essential to efficient police operations.

Operations Section

This section co-ordinates a provincial network comprised of 158 base and repeater stations throughout the province. Stations transmitted approximately 6,918,752 messages to 1,670 radio-equipped mobile units during the year.

Staff personnel co-ordinate the use of the C.P.I.C. System for the Force. A CR II Terminal which allows direct access to the RCMP data base containing criminal records was installed in the branch in December. This terminal will result in a faster response to Force personnel requesting criminal records for bail hearings, court, etc.

Under a mandate from the Ontario Police Commission, two Force members audited 44 agencies with regard to proper C.P.I.C. procedures.

This section also maintains Force radar units. The Force operates, 235 radar instruments in the province. A total of 26 new radar units were purchased in 1982.

A Duty N.C.O. is available at Ontario Provincial Police General Headquarters on a 24-hour basis. This position provides liaison between field personnel and the various branches within GHQ, other ministries and civilian authorities in case of a provincial emergency. During 1982, 9,657 occurrences were handled.

Communications System Development Section

This Section is charged with responsibility for the development and implementation of the new OPP multi-channel radio communication system.

Personnel were involved in the selection and acquisition of radio tower sites throughout the province. Approximately 90% of all land acquisition has been finalized and the majority of communication centres at field district headquarters have been completed.

Transport Branch

The Transport Branch is the source of supply for all Force mobile units. The Force operates 2,317 transport units including automobiles, trucks, buses, snow vehicles, motorcycles, watercraft, aircraft and other miscellaneous equipment. Skilled tradesmen and technicians equip all vehicles to Force specifications at General Headquarters and Thunder Bay police garages.

During the year, Force mobile equipment travelled 100,655,561 kilometres, marine equipment logged 12,594 hours, snow equipment logged 8,103 hours, fixed wing aircraft logged 1,839 hours and Force helicopters logged 1,274 hours.

Information Services Task Force

The Information Services Task Force effectively completed an analysis of user requirements and submitted their recommendations to senior management in September, 1982. The task Force mandate has been fulfilled and the complement was re-assigned to the Computer Services Section, Operational Services Branch.

FIELD OPERATIONS

FIELD OPERATIONS

Field Operations is charged with the responsibility of law enforcement duties in the province where policing is the direct responsibility of the Force. Responsibilities include the enforcement of Federal and Provincial statutes.

District identification personnel attended at 8,363 criminal occurrences and 302 traffic related occurrences in 1982. A total of 7,244 latent fingerprints were found at scenes of crimes which resulted in 401 identifications. There were 283 identifications for such items as footwear, tire impressions, broken glass and various miscellaneous objects other than fingerprints. Identification members prepared 840 charts and crime scene drawings for court presentation to assist investigators.

Field Administration Branch

Field Administration Branch co-ordinates the function of 16 field districts in such areas as manpower deployment, budgeting, detachment planning, and disciplinary hearings, together with helicopter and Indian and municipal policing operations.

Field Audit Section

Section staff audit law enforcement reports received from the field and co-ordinate requests for information from other police agencies and government ministries. A total of 731 reports were reviewed by Field Audit Section in 1982.

Helicopter Section

The Helicopter Section has a complement of four Force members who are qualified commercial pilots and one senior air engineer based at the Training Centre, Brampton, Ontario. The Force operates two modern helicopters; a Bell 206L Long Ranger and a Bell 206B Jet Ranger that are used in a variety of law enforcement functions.

During 1982, Force helicopters were utilized in 606 occurrences, logging 1,274 hours flying time including 74 search and rescue operations in which 20 missing persons were found and 5 persons rescued.

Indian and Municipal Policing Services Section

The Force administers the Federal-Provincial cost sharing agreement for the policing on Indian reserves in Ontario by Indian Special Constables. Section staff provide administrative and liaison services to the districts and reserves in the total Indian policing program.

Two aircraft, a Turbo Beaver and single engine Otter, provide back-up policing capabilities to Indian reserves in remote northeastern and northwestern sections of the province.

As of December 31, 1982, there were 106 Indian and 13 non-native special constables policing 58 reserves throughout the province.

During 1982, the Force policed 12 municipalities under contract. In addition, a special contract has continued with the Regional Municipality of Peel to provide policing services within a part of that jurisdiction. This policing service is performed by the Snelgrove Detachment, No. 5 District.

Field Support Services Branch

The Field Support Services Branch provides direct support to field operations in the areas of auxiliary police units, underwater search and recovery, tactics and rescue, explosives disposal, canine operations and the OPP Pipes and Drums Band. Liaison is provided with the OPP Training Centre for selection of personnel to attend specialized courses and coordinating flood control information with the Ministry of Natural Resources.

Canine Search and Rescue Unit

During 1982, the Canine Unit was increased to fifteen teams located at Chatham, London, Brantford, Mount Forest (two teams), Barrie, Peterborough, Belleville, Casselman, Perth, North Bay, Sault Ste. Marie, South Porcupine, Thunder Bay and Kenora. The canine teams responded to a total of 922 requests for assistance during 1982.

OPP Auxiliary Police

The authorized strength of the OPP Auxiliary is 544 members. The total actual strength of the Auxiliary in 1982 was 499. Seventeen Auxiliary Units are located in districts 1-12. Each Unit is under the direction of a regular Force member of provincial constable or corporal rank. Auxiliary members perform patrol duties with regular Force members on a continuing basis. Members performed 50,154 hours of patrol during 1982.

In 1982 the Prescott Unit (No. 10 District) was amalgamated with the Brockville Unit. A new unit was formed in Pembroke to cover the northern half of No. 10 District.

Explosives Disposal Units

Explosives Disposal Units are located at General Headquarters and each district headquarters in the province. A total of 49 members are trained explosives technicians. Members responded to 271 occurrences involving explosive substances in 1982.

OPP Pipes and Drums

The strength of the OPP Pipes and Drums was 23 in 1982. The Pipes and Drums participated in 58 engagements throughout Ontario as well as engagements in the United States. The OPP Pipes and Drums remains an ideal public relations vehicle for the Ontario Provincial Police Force.

Tactics and Rescue Unit

The function of the Tactics and Rescue Unit is to deal effectively with armed/barricaded persons, snipers, terrorists, and hostage taking incidents. Security is provided in high risk situations and rescue operations are effected where difficult access exists. The Tactics and Rescue Units are available upon request to assist other police departments in the province.

The teams collectively responded to 64 calls for assistance during the year.

Training for team members is carried out at the Canadian Forces Base Borden and the Ontario Provincial Police Training Centre.

Underwater Search and Rescue Unit

Currently, 48 members of the Force are qualified and assigned to underwater search and rescue duty. Underwater search and rescue teams are located at each district headquarters with the exception of No. 5 District. Team members were involved in 218 operational dives in 1982.

The Ontario Provincial Police diving program assisted and trained divers from other Ontario police forces during the year.

Traffic Division

The Traffic Division is responsible for developing and maintaining the traffic-related programs of the Force and monitors and supervises the traffic function of 16 field districts.

Traffic Investigations Branch

The primary function of this branch is to evaluate and assist in the Selective Traffic Law Enforcement Program throughout the Force. The branch supervises the utilization of the breathalyzer, the Alcohol Level Evaluation Roadside Tester (A.L.E.R.T.), radar, selective law enforcement vehicles, plus breathalyzer and motorcycle training.

Branch staff are active in Federal and Provincial organizations related to traffic problems.

The branch acts as a clearing house for queries from the Force and the public regarding accidents and traffic law enforcement.

A.L.E.R.T. Program

This program commenced in 1979 with 25 A.L.E.R.T. units in Districts 5, 6, 7 and 8. It was implemented in an effort to reduce the number of drinking drivers and serious accidents on Ontario highways. The Force has 253 A.L.E.R.T. units in service throughout the province.

Commercial Motor Vehicle Enforcement Program

In response to a continuing number of founded complaints from the motoring public regarding speed and other violations by commercial vehicle traffic, the Force continued its special program which involved the use of unmarked cars equipped with hand held radar and uniform car interceptors on highways in southern Ontario.

During the year, the Force continued to operate its commercial motor vehicle 'stop check' project at a number of Ministry of Transportation and Communications weigh-scale sites across the province. Good rapport was manifested between OPP and M.T.C. personnel and the results of their endeavours were gratifying.

Highway Traffic Enforcement — Air patrol

During the year, the OPP operated two chartered aircraft from Toronto and Orillia. This provided aerial surveillance on numerous highways which are specially marked for this type of enforcement.

Patrol by aircraft resulted in 8,506 charges being preferred and 803 warnings issued. Contact was made with motorists on an average of once every 5 minutes.

Highway Traffic Enforcement — General

Offences under the Criminal Code relating to the condition of 14,325 drivers through the use of intoxicants accounted for 25,836 of the total number of traffic-related Criminal Code charges.

There were 330,942 persons prosecuted for Highway Traffic Act offences (not including Criminal Code related traffic offences) in 1982, resulting in 321,148 convictions. This reflects a conviction rate of 97%, which indicates that the charges were of good quality and were properly prepared and presented to the courts.

To assist in controlling high speed driving on our highways, members of the Force operated 235 radar units on a selective basis for a total of 189,723 charges.

A total of 655 members of the Force have been appointed as qualified technicians to operate the 145 breathalyzer units located at strategic points throughout the province.

Selective Enforcement Vehicles

To assist in the quality control of traffic enforcement, 53 selective vehicles were used in Districts 1 to 17 inclusive. Each unit travelled an average 5,135 kilometres per month.

Motor Vehicle Accidents — Highways

In 1982, OPP personnel investigated a total of 69,577 highway accidents. Of that number 35,818 were classified as reportable-property damage only (damage in excess of \$400), 14,480 were classified as non-reportable (damage under \$400), 18,663 involved injury to 29,132 persons and 616 were fatal accidents resulting in the deaths of 728 persons.

The total of 69,577 highway accidents represents a decrease of 4,481 accidents from the 1981 total of 74,058. The total number of personal injury accidents 18,663 is a decrease of 1,435 accidents over the 1981 total of 20,098 injury accidents. The 616 fatal accidents is a decrease of 142 fatal accidents over the 1981 total of 758 fatal collisions. The number of persons killed decreased by 182 over the 1981 total of 910 fatalities.

Seat Belt Enforcement

In 1982, there were 28,314 charges laid by Force personnel under the provisions of the Highway Traffic Act relating to seat belts.

Snow Vehicle Accidents

The number of accidents involving snow vehicles increased in 1982 to 555 compared to 442 in 1981. There were 22 deaths attributed to snow vehicle mishaps in 1982, an increase of eight over the 1981 total of 14. Persons injured in 1982 increased by 37 to 324 compared with the 1981 figure of 287. Total charges increased by 361 to 1,960 over the charges laid in 1981.

Precision Motorcycle Ride Team

The Ontario Provincial Police Motorcycle Precision Ride Team, known as "The Golden Helmets", consists of 18 members under the direction of the Assistant Commissioner, Traffic Division.

The members are selected on a voluntary basis and are assigned to traffic duties at various detachments in southern Ontario.

In 1982, as in previous years, each motor-cycle rider received a special training refresher course on the intricate manoeuvres performed by the Golden Helmets.

The team commenced their tour at Petawawa on June 19, 1982 and finished at the Grey Cup Parade on November 27, 1982. During this tour, they gave 19 performances at 17 different locations including fall fairs and other functions.

SPECIAL SERVICES OPERATIONS

The Special Services Division is charged with the responsibility of investigating crimes which require specialized investigative techniques. Personnel within the division provide specific investigative skills to assist members of the Force and municipal police forces throughout the province.

Anti-Rackets Branch

The Anti-Rackets Branch is responsible for the investigation of "white collar" and related crimes as well as counterfeit and forgery offences in the province. White collar crimes include a large variety of fraudulent rackets and schemes, some of which involve a high degree of sophistication. Counterfeit and forgery offences include not only currency but also payroll cheques, credit cards, lottery tickets, travellers cheques and money orders.

Within the responsibility of the branch, 129 investigations were carried over from 1981 and 309 new investigations were initiated in 1982. Branch personnel laid 1,107 criminal charges against 202 persons in 1982. A total of 66 charges were laid against companies. Convictions were registered against 130 persons on 898 charges. The reported total loss to victims of frauds and related crimes in 1982 was \$72,515.481.

The total amount of counterfeit currency uttered in 1982 amounted to \$38,000 of which \$37,295 was American and \$705 Canadian.

During the year, members of the branch were called upon 138 times to assist municipal police forces with fraud inquiries as well as assisting 14 Ontario government ministries in a variety of investigations.

Criminal Investigation Branch

The Criminal Investigation Branch is responsible for the investigation of serious crime including murder, kidnapping, rape and armed robbery within OPP jurisdiction. The branch provides assistance to municipal police forces in Ontario and in other matters that would best serve the public interest by an independent investigation. Members are called upon to probe allegations of irregularities at all levels of government. The branch also assists the office of the Chief Coroner in preparing inquests of a controversial nature having major public impact.

Members were detailed to 166 new assignments during the year. Some of the more serious assignments included 56 murders, two non-culpable homicides, nine attempted murders, five suicides, 19 suspicious deaths, 13 armed robberies and one hostage situation.

Intelligence Branch

The objective of the Intelligence Branch is to gather and classify information concerning criminal activity and, through the intelligence process, identify criminal leaders, their associates and activities. Information is disseminated to the appropriate enforcement body for further action. Organized crime is monitored in conjunction with other intelligence agencies and police forces both nationally and internationally.

Analytical and Files Section

The Analytical and Files Section is responsible for the maintenance of operational intelligence files and the electronic processing of intelligence data. Intelligence information is disseminated to members of the Force and other law enforcement agencies. All incoming intelligence information is classified and reviewed by section personnel. During 1981, a total of 84 intelligence analyses were completed by members of the section.

Field Intelligence Units

Field Intelligence Units are located at Ottawa, Kingston, Niagara Falls, London, Windsor, North Bay and Toronto International Airport. The Field Intelligence Units gather intelligence information on major criminals in their respective areas and liaise with local law enforcement agencies on a continuous basis. Co-operation among the field units provides a province-wide Force intelligence network.

General Investigation Section

This section conducts intelligence inquiries and background probes of specific individuals and/or associated corporations and provides investigative assistance to member agencies in the Criminal Intelligence Services at both the federal and provincial level. During the year, 243 investigations were conducted and 226 reports submitted.

Major Criminal Research Section

This function monitors and investigates major organized crime figures in the province. Members provide intelligence investigative support with respect to organized crime investigations to Force members as well as other law enforcement agencies. Section members were involved in a total of 208 investigations during the year.

Special Squad Section

The Special Squad provides a central repository for criminal intelligence information on all motorcycle gang members and their associates in the Province of Ontario. The section also provides instruction to law enforcement agencies in Canada and the United States on methods of curtailing motorcycle gang criminal activities.

During the year the Special Squad performed 329 services for various police forces and Ontario government ministries in the province. The Special Squad gave 20 lectures on motorcycle gang activity to various groups in the province and the United States.

Operational Services Branch

The Operational Services Branch provides an operational support service to criminal and intelligence investigations in the form of electronic surveillance co-ordination, surreptitious photography and physical surveillance, polygraph and computer services. These various services are provided upon request to the Force and other police agencies.

Computer Services Section

Computer Services Section maintains a computerized information retrieval system for the police intelligence community in the Province of Ontario. The section provides computer terminals to various branches and field units within the Force, the Criminal Intelligence Service of Ontario and selected joint forces operations.

Equipment Maintenance and Development Section

This section is responsible for the research and development of audio interception and visual surveillance equipment. Members of the section are available to the police intelligence community for advice on the designing, building, repairing and maintaining of specialized equipment.

Photographic Surveillance Section

The principal responsibilities of this section are covert video and night surveillance services. Section members provide their services to the Force and other police agencies throughout the province.

Physical Surveillance Section

Members of this section are highly skilled in the technique of physical surveillance. Section services are made available to all branches within the Force and various law enforcement agencies in the province. The section accommodated 188 separate surveillance requests during 1982.

Polygraph Section

The Polygraph Section provides a polygraph and interrogation service in the investigation of criminal matters to the Force and other law enforcement agencies. This section also provides the benefit of being able to confirm the truthfulness of suspects, victims and witnesses.

Technical Installation Section

Section members co-ordinate the installation of electronic equipment that is required to gather evidence with respect to the interception of private communication.

Technical Investigation Coordination Section

This section provides co-ordination of electronic surveillance services to criminal investigations. Section members are responsible for the planning, management and supervision of the technical surveillance.

Security Branch

The Security Branch provides personal security for government and visiting dignitaries to the province. Expert advice is available to government departments on building and internal security. Assistance is given in high risk security operations and escorts.

The branch has the additional responsibility for the administration and supervision of the Ontario Government Protective Service.

Other responsibilities include providing security investigation of government employees in sensitive positions and conducting criminal investigations on matters that may affect the government.

Special Investigations Branch

The Special Investigations Branch provides investigation expertise in the fields of drug enforcement, auto theft, and pornography. Branch members also provide assistance to the Ontario Racing Commission concerning irregularities in horse racing.

Auto Theft Section

This section maintains a staff trained and capable of providing investigative and technical assistance to all police forces in the investigation of organized vehicle theft rings and the identification of suspect vehicles.

Section members lecture on the subject of auto theft investigation at the Ontario Police College, Aylmer, Ontario, and the OPP Training Centre, Brampton. The section initiated 127 investigations and provided assistance on 287 occasions to other government ministries and Ontario police forces. Property recovered and identified through expert examination totalled \$970,775.

Drug Enforcement Section

The Drug Enforcement Section maintains field units in London, North Bay, Kingston, and Kenora. The section coordinates drug-related investigations throughout the province and co-operates with other police agencies in joint forces operations. The Toronto Drug Unit assists OPP detachments engaged in drug investigations. A total of 805 charges were laid under the Narcotic Control Act and 78 charges under the Food and Drug Act during 1982.

General Assignment Section

The General Assignment Section was formed June 2, 1982. The section evolved from the now defunct Liquor Laws Enforcement Section which was disbanded November 16, 1981.

The function of the section is to provide an administrative and supervisory function for the following units: Project "P" (Joint Forces Operation), Ontario Racing Commission and Combined Forces Special Enforcement Unit. Members of the section are also available to provide police forces and crown attorneys of Ontario with assistance relating to the liquor laws of the province.

SPECIAL EVENTS 1982

Appointment of Commissioner J.L. Erskine

Train Derailment and Chemical Spill Medonte Township No. 7 District

The Re-alignment of the Force

Force History Recorded

Under an Order-In-Council February 12, 1982, Deputy Commissioner James Laird Erskine became the ninth Commissioner of the Ontario Provincial Police effective September 25, 1981.

Commissioner Erskine joined the Force in 1945, after serving overseas with the Royal Canadian Air Force 405 Squadron.

He started his 36-year career in the Niagara Peninsula, where he served at Niagara Falls and St. Catharines detachments.

In 1960, he was transferred to General Headquarters as an inspector with the Criminal Investigation Branch. He headed up the Anti-Rackets Squad at that time and progressed through the ranks of chief inspector and staff superintendent, becoming Director of the Anti-Rackets Branch in November, 1968.

In 1970 he moved to the Special Services Division as second-in-command; his promotion to Assistant Commissioner in charge of the division followed in December, 1972. He moved to Field Division in 1973.

Two years later, in April 1975, he was appointed to the rank of Deputy Commissioner and took charge of the services side of the Force. He took over the Operations side in 1976.

Train Derailment and Chemical Spill Medonte Township No. 7 District

Officers from the Orillia Detachment took part in a precedent-setting situation February 28, 1982, when a CP Rail train carrying dangerous chemicals, including 39 tons of hydrofluoric acid, derailed just outside the city.

The Medical Officer of Health for the area, Dr. Dave Korn, ordered an evacuation of the surrounding areas after he deemed the chemical hazard dangerous to health — the first time such action has taken place on the instructions of a Medical Officer of Health.

Fire broke out on impact and the derailed cars piled up like cord wood. The precautionary steps were taken when the hydrofluoric tanker could not be located and was presumed to be in the inferno.

Initially, roadblocks were set up and the officer-in-charge issued a warning to the public within a one-mile radius of the accident and the area shadowed by the smoke.

Solicitor General George Taylor arrived and acted as the chairman of the board during meetings to determine appropriate actions. An expansion of the evacuation to five miles was one of the decisions.

Orillia officers removed 1,200 residents to receiving centres in Georgian College, Barrie, the Red Cross and 100F Hall.

The tanker was finally located March 1, 1982, and the evacuation area was reduced to a one-mile radius with a five mile precautionary zone. Seven families were affected by this but were allowed in and out of this interior perimeter during the day to feed their farm animals.

The evacuation zones were increased or decreased according to the seriousness of the steps that had to be taken to "right" the tanker and transfer its contents.

By March 9, 1982, the emergency was over and officers reported no deaths or injuries.

A total of 125 members of the Force were detailed to duty at this occurrence which was brought to a successful conclusion.

Re-alignment of the Force

In 1982, the decision of the Ontario government to establish a third Deputy Commissioner position and reduce the executive complement necessitated a major functional re-alignment of the Force.

Through the use of Force personnel, preparations commenced in 1982 to develop an effective framework that would meet the needs of the Force and policing in the 1980s.

Several existing Force functions were re-aligned into a more practical model conducive to improving productivity.

Seven divisions were identified under the responsibility of three Deputy Commissioners. Two new branches were created; namely, the Professional Standards Branch, handling Force complaints and awards and the Program Audit and Evaluation Branch, being responsible for the evaluation of Force programs. Both of these functions will report directly to the Office of the Commissioner. A new Executive Officer position was created, reporting directly to the Commissioner. The Force re-alignment is targeted to become effective Feb. 1, 1983.

Force History Recorded

In anticipation of the 75th anniversary of the creation of the Ontario Provincial Police Force which will be celebrated in 1984, the preparation of a history of the OPP was undertaken in August, 1980. It is anticipated that the publication of a suitably impressive book will be completed by the spring of the anniversary year and made available for sale to serving and former members of the Force and to the general public. The history will consider Ontario's earliest days and the evolution of rural policing through the eras of citizen constables and county police to the present day organization of the OPP. Rich in anecdotes, liberally illustrated, the story will follow the development of the Force from its original 51 members to the present-day strength of more than 4,000 members.

IN MEMORIAM

KILLED ON DUTY

Detective Inspector L.I. Foran
Criminal Investigation Branch
Auto Accident: May 4, 1982

Provincial Constable R.J. Hopkins
Mount Forest Detachment
Murdered: May 9, 1982

Provincial Constable W.H. Smith
North Bay Detachment
Auto Accident: February 16, 1982

THE FOLLOWING MEMBERS PASSED AWAY IN 1982

Sergeant V.S. Dix
Powassen Detachment
Passed away: February 14, 1982

Corporal N.H. Cummings
Kenora Detachment
Passed away: December 15, 1982

Provincial Constable P.C. Beaurivage
Kirkland Lake Detachment
Passed away: August 22, 1982

Corporal V.H. Price
Perth Detachment
Passed away: December 15, 1982

Provincial Constable F.L. Bowes
Belleville Detachment
Passed away: October 31, 1982

Provincial Constable D.I. Malloch
Kingston Detachment
Passed away: November 20, 1982

**Our members are
sadly missed and
fondly remembered**



APPENDIX B

OPP Districts, Jurisdictions, Detachments

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>JURISDICTION</u>	<u>DETACHMENTS</u>
No. 1 Chatham	Counties of Essex, Lambton and Kent	Chatham, Belle River(M), Blenheim(M), Essex, Forest, Gosfield South Twp.(M), Grand Bend(S), Malden Twp.(M), Merlin, Petrolia, Pelee Island(S), Pinery Park, Ridgetown, Ridgetown(M), Rondeau Provincial Park(S), Sombra, Tecumseh(M), Wallaceburg, Wheatley(M).
No. 2 London	Counties of Elgin, Middlesex and Oxford	London, Dutton, Glencoe, Lucan, Parkhill, Port Burwell, St. Thomas, Strathroy, Tillsonburg, Woodstock.
No. 3 Burlington	Regional Municipalities of Hamilton-Wentworth, Halton, Niagara, Haldimand- Norfolk and the County of Brant	Burlington, Brantford, Milton, Simcoe, Norfolk, Niagara Falls, Cayuga, St. Catharines, Welland.
*No. 4 Niagara Falls closed effective December 31, 1977.		
No. 5 Downsview	Regional Municipalities of York, Peel, and part of Durham	Downsview, Beaverton, Oak Ridges, Port Credit, Sibbald Point Provincial Park(S), Snelgrove, Whitby.
No. 6 Mount Forest	Regional Municipality of Waterloo, Counties of Bruce, Grey, Huron, Perth and Wellington	Mount Forest, Exeter, Goderich, Guelph, Kincardine, Kitchener, Lion's Head, Listowel, Markdale, Meaford, Owen Sound, Sauble Beach(S), Sebringville, Tobermory(S), Walkerton, Wiarton, Wingham.
No. 7 Barrie	Regional Municipality of Muskoka, Counties of Dufferin and Simcoe	Barrie, Alliston, Bala, Bracebridge, Bradford, Elmvale, Huntsville, Midland, Orillia, Shelburne, Stayner, Wasaga Beach.
No. 8 Peterborough	Part of the Regional Municipality of Durham, Counties of Northumberland, Peterborough, Victoria and Haliburton	Peterborough, Apsley, Brighton, Campbellford, Campbellford(M), Coboconk, Cobourg, Lindsay, Millbrook, Minden, Newcastle.
No. 9 Belleville	Counties of Frontenac, Prince Edward, Hastings and Lennox and Addington	Belleville, Amherstview, Bancroft, Kaladar, Kingston, Madoc, Napanee, Picton, Sharbot Lake.
No. 10 Perth	Counties of Grenville, Lanark, Leeds, Renfrew and part of Territorial District of Nipissing	Perth, Almonte(M), Brockville, Gananoque, Kemptville, Killaloe, Pembroke, Prescott, Renfrew, Rolphon, Westport, Whitney.
No. 11 Long Sault	Regional Municipality of Ottawa-Carleton, Counties of Dundas, Glengarry, Prescott, Russell and Stormont	Long Sault, Casselman, Hawkesbury, Lancaster, Manotick, Maxville, Morrisburg, Ottawa, Rockcliffe Park(M), Rockland, West Carleton, Winchester.

No. 12 North Bay	Territorial District of Parry Sound, Timiskaming and part of Nipissing	North Bay, Burk's Falls, Elk Lake, Englehart, Haileybury, Kirkland Lake, Mattawa, McGarry Twp.(M), Parry Sound, Powassan, Still River, Sturgeon Falls, Temagami, Virginiatown.
No. 13 Sudbury	Regional Municipality of Sudbury, Territorial Districts of Sudbury and Manitoulin Island	Sudbury, Chapleau, Dowling, Espanola, Foleyet, Gogama, Gore Bay, Killarney, Little Current, Manitowaning, Mindemoya, Noelville, Warren.
No. 14 Sault Ste. Marie	Territorial District of Algoma	Sault Ste. Marie, Blind River, Dubreuilville, Elliot Lake, Hornepayne, Spanish, Thessalon, Wawa, White River.
No. 15 South Porcupine	Territorial District of Cochrane	South Porcupine, Cochrane, Hearst, Iroquois Falls, Kapuskasing, Matheson, Moosonee, Smooth Rock Falls.
No. 16 Thunder Bay	Territorial District of Thunder Bay	Thunder Bay, Armstrong, Beardmore, Geraldton, Kakabeka Falls, Longlac, Manitouwadge, Marathon, Nakina, Nipigon, Schreiber, Shabakwa, Upsala.
No. 17 Kenora	Territorial Districts of Kenora and Rainy River	Kenora, Atikokan, Central Patricia, Dryden, Ear Falls, Emo, Grassy Narrows, Ignace, Minaki, Nestor Falls, Rainy River, Red Lake, Sioux Lookout, Sioux Narrows, Vermilion Bay, Shoal Lake and Islington sub-detachments.

(S) indicates a summer detachment.

(M) indicates a municipal detachment.

APPENDIX C-1

CRIME AND TRAFFIC OCCURRENCES SUMMARY

<u>Crime</u>	<u>Actual Occurrences</u>		
	<u>1981*</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Crimes Against Persons	7,288	7,708	5.8%
Murder, Manslaughter, Infanticide	35	45	28.6%
Attempted Murder	39	30	-23.1%
Other Crimes Against Persons	7,214	7,633	5.8%
Crimes Against Property	70,620	72,167	2.2%
Fraud	4,243	4,044	-4.7%
Theft of Motor Vehicle	3,162	3,258	3.0%
Breaking and Entering	17,645	19,028	7.8%
Thefts	28,980	30,279	4.5%
Have Stolen Goods	1,303	1,231	-5.5%
Wilful Damage	15,287	14,327	-6.3%
Other Criminal Code (Non-traffic)	14,863	14,986	0.8%
Total (Criminal Code)	92,771	94,861	2.3%
Clearance Rate (Criminal Code)	42.1	41.1	
<u>Traffic</u>	<u>Accidents</u>		
	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>% Change</u>
Total Highway Accidents	74,058	69,577	-6.1%
Fatal Accidents	758	616	-18.7%
Personal Injury Accidents	20,098	18,663	-7.1%

* Some 1981 figures shown in prior reports may not be exactly equivalent to those above due to subsequent amendments.

APPENDIX C-2

Criminal Offences (Non-Traffic) Reported By District

Offense	1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Homicide	4	—	2	—	7	2	3	7	2	4	—	2	3	1	5	5	47
Attempted Murder	4	3	1	—	2	3	5	5	1	2	2	1	2	—	1	1	33
Sex Offences	56	60	23	14	67	104	68	67	34	76	50	33	24	30	27	63	796
Assaults	805	422	369	145	525	818	544	664	403	461	451	355	349	442	472	857	8,082
Robbery	23	17	19	3	11	38	22	19	7	51	22	4	11	7	10	18	282
Breaking & Entering	2360	1028	1124	248	1885	2882	2117	1656	1556	1856	1459	660	684	664	816	1304	22,299
Theft Motor Vehicle	589	317	290	66	351	545	340	268	222	375	205	91	124	185	130	185	4,283
Theft Over \$200	1221	729	500	206	971	1344	874	858	648	1048	655	300	340	298	463	699	11,154
Theft \$200 & Under	2237	1267	1139	386	2222	3199	1903	2270	1394	1986	1258	615	708	730	843	1141	23,298
Have Stolen Goods	132	92	63	41	95	168	68	108	64	114	117	43	54	33	90	87	1,369
Frauds	331	526	257	115	496	643	431	518	292	307	251	138	128	139	158	234	4,964
Prostitution	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	5
Gaming & Betting	—	3	—	—	4	—	2	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	14
Offensive Weapons	134	49	65	21	84	172	93	107	92	93	113	58	29	104	70	179	1,463
Other Criminal Code	3213	1750	1908	676	2772	4198	2432	2894	1892	2674	1818	1068	1109	1347	1190	1999	32,940
Total	11109	6263	5760	1921	9493	14117	8902	9441	6608	9051	6402	3370	3565	3980	4275	6772	111,029

Criminal Offences (Non-Traffic) Actual By District

Offense	1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Homicide	4	—	2	—	6	2	3	6	2	4	—	2	3	1	5	5	45
Attempted Murder	4	3	1	—	1	2	5	4	1	2	2	1	2	—	1	1	30
Sex Offences	40	48	18	8	52	81	48	50	22	61	35	21	21	24	20	41	590
Assaults	728	369	296	135	425	669	465	503	363	370	384	304	298	383	431	717	6,840
Robbery	19	14	16	3	7	24	15	16	6	35	14	3	7	5	6	13	203
Breaking & Entering	2026	863	942	202	1558	2386	1776	1448	1353	1536	1285	579	604	586	726	1158	19,028
Theft Motor Vehicle	464	258	223	56	259	404	254	181	165	297	156	54	89	151	101	146	3,258
Theft Over \$200	1134	664	455	190	843	1183	752	765	551	948	533	256	296	254	389	567	9,780
Theft \$200 & Under	2053	1134	1017	335	1947	2836	1653	2010	1216	1787	1080	519	613	603	739	957	20,499
Have Stolen Goods	114	89	57	38	81	155	60	96	55	103	100	41	50	30	82	80	1,231
Frauds	276	473	209	97	388	509	343	380	229	256	211	113	114	109	139	198	4,044
Prostitution	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3
Gaming & Betting	—	3	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	—	13
Offensive Weapons	112	45	50	19	55	123	69	77	77	71	80	47	21	82	52	133	1,113
Other Criminal Code	2782	1558	1613	598	2291	3514	2011	2431	1650	2315	1509	919	983	1195	1057	1758	28,184
Total	9756	5521	4899	1681	7917	11888	7456	7967	5691	7789	5390	2860	3101	3423	3748	5774	94,861

APPENDIX C-3

Criminal Offences (Non-Traffic) Cleared By District

Offense	1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Homicide	4	—	1	—	6	2	3	5	2	4	—	1	3	1	5	5	42
Attempted Murder	4	3	1	—	1	2	4	2	1	4	2	1	2	—	1	1	29
Sex Offences	27	39	15	4	45	57	35	41	18	45	34	22	16	19	17	38	472
Assaults	670	351	267	121	396	580	425	460	345	323	383	298	275	361	413	676	6,344
Robbery	7	10	9	1	4	14	6	9	1	15	10	2	5	5	6	13	117
Breaking & Entering	383	262	224	38	588	540	381	328	337	300	307	209	119	237	349	493	5,095
Theft Motor Vehicle	168	113	54	26	110	131	101	78	72	105	72	40	46	53	52	90	1,311
Theft Over \$200	87	98	48	32	94	169	90	103	80	112	88	40	40	62	83	140	1,366
Theft \$200 & Under	421	242	187	71	514	818	314	475	239	286	307	208	133	203	304	276	4,998
Have Stolen Goods	112	90	58	39	78	144	57	95	57	97	92	41	50	32	86	80	1,208
Frauds	201	449	172	68	311	368	290	275	184	192	159	95	69	96	132	172	3,233
Prostitution	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Gaming & Betting	—	3	—	—	3	—	2	—	—	3	—	3	—	—	—	—	14
Offensive Weapons	98	42	43	16	52	111	57	65	72	62	69	43	18	72	47	122	989
Other Criminal Code	1254	677	706	363	971	1615	951	1059	742	897	779	638	517	820	665	1104	13,758
Total	3436	2379	1785	779	3173	4551	2716	2995	2151	2445	2302	1641	1293	1961	2160	3210	38,977

Criminal Offences (Traffic) Actual By District

Criminal Negligence																	
Cause Death	2	4	6	2	—	—	2	6	2	3	1	—	—	—	6	1	35
Bodily Harm	—	1	1	—	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	—	16
~ Operating Motor Vehicle	5	4	12	25	5	13	9	4	3	6	8	1	2	1	1	1	100
Fail to Remain	198	85	198	374	142	221	160	172	62	171	96	49	65	72	62	65	2,192
Dangerous Driving	33	24	57	105	50	56	35	62	42	30	26	24	15	15	9	10	593
Refusing Breathalyzer	83	65	136	164	110	131	68	97	67	93	42	45	25	23	28	37	1,214
Over 80 mgs. Alcohol or Driving While Impaired	835	693	1205	1851	1235	1452	644	1117	647	659	554	608	314	395	337	474	13,020
Total	1156	876	1615	2521	1544	1875	919	1459	824	963	728	729	422	507	444	588	17,170

APPENDIX C-4

Other Offences (Non-Traffic) Reported By District

Offence	1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Heroin	2	—	—	2	1	—	5	—	7	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	21
Cocaine	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	4	—	3	—	—	1	—	2	1	22
Other Drugs	7	8	1	4	32	7	11	4	4	10	5	1	5	2	3	3	107
Cannabis	199	158	93	174	210	368	135	162	126	97	106	49	45	89	85	81	2,177
Controlled Drugs																	
Trafficking	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	2	6	19
Restricted Drugs	5	—	7	2	3	12	2	3	18	10	9	4	2	2	3	5	87
Other Fed. Statutes	467	33	59	6	113	299	377	150	70	75	181	439	30	256	236	2001	4,792
Provincial Statutes	7844	3605	4811	4396	7227	7259	3693	3947	2655	2499	3683	1844	1290	2152	2735	4551	64,191
Municipal By-Laws	322	—	—	1	—	27	7	1	22	45	15	1	6	—	4	1	462
Total	8857	3806	4973	4586	7589	7976	4235	4272	2903	2741	4002	2338	1379	2501	3071	6649	71,878

Other Offences (Non-Traffic) Actual By District

Heroin	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Cocaine	—	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	—	3	—	—	1	—	2	1	18
Other Drugs	3	8	1	4	28	6	10	3	2	9	2	—	3	2	1	1	83
Cannabis	187	151	85	171	185	343	112	140	121	86	95	45	37	75	79	70	1,982
Controlled Drugs																	
Trafficking	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	6	15
Restricted Drugs	5	—	6	2	3	11	2	3	17	8	4	3	2	1	3	4	74
Other Fed. Statutes	462	33	56	6	109	293	364	148	67	73	171	416	28	243	232	1902	4,603
Provincial Statutes	7628	3485	4615	4361	6892	6879	3440	3670	2552	2345	3499	1778	1239	2090	2653	4383	61,509
Municipal By-Laws	284	—	—	1	—	20	6	1	22	39	15	1	5	—	4	1	399
Total	8569	3679	4765	4548	7219	7554	3938	3968	2783	2565	3787	2243	1351	2411	2975	6368	68,687

APPENDIX C-5

Other Offences (Non-Traffic) Cleared By District

Offence	1	2	3	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	Total
Heroin	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Cocaine	—	2	2	1	1	1	1	3	—	3	—	—	1	—	1	1	17
Other Drugs	2	8	1	4	22	6	9	3	2	10	2	—	3	2	1	1	76
Cannabis	178	151	76	169	182	326	110	130	110	77	80	41	34	74	75	63	1,876
Controlled Drugs																	
Trafficking	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	3	11
Restricted Drugs	5	—	5	1	3	10	4	3	17	6	3	3	—	1	2	3	66
Other Fed. Statutes	458	33	54	6	105	277	360	143	64	69	160	408	24	245	216	1883	4,505
Provincial Statutes	7526	3404	4479	4338	6752	6556	3293	3531	2497	2224	3388	1736	1164	2074	2618	4290	59,870
Municipal By-Laws	253	—	—	1	—	16	6	1	22	35	15	1	4	—	4	1	359
Total	8422	3598	4617	4522	7065	7193	3786	3814	2714	2426	3649	2189	1230	2396	2918	6245	66,784

APPENDIX C-6

CHARGES 1982

CRIMINAL CODE (NON-TRAFFIC)

	Juveniles (Under 16)	Adults
Murder	3	45
Manslaughter	—	2
Infanticide	—	—
Attempted Murder	1	32
Rape	2	89
Other Sex Offences	14	163
Assaults (Not Indecent)	82	2053
Robbery	7	155
Breaking & Entering	1263	4014
Theft Motor Vehicle	196	906
Theft — Over \$200	132	908
Theft — \$200 & Under	459	2487
Have Stolen Goods	95	1093
Frauds	22	1224
Prostitution	—	—
Gaming & Betting	—	45
Offensive Weapons	35	623
Other Criminal Code Offences (Non-Traffic)	339	6709
Total	2650	20638

CRIMINAL CODE (TRAFFIC)

Criminal Negligence		
— Causing Death	1	35
— Causing Bodily Harm	—	13
— Operating Motor Vehicle	—	86
Fail to Remain	1	358
Dangerous Driving	10	585
Fail to Provide Breath Sample	—	1170
Excess of 80 mg of Alcohol in Blood and Drive While Ability Impaired	3	12601
Total	15	14848

OTHER OFFENCES

Highway Traffic Act and Ontario Regulations	311	347330
Liquor Licence Act	168	42507
Other Provincial Statutes	48	19795
Federal Statutes — Drugs	26	1877
Other Federal Statutes	156	3766
Municipal By-Laws (Ex-Traffic)	1	92
Total	710	415367

APPENDIX C-7

Motor Vehicle Accident Statistics — Monthly and Yearly Comparison (OPP Jurisdiction) 1980 - 1982 on Highways

Month	M.V. Accidents			Fatal Accidents			Persons Killed			Injury Accidents			Persons Injured		
	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982	1980	1981	1982
January	5,746	6,699	7,679	55	50	32	67	61	47	1,249	1,400	1,550	1,839	2,223	2,385
February	5,975	6,194	5,570	50	43	21	54	53	24	1,341	1,367	1,183	2,052	2,098	1,777
March	5,931	5,082	5,339	52	48	36	62	60	40	1,343	1,284	1,262	2,078	2,063	1,943
April	4,384	4,294	4,318	42	49	41	52	58	46	1,224	1,227	1,216	1,933	1,855	1,903
May	5,290	5,700	4,893	69	61	53	85	76	62	1,660	1,712	1,546	2,689	2,676	2,413
June	6,200	6,114	5,592	81	68	48	102	75	56	1,827	1,788	1,692	2,966	2,832	2,724
July	6,765	7,132	6,454	91	92	75	115	121	88	2,079	2,301	2,099	3,399	3,756	3,358
August	7,235	7,126	6,182	85	91	79	99	109	96	2,299	2,274	1,960	3,785	3,835	3,249
September	5,957	5,782	5,186	81	64	60	103	73	68	1,754	1,722	1,548	2,875	2,657	2,369
October	6,394	6,467	5,423	68	72	64	77	78	77	1,724	1,774	1,593	2,760	2,743	2,430
November	7,456	6,195	6,203	61	57	59	74	73	69	1,820	1,517	1,456	2,746	2,360	2,173
December	9,004	7,273	6,738	51	63	48	57	73	55	1,878	1,732	1,558	2,996	2,720	2,408
TOTALS	76,337	74,058	69,577	786	758	616	947	910	728	20,198	20,098	18,663	32,118	31,818	29,132
% Change*	2.9	-3.0	-6.1	-1.1	-3.6	-18.7	-4.2	-3.9	-2.0	-3.7	-0.5	-7.1	-4.9	-1.0	-8.1

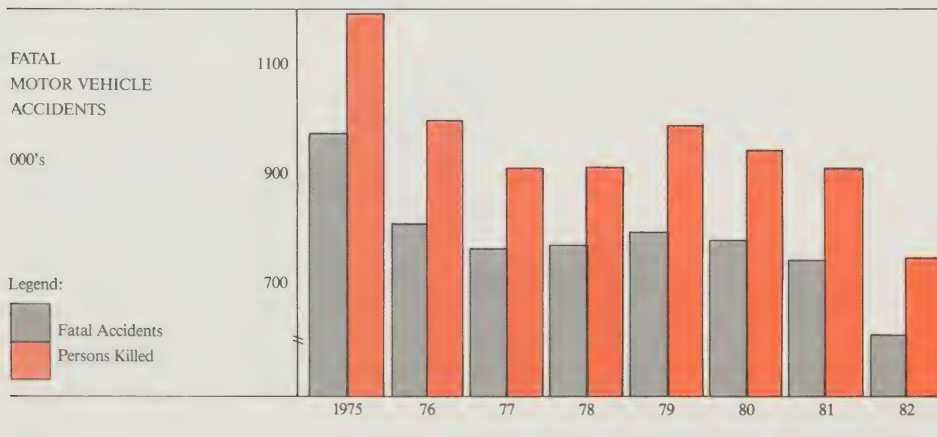
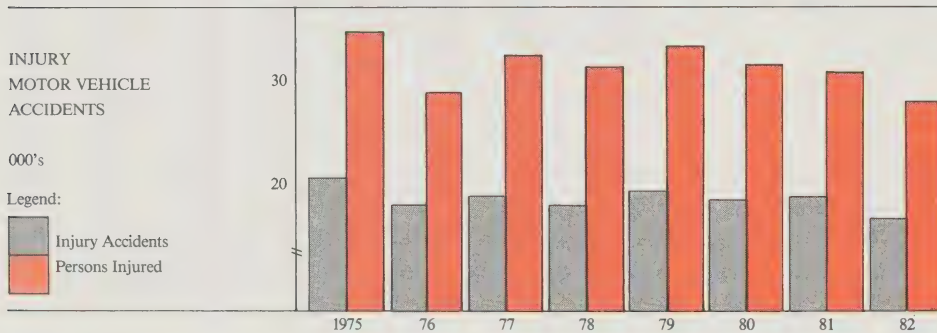
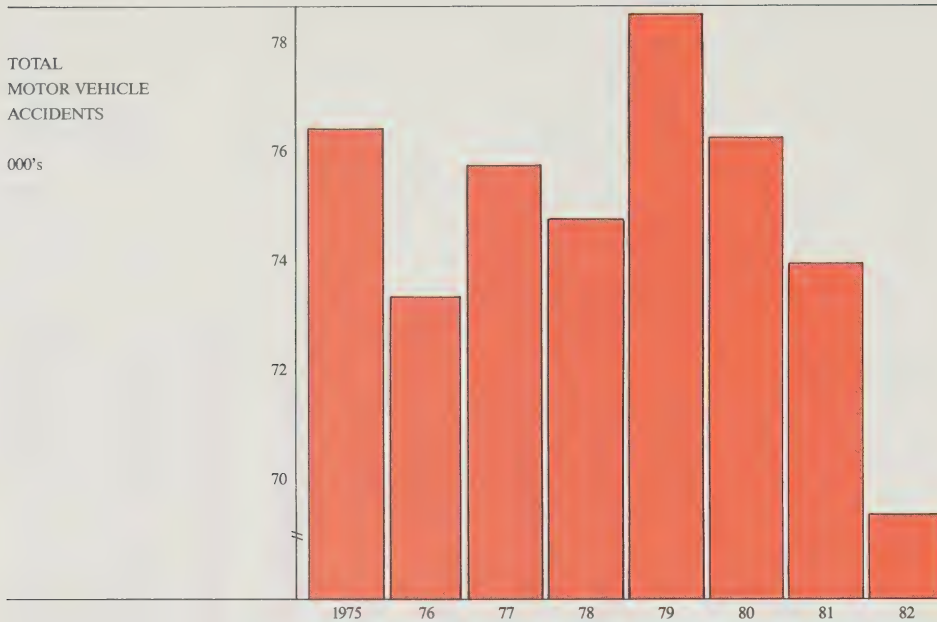
* from previous year

Crime

OPP Jurisdiction 1975-1982



Motor Vehicle Accident Investigations OPP Jurisdiction 1975-1982



Public Safety Division

F.L. Wilson, Q.C., Assistant Deputy Minister.

The fundamental concern of the ministry's Public Safety Division is to devise methods of minimizing or eliminating hazards to persons or property.

Included in the division are the programs of the Fire Marshal, the Chief Coroner's Office, the Centre of Forensic Sciences and Forensic Pathology.

The objectives of the ministry's public safety programs are achieved by:

- **promoting adequate standards for fire safety services, determining causes of fires, and reviewing the fire safety standards of building plans;**
- **determining causes of death in unnatural circumstances to help prevent or minimize any future loss of life;**
- **providing designated schools of anatomy with sufficient materials for teaching purposes;**
- **providing services and expertise in forensic pathology;**
- **using specialized and systematic analysis to present facts to the province's judicial system.**

Office of the Fire Marshal

J.R. Bateman, Fire Marshal
A.C. Williams, Deputy Fire Marshal
S.E. Oxenham, Assistant Fire Marshal

The objective of the organization is to assist in preventing or minimizing the loss of life and property from fire. The Fire Marshal of Ontario is responsible for co-ordinating, directing and advising on virtually every aspect of fire prevention, fire fighting and fire investigation as prescribed under The Fire Marshals Act and other provincial statutes.

A major function of the organization is the investigation of the causes of fire, but it is also engaged in supporting, encouraging and advising local governments and other groups devoted to fire service matters.

In carrying out its task, the office depends on co-operation from all levels of government, from fire departments, industry, insurance companies, testing laboratories, and a host of other organizations with interests allied to fire prevention and protection.

The nine major functions provided by the staff of 220 include:

- Fire Investigation Services
- Statistical Services
- Technical Services
- Hotel Fire Safety Services
- Consulting Services
- Fire Advisory Services
- Ontario Fire College
- Public Information Services
- Administrative Services

FIRE INVESTIGATION SERVICES

The investigation into fires not only leads to criminal prosecution, but also discloses weaknesses that may exist in fire prevention and protection measures. Public disclosure of investigation reports by the OFM often contain recommendations which local governments, fire departments, building designers and others can adopt to minimize fire hazards and resulting losses.

During 1982, 340 lectures were provided to fire and police departments, the insurance industry and social groups on fire crime detection and arson investigation by members of the OFM staff.

Specialized training on all facets of fire investigation is provided to the police forces in Ontario, for all ranks at the Metropolitan Toronto Police Academy in Scarborough and at the OPP Training School in Brampton.

To date, approximately 5,000 fire, police and insurance personnel have attended training sessions conducted by the office. A one-week fire crime detection course, oriented towards fire department training officers, was again held in 1982 at the Ontario Fire College.

A staff of specially trained investigators and engineers conduct investigations into suspected incendiary fires, losses of \$500,000 and over, fatal fires and gaseous explosions. In 1982 investigations of 1,744 fires were completed by the OFM. This total, compared to 1,748 in 1981, is a decrease of .23%. To some extent, this decrease is the result of more time being spent on fire investigation training for fire and police departments.

The increase, by type of fire, in 1982 over 1981 was 3.1% for suspicious fires and 18.72% decrease in fatal fires. Compared to 1981 there was a decrease of 29.24% in large loss fires and explosions investigated in 1982 — a drop from 65% to 46%.

Of 1,559 suspicious fires investigated in 1982, 1,157 were found to be of incendiary origin, 145 were accidental and 259 of undetermined cause. In 1981, 603 criminal charges were laid. Criminal charges laid in 1982 totalled 495.

FIRE INVESTIGATION SERVICES RECORD OF CRIME PROSECUTIONS

<u>Charge</u>	<u>1978</u>		<u>1979</u>		<u>1980</u>		<u>1981</u>		<u>1982</u>		<u>Pending</u>
	<u>Con.</u>	<u>Acq.</u>	<u>Con.</u>	<u>Acq.</u>	<u>Con.</u>	<u>Acq.</u>	<u>Con.</u>	<u>Acq.</u>	<u>Con.</u>	<u>Acq.</u>	
Arson	282	57	299	59	328	56	348	77	254	63	285
Attempted Arson	6	1	3	3	10	0	9	0	6	4	24
Conspiracy to Commit Arson	0	6	2	6	3	5	2	11	5	2	15
Negligently Causing Fire	4	0	6	0	8	2	11	3	2	1	1
Attempt to Defraud	0	1	5	0	1	2	1	1	2	1	3
Other Fire Crimes	<u>50</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>58</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>60</u>
Total	342	69	360	82	398	77	438	100	327	88	388

TECHNICAL SERVICES

The engineers of the staff, together with professional and technical members of the fire research group, perform a number of specialized services for ministries and provincial agencies which are reflected in the development of a safer environment for citizens of the province. Included is technical support to help in the solving of fire service problems and determining possible fire cause and reasons for fire spread.

The OFM plays an important, continuing role in consumer protection. Laboratories that test building materials, fire protection devices and equipment, report results to the office for review and approval prior to listing and labelling of the respective products. The OFM conducts its own product investigations when outside testing facilities are not available. Laboratories at the Ontario Fire College, at Gravenhurst, are utilized for such work. When the performance of fire safety characteristics of a product are found to be faulty, the manufacturer is advised of necessary improvements.

The office carries out inspections of all lightning rod installations, and checks some previously inspected installations. Installations

inspected this year are down from 1981. Two lightning rod inspectors made 244 inspections of lightning rod installations of which 127 or 60.2% were approved. These inspections consisted of 153 new installations and 91 that were inspected in 1981.

Fire Loss Summary

Property Fire Record for the year 1982

Number of Fires	24,450
Total Fire Loss	225,536,676

Five-year Average for years 1978-82

Number of Fires	25,620
Total Fire Loss	210,232,523

Fire Deaths

Year	Men	Women	Children	Total	Ontario Fire Death Rate	Canadian Fire Death Rate
1982	96	48	35	179	2.06	*
1981	112	73	42	227	2.6	2.85
1980	143	80	46	269	3.7	3.63
1979	113	59	43	215	2.6	3.06
1978	121	85	40	246	2.9	3.57

Fire Death Rate is the number of fire deaths per 100,000 population per annum.

Fire Incidents

Year	Number of Fires	Ontario Fire Incident Rate	Canadian Fire Incident Rate
1982	24,450	281.05	*
1981	25,018	290.06	325.6
1980	26,554	313.14	357.33
1979	26,887	320.7	347.52
1978	25,190	302.2	319.06

Fire Incident Rate is the number of fires per 100,000 population per annum.

Dollar Loss

Year	Dollar Fire Loss	Ontario Loss Per Capita	Canadian Loss Per Capita
1982	\$225,536,676	\$25.93	*
1981	234,857,057	27.23	\$37.20
1980	211,104,248	24.89	40.90
1979	197,463,213	23.55	31.63
1978	182,201,419	21.58	27.75

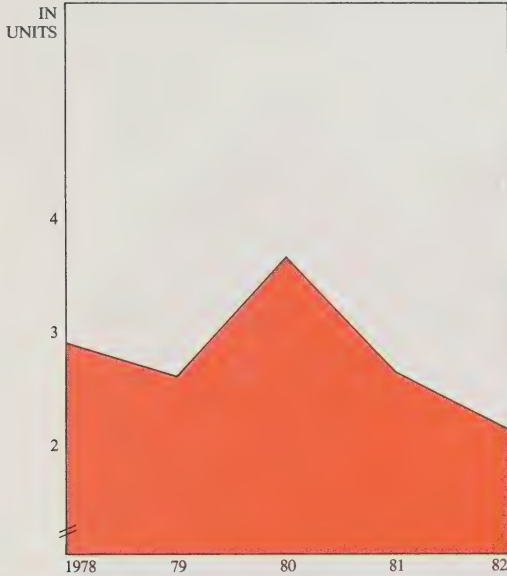
Population figures obtained from Statistics Canada Catalogue 92-901 and Ministry of Treasury & Economics.

Canadian fire loss data obtained from the Annual Reports of Fire Losses in Canada of the Dominion Fire Commissioner.

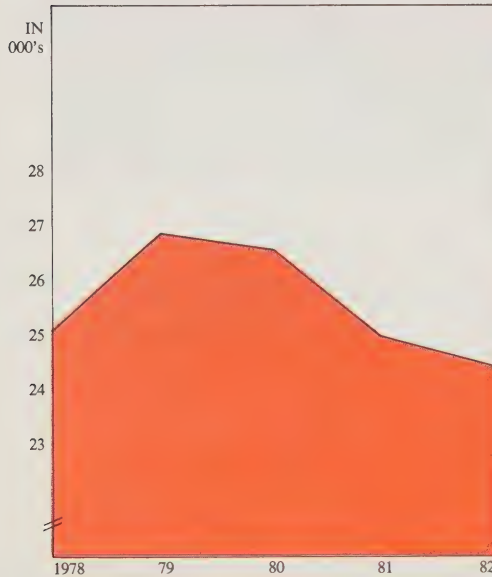
*Data is not available at this time.

Office of the Fire Marshal

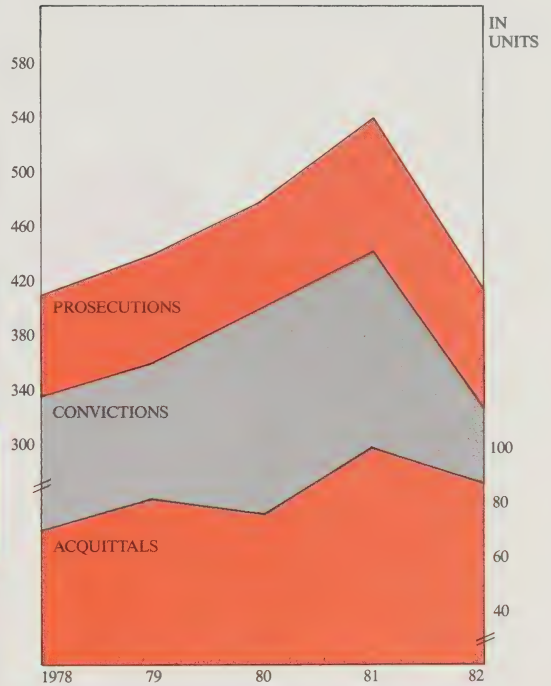
ONTARIO FIRE DEATH RATE
(Per 100,000 population)



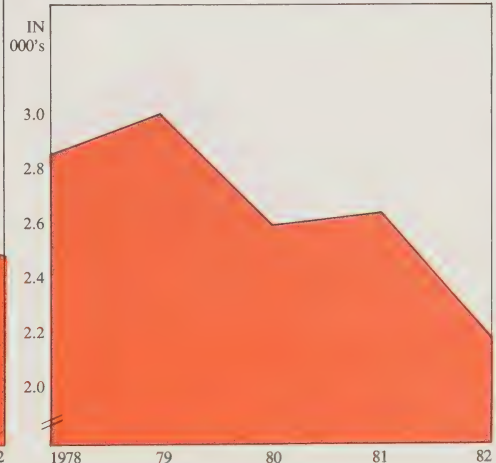
NUMBER OF FIRES IN ONTARIO

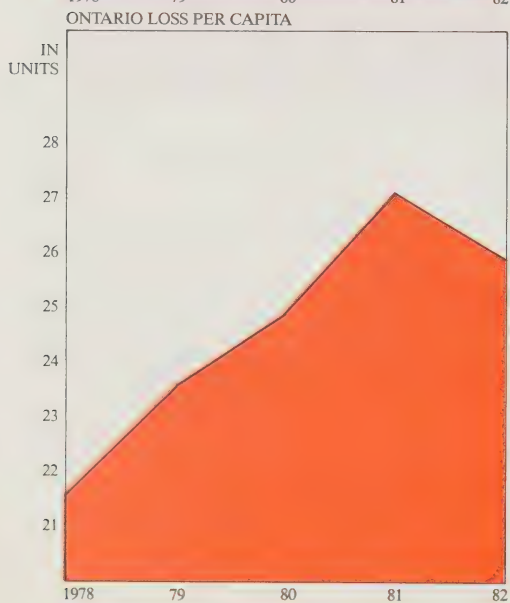
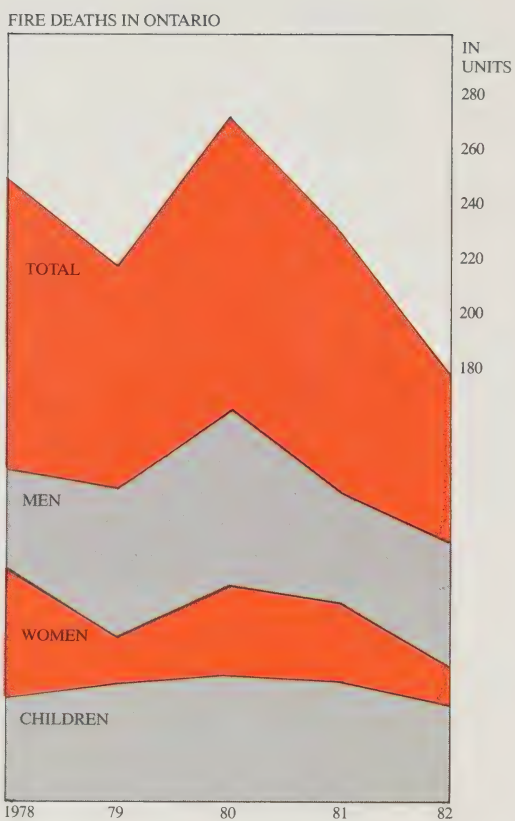
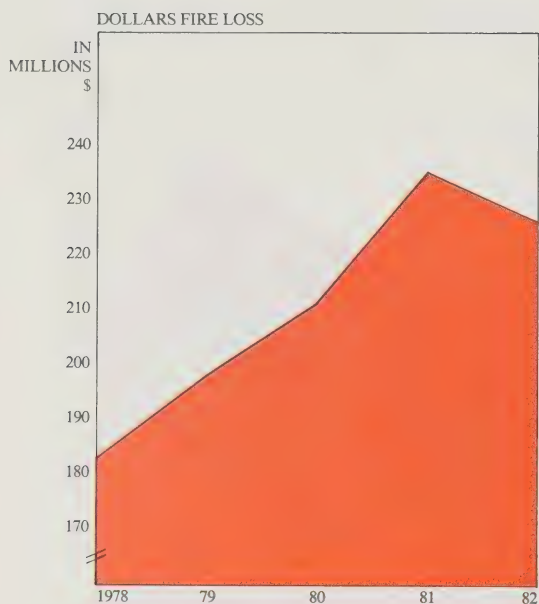


FIRE CRIMES



BUILDING PLANS REVIEWED





CONSULTING SERVICES

The role of Consulting Services is to advise ministries and provincial agencies on matters relating to building design and construction, which is reflected in the development of a safer environment for citizens of the province.

In addition, the unit is responsible for the administration of the Fire Code Ontario Regulation 730-81 made under the Fire Marshals Act. The Fire Code is enforced at the municipal level by the fire departments. The unit has a staff of 13 professional engineers specializing in the area of fire protection assigned to plan-approval responsibilities and fire code duties.

As part of the advisory service to ministries and agencies, plans for construction, renovations or alterations of buildings proposed by ministries or provincial agencies are subject to detailed examination by staff engineers.

Architects, engineers, and designers consult with the six staff members assigned to this area to achieve the most effective and economical designs within Building Code and Fire Code constraints to ensure that the structures provide an environment for occupants which is as safe as possible. The decrease in plans reviewed (445) in 1982 from 1981 reflects the completion of the majority of fire alarm smoke detector projects in homes for the aged funded by the Ministry of Community and Social Services, as well as the reduction in the number of hotel projects initiated. The latter may well be a reflection of present economic conditions.

The first stage of the Fire Code regulation was put in place on November 2, 1981. Under the Fire Code legislation, the Fire Chief is designated as the chief fire official and the Fire Marshals Act makes provision for the right of entry of assistants to the Fire Marshal which includes all fire chiefs and fire prevention staff to buildings at all reasonable times for the purpose of inspection.

Since the introduction of the Fire Code (November 2, 1981), municipal fire departments have had provincial legislation to assist them in minimizing the chance of fire occurring in their communities. Fire prevention inspections and advice on corrective measures necessary are needed where hazards are found. In addition charges have been laid and corrections achieved where it was not possible to achieve compliance with the Fire Code through cooperative measures.

In 1982, of the 638 fire departments in the province, 255 reported they made 244,201 inspections. Compared with 1981 there was a 1% increase in the number of fire prevention inspections conducted.

During 1982, a Fire Code Retrofit Task Group was established, composed of government ministries, industry, the professions and municipal officials, and occupancies hazards were identified for inclusion in the code. Occupancies task groups prepared retrofit requirements for assembly, boarding, and lodging houses and health care facilities, and they are in the process of being reviewed for possible introduction as regulation.

RECORD OF BUILDING PLANS REVIEWED

<u>CLASSIFICATION</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>
Schools	1,065	1,283	1,089	1,106	1,035
Hospitals	343	308	344	326	364
Community & Social Services	272	202	194	384	244
Universities & Colleges	150	140	132	104	92
Ontario Government Buildings	26	39	37	25	25
Hotels	<u>1,004</u>	<u>1,014</u>	<u>798</u>	<u>663</u>	<u>403</u>
Totals	2,860	2,986	2,594	2,608	2,163

CONSULTING SERVICES MUNICIPAL FIRE PREVENTION INSPECTIONS

<u>Occupancies</u>	<u>1976</u>	<u>1977</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>
Assembly	29,306	25,013	26,174	28,295	30,452	28,903	26,101
Institutional	5,958	5,286	5,554	5,651	5,725	6,781	6,315
Residential	137,406	119,182	158,112	171,743	135,527	121,746	123,326
Business & Personal Services	23,718	19,446	24,289	24,979	23,815	23,439	27,218
Mercantile	40,845	30,887	31,255	31,634	34,457	30,320	31,124
Industrial	34,359	28,815	37,511	34,467	30,366	30,503	30,117
Totals	271,592	228,629	282,895	296,769	260,342	241,692	244,201

HOTEL FIRE SAFETY SERVICES

Hotels which are required to be licenced under the Tourism Act and licenced by the Liquor Licence Board of Ontario are inspected by the Office of the Fire Marshal for compliance with the Hotel Fire Safety Act and Regulation 505. The number of establishments in the program is estimated at 4,500.

The year 1982 was the first full year of operation for the new re-organized Hotel Fire Safety Services.

From January to July 1982, the new inspection staff, numbering 67, undertook a training program which included seven weeks of classroom instruction at the Ontario Fire College in Gravenhurst, and the training centre at 8 York Street. In addition, field visits were made to hotels in the province to conduct an evaluation and prepare a building audit report identifying all conditions in the building relating to fire safety. The information was of value in assessing the Inspector's understanding in the application of fire safety in hotels, and was the basis for establishing records within the Fire Marshals Office for this program.

The routine Hotel Fire Safety and Inspection Program got underway August 1, 1982. The program has a very heavy commitment towards maintenance and advisory roles, as well as physical inspection and prosecution. Inspector training will also be included in this segment.

The inspection and evaluation portion of the program will involve inspection of hotels and identification of structural fire safety

features, or lack of them, within the building. The portion is basic in general but will cover structural fire safety features, as well as fire safety systems and equipment.

In an effort to meet our commitment to the industry for the maintenance and advisory part of the program, 12 fire safety seminars designed for hotel management were conducted across the province. The purpose of the seminars was to educate hotel management on the need to develop inspection, test and maintenance programmes for fire safety features, systems and equipment, and to develop a fire and evacuation plan to assure that the features and systems are used by building occupants in the manner they were intended.

The routine fire safety and inspection program which started August 1st, 1982, will result in approximately 3,000 visits to hotels for routine and follow-up inspections. In addition, another approximate 2,000 visits were made to hotels in 1982 to investigate requests and complaints, as well as preparing building audits and conducting advisory sessions.

Revisions to the Hotel Fire Safety Act and regulations are in the final draft stage. A number of meetings have been held with a committee established by the hotel industry to review the proposed changes. In addition there is to be a clause-by-clause review of the proposed changes. Also a clause-by-clause review of the proposed revisions to the act and regulations was conducted at the Highrise Inquiry.

ONTARIO FIRE COLLEGE

The purpose of the Ontario Fire College is to provide year-round training for officers and potential officers of municipal fire departments.

Some of the large municipalities in Ontario operate their own in-house training programs for their fire service personnel, including the experienced fire fighter and new recruits. A substantial number of municipalities, however, depend on training programs and instructors provided by the Office of the Fire Marshal.

The goals of the fire service are two-fold: the first is to prevent fires from occurring and the second is to reduce the loss of life and property because of uncontrolled fire. To accomplish these goals the fire service needs personnel who are skilled and well-trained in fire prevention, fire suppression, fire department management and in the support services, such as training, maintenance and public relations.

The goals of the training delivery system at the college are:

- 1) to reduce the loss of life and incidence of fire occurrence by developing skilled fire prevention officers;
- 2) to reduce the loss of life and property by developing skilled company, command and administrative officers;
- 3) to provide the necessary training and to develop the necessary skills in specialized fire service activities.

These goals were developed to complement the goals of the fire service. During the academic year stretching from January 4 through December 17, 1982, the Ontario Fire College continued to fulfil its teaching mandate. The total number of officers who graduated from the college since the introduction of the Fire Protection Technology Course in 1967 stands at 1,304. There were 1,013 students trained during 1982, of which 91 completed the course requirements, passed the examinations and received their diplomas. A total of 195 applications were wait-listed and forwarded to 1983, making a total enrolment of 977 for the 1983 academic year. A total of 200 students have been wait-listed for the 1983 year, should space become available for their acceptance.

Twenty-nine course offerings were conducted, included the following: Fire Prevention, Fire Fighting Operations, Fire Department Management and Techniques of Instruction at the General Level; Fire Department Administration, Fire Fighting Operations and Fire Prevention at the Advanced Level, Volunteer Fire Officers, Fire Prevention Officers, Fire Crime Detection, Fire Chiefs' Management, Rescue Extrication and Basic Fire Protection for Hotel Fire Safety Inspectors.

Enrollment for each course offered is restricted to a maximum of 46 students.

The Fire Prevention Unit includes mathematics, science and report writing, principles of fire prevention and protection features and building design. The preparation and interpretation of building plans; design of fire detection and fire protection equipment; functions of testing laboratories; discussion of fire prevention laws and development of fire prevention programs are discussed.

The Fire Fighting Operations Unit consists of a study of the operational responsibilities of a command officer in fire protection, leadership and command functions; pre-fire attack planning; fire crime detection; design and tactical use of fire fighting trucks and preparing the fire department officer for training duties within his own fire department.

The Fire Department Management Unit deals with management of organizations; oral and written communications; various acts and codes relating to fire safety; fire department management problems; financial administration; organization and management; leadership styles; fire department records; decision making and human relations.

The Techniques of Instruction Unit covers the principle of instruction, the adult learning process and effective use of training aids. The course is designed to develop the company officer or prospective officer in the training skills necessary for the officer to fulfil a role as a trainer within his/her home fire department.

The Advanced Level Fire Fighting Operations Course provides two weeks of training geared toward developing senior

officers' skills. The course includes an examination of the senior officer operation, supervisory, command and planning responsibilities.

The Advanced Fire Department Administration Course deals with administrative matters. The agenda covers a number of areas, such as legislative responsibility, inter-relationships with other municipal agencies, personnel management functions, fiscal planning and master planning.

The Advanced Fire Prevention Course is designed to provide training in two specific areas. Part I deals with life safety aspects and the second deals with property protection and the maintenance of protective systems.

Program delivery at the advanced level is designed for maximum participation by the student and allows for a high degree of interfacing with the discussion leaders.

Students work individually and in groups on assignments for presentation by the student and group leaders.

The purpose of training is to fulfil two main objectives. One is to provide a vehicle for the discussion of topics which are of current concern to the particular group. The other is to develop skill and expertise in specific areas, such as rescue, and fire prevention, as well as officership in volunteer fire departments.

Candidates on course during the year represent 158 fire departments in Ontario and other government agencies. The philosophy of providing training and developing skills which suit the client groups' needs, whether it be a full-time composite or volunteer fire department, is followed.

The instructional staff of the Ontario Fire College participated in workshops at the Ontario Municipal Fire Instructors' Association held at McMaster University. The staff also participated in the program at the Ontario Fire Prevention Officers' Association. The staff also worked with the Metro Instructors' Association on delivering a pilot recruit training project.

Several new courses were delivered in 1982 to respond to the training needs of the fire service. An in-depth course was provided for training officers. It addressed issues of a special nature encountered by training officers in municipal fire departments. The program was five days in length and included topics such as program design and development,

development and use of training aids, audio-visual programming and setting examinations. Other topics discussed covered the training officer's responsibility under the Occupational Health and Safety Act, education and training, as well as the learning process.

An advanced rescue/extrication course was presented for the first time in 1982. The content of the course covered the assessment skills and the knowledge required by command officers at a crash site. The development of control procedures, strategy and tactics were provided through simulation of multi-vehicle accidents and accidents with fire problems.

A mechanical officers' seminar was presented during the summer of 1982. The course covered diesel engine maintenance, automatic transmission systems, electrical system and pump maintenance.

REGIONAL TRAINING

The Ontario Fire College is responsible for the content of the regional fire fighting and fire prevention schools. It provides instructional notes as well as equipment and instructors to assist fire advisory service in the fire fighting schools.

AUTO EXTRICATION

In 1979, an inter-ministerial task force on crash rescue recommended that the Ministry of the Solicitor General, through the Office of the Fire Marshal, establish a province-wide auto extrication program.

In 1980, the Solicitor General authorized the commencement of Phase I. This included the purchase of a mobile training unit and training staff to conduct auto extrication training throughout the province. To date, 950 fire fighters have received a 40-hour training course and plans have been made to give training to an additional 525 in 1983.

Seminars were also conducted by the staff around the province including the Police College in Aylmer, the Ontario Fire College and various other locations.

Phase II started in 1982 with the training of 89 OPP officers working in selected areas throughout the province where there are no fire department or extrication services provided.

After both Phase I and II were underway, it was considered the appropriate time to proceed with Phase III.

Phase III consists of financial assistance to municipalities in the form of grants to purchase special auto extrication equipment.

In 1981, a \$5 million program to assist municipalities in the establishment of a province-wide auto extrication program was announced.

The grants are allocated on a 50/50 basis, and are available at two levels of government. The first priority will be to assist counties, districts or regional municipalities wishing to provide the service on a county, district or regional basis. In this case, up to \$25,000 is available to each upper-tier municipality.

The second level is to assist individual municipalities with the purchase of basic extrication equipment. One thousand dollars per fire station is available to purchase this equipment. A basic kit costs approximately \$2,400.

It is anticipated that it will take 10 years to fully implement the province-wide program. Therefore, preference is being given to those areas of provincial highways that have had a higher accident rate.

Funds will also be provided for services rendered when a rescue unit responds to an accident on a provincial highway.

FIRE ADVISORY SERVICES

The Fire Advisory staff of the OFM assist municipalities and communities in improving the effectiveness of their prevention and fire fighting services and where no such service is provided, the advisory staff will assist and advise in the establishment of such service.

They also assist in the development of fire prevention and training programs of fire departments. The Advisory Service provides technical advice regarding fire department management and operations.

On the formal request of municipal councils, the advisors study the fire department organizations, fire protection and fire prevention by-laws, fire trucks and equipment, manpower, station locations, communications and water supply. Detailed reports of these surveys, including recommendations for improvement are prepared and submitted to the municipal councils.

Since 1964, there have been 865 municipal fire protection surveys conducted which have

FIRE ADVISORY SERVICES

RECORD OF MUNICIPAL FIRE PROTECTION SURVEYS

<u>SURVEYS</u>	<u>1964-77</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Surveys Conducted							
and Presented	753	15	20	29	27	16	868
Recommendations Made	13,025	238	435	530	689	372	15,289
Recommendations Accepted	7,428	88	158	158	192	16	8,032
Percentages of Acceptances	57%	37%	36%	28%	28%	49%	57%

Note: Numbers may vary from year to year due to amalgamations

County, District and Regional Mutual Fire Aid Activities

<u>1964-77</u>	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>Totals</u>
414	22	22	35	36	23	552

resulted in 14,917 recommendations. To date, 7,821 of the recommendations have been accepted and the number increases as the municipal councils find the means to implement the advisors' recommendations.

The advisory staff provided further technical assistance to the following municipalities: 63 in fire departments organized or re-organized; 978 in advice to municipal councils, 671 in advising fire department chiefs; and 471 in special training and lectures conducted.

To ensure adequate preparedness of the provincial fire service for any large-scale emergencies, 46 regional county and district Mutual Fire Aid Systems and Emergency Fire Service Plans have been developed by the Ontario Fire Marshal's Office. The staff assisted by the Fire Co-ordinators have revised six Emergency Fire Service Plans during the year.

There was a significant increase in the program to provide fire protection in unorganized communities in the North. The program, which is conducted in co-operation with the Ministry of Northern Affairs which selects communities and provides funds for the purchase of fire fighting equipment, enables the Office of the Fire Marshal to organize fire protection teams for areas that would otherwise be without fire protection.

The Advisory Services prepares apparatus and equipment specifications, receives, tests and distributes the equipment. An agreement is made between the Office of the Fire Marshal and the people of the community whereby the fire protection team agrees to receive training and advice regarding fire protection. These communities were assisted on 524 occasions during 1981 under this program.

The advisors are assisting the Statistical Services in the field education of fire department personnel in completing fire loss reports. When errors are found in reports submitted by fire departments, the advisor visits the department when he is in the area and assists the Fire Chief in correcting the report.

Regional Fire Training Schools of five-day duration were conducted by OFM in 1982 in the Counties of Lanark, Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry, Hastings & Prince Edward, Grey & Kent; Regions of Ottawa-Carleton and Niagara; and the Districts of Cochrane, Sudbury, Kenora, Rainy River and Thunder

Bay. Students receive 40 hours of classroom instruction as well as practical field instruction in basic fire fighting techniques using fire trucks and equipment supplied by the OFC. A total of 420 students received certificates after completing the course.

Regional Fire Prevention Schools were offered to fire departments in 1982 as a means of developing fire prevention awareness and expertise in smaller departments that have not been able to send their members to the Fire Protection Technology Course. Instruction of 40 hours duration is provided by the district fire services advisors and the course may be taken in day or night classes, or a combination of both. Basic fire prevention and inspection procedures are taught, using local classroom facilities. Four such schools were conducted in 1982 and a total of 111 students completed the course and received their certificates.

During 1982, the staff provided training in the basic skills of firemanship, in 3-hour units of instruction, or re-organized fire departments in their own municipal departments.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

The Administrative Services Section provides effective administrative support services in such areas as financial management, personnel and purchasing. The section prepares and co-ordinates the budget for 14 cost centres within Fire Safety Services. The section also co-ordinates the requisitioning, placement and retirement of all vehicles for the Office of the Fire Marshal and controls the maintenance of all related vehicle records. The OFM fleet presently consists of 196 vehicles of various types and sizes including fire fighting vehicles.

Other services include inventory control, requisition for stationery, supplies and equipment as well as the provision of mail sorting, stockroom and shipping facilities. The section is also responsible for the preparation and distribution of information concerning the location of licenced users of radioactive material in Ontario. In 1982, there were 1,297 notifications sent to municipal fire chiefs.

PUBLIC INFORMATION SERVICES

The public information staff direct their efforts to publicizing effective fire prevention by supplying publicity material and education and technical information. The material, including general information, fire prevention pamphlets, technical, legal and instructional literature, is distributed to municipal fire departments, which, as local agents for the OFM, place it in homes, businesses, schools, libraries and other public places, where it will effectively make the public aware of the dangers of fire and what to do to reduce these dangers. A variety of publications, films and special publicity material is also circulated to groups with allied interest, directly or through fire departments.

The office releases information and articles to the news media in order to promote a better understanding of the work of the OFM and how people can help keep fire losses in Ontario to an absolute minimum.

The total number of fire prevention pamphlets supplied in 1982 was 628,063.

During the year, films on fire prevention, fire department training and life-saving were supplied by the OFM film library, screened for more than 15,363 audiences, and viewed by more than 577,962.

The OFM also utilized audio-visual and printed publicity material developed for use in every Canadian province and territory by Fire Prevention Canada, a non-profit organization.

Municipal fire departments were again encouraged by the OFM to organize and conduct a year-round fire prevention campaign, particularly during Fire Prevention Week and during the Christmas season, involving as many people as possible in their community.

Record of Literature Distribution in 1982

Type of Literature

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>
Information	26,130	23,268	28,693	25,824	23,900
Fire Prevention	838,000	811,600	948,860	853,974	728,063
Technical	898	840	920	828	798
Legal	1,525	1,426	1,732	1,559	1,458
Instructional	875	911	1,049	944	903
Totals	867,428	838,045	981,254	883,129	755,122

Forensic Pathology

J. Hillsdon-Smith, M.D., Director

The forensic pathologist is a vital member of the team which is involved in the investigation of sudden and unexplained deaths. In this province, this kind of death is investigated initially by the coroner, assisted at the scene by a police officer. As a result of their investigation, it might be decided that a postmortem examination which includes a medicolegal autopsy will be required. At this time, a pathologist who is familiar in medicolegal investigations is called in to assist in the investigation.

The forensic pathologist's primary function is to evaluate the pathological findings in cases of sudden death in relation to circumstances surrounding the death and the results of any ancillary investigations. Sudden death pathology is as much a specialty as other subdivisions of pathology, e.g. neuropathology, skin pathology, etc. In any inquiry into sudden death, whether it turns out to be from natural or unnatural causes, the forensic pathologist acts as a link-man between coroner and police. This link becomes more apparent in homicides and in cases of suspicious or unexplained deaths.

During the year 1982, the Coroners' office investigated 26,961 sudden deaths. Of this number, 8,374 medicolegal autopsies were ordered by the Coroners' Office and carried out by 260 pathologists authorized to conduct medicolegal autopsies in the Province of Ontario.

The role of the Forensic Pathology Agency is to assist in determining causes and mechanisms of death in unusual circumstances and to aid law enforcement agencies throughout the province in the interpretation of certain aspects of sudden death through the application of expertise in forensic pathology.

The objectives can be achieved by:

- a) Providing an advisory service to police, coroners, and pathologists in the province.
- b) Developing training programmes in forensic pathology.
- c) Carrying out forensic pathology examinations in difficult or complex cases.

Staff

The position of Deputy Director remains unfilled.

During the year, the assistant forensic photographer left to join the OPP's Forensic Identification Services.

Educational

A seminar on "Forensic Pathology and the Homicide Investigator" was held September 13 through 17, attended by 114 law enforcement officers from across Canada. Forty hours of tuition were offered by lecturers from Ontario and the U.S.A. A transcript of these proceedings amounting to 481 pages was issued to each of the participants.

The Director gave 119 hours of lectures (including seminar) to medical students at the University of Toronto, and at the Identification Course at O.P.C. Aylmer, Arson Investigation Courses at Aylmer, Criminal Investigations Courses at OPP College, Brampton, and the Coroners Courses in Toronto. In addition, lectures were given at the American Society of Clinical Pathologists meeting and the annual meeting of the Atlantic Police Academy.

Thirty-five tours of the facility were given, of which 15 were to law enforcement personnel.

In-department elective tuition was provided for four students from the University of Toronto over a total period of 16 weeks.

In addition, 205 medical students made 592 visits to attend autopsies as part of their undergraduate curriculum requirements.

Level of Service — 1982

Coroners Cases Autopsied	1,114
Medicolegal Examinations	
Performed by the Director	171
Number of Consultations	132
Lectures	119 hours
Court Appearances	190 hours
Number of hours Seminar	40
for participants	114
Elective Tuition	4 students for 16 weeks
Number of Microscopic	
Examinations	36,673 units
X-Rays Taken	1,351
Number of Forensic	
Photographic Cases	140
Number of Kilometres	
Travelled by Air and Road	
on Branch Business	Air 17,940 km
	Road 6,565 km

Research

Work continues on X-Ray identification techniques.

Postmortem angiography has been made available on a routine basis as an additional back-up for certain types of cases.

Centre of Forensic Sciences

D.M. Lucas, Director

G. Cimbura, Deputy Director

The Centre of Forensic Sciences provides evidence to law enforcement officers, crown attorneys, lawyers, coroners, pathologists and official investigative agencies through scientific analyses.

Expert testimony is provided when required to the courts of law and coroners inquests.

The services of the centre are provided at no cost to official investigative bodies and to defence counsel in criminal cases. Research is conducted to improve and expand these services. Educational programmes and materials are provided to the service users to increase their awareness of the capabilities and limitations of the services.

The centre is organized into six specialized sections which do examinations on material outlined below.

Biology

- body fluids and their stains
- hairs, fibres
- botanical materials

Chemistry

- paint, glass, soil, petroleum products, metals, etc.
- metallurgical, electrical, electronic and engineering studies are also performed.

Documents

- type-written, hand-written and machine produced documents
- altered, erased and charred documents
- writing materials and instruments

Firearms

- bullets, cartridge cases and firearms
- wound tissue and clothing from the victim of a shooting
- tools and marks made by them

Toxicology

- blood and other tissues for alcohol, drugs and poisons
- acquisition and maintenance of breath test equipment and the training of operators is this section's responsibility.

Photography

- physical comparisons that may or may not be visible to the naked eye
- exhibits received by other sections are photographed and audio-visual aids for training and educational purposes are produced by this section.

CASELOAD

Restrictions imposed in mid-1981 on types of cases accepted remained unchanged. As a result the number of cases submitted in 1982 was 7,635, down approximately 3% or 272 cases from 1981. The number reported was also down approximately 3%.

The drop in cases reported is accounted for by the loss of three senior examiners and one technician early in the year; the Biology section suffering the greatest loss. In addition, the Deputy Director retired with resultant changes in the chemistry and toxicology sections.

The complex investigation into the deaths of babies at the Hospital for Sick Children continued in 1982 and necessitated further toxicological research throughout most of the year.

The Chemistry Section along with Toxicology was again involved with three full-scale fire tests in conjunction with the Fire Marshal's Office. This involved the evaluation of burn patterns, fire spread and toxic gas environment as well as tests on the distribution of accelerant during and after the fire.

On instructions from the Solicitor General, investigators from outside Ontario were assisted by the centre when local facilities lacked staff or equipment. The Trinidad & Tobago Police Force utilized our Document Section for a case involving extensive fraud in exchange control matters. The Michigan State Police Laboratory required the services of a geologist and a biologist to assist with investigation of a sexual assault homicide.

Several unusual or interesting cases were examined. Examination of a cardiac pacemaker revealed that the batteries in it had predeceased the individual by about 3 years. A recording on a magnetic tape was established as coming from a particular recorder and alterations to a tape were evident. PacMan was examined to determine if it was a game of chance or skill. It was concluded that it was a game of skill.

The Photography Section was able to establish that two teeth from a zipper found in the back of an accused's car came from the zipper of the jeans of a victim of an indecent assault. It was demonstrated that wearing on the teeth by the up-and-down action of the zipper made distinctive marks as opposed to those marks produced in the manufacture of the zipper.

A small piece of newsprint was found near the throat of a murder victim who had been wrapped in a blanket and dumped in an open field. This piece of newspaper came from a particular issue of a newspaper found in the possession of a suspect. He was one of only three people in that city who subscribed to that particular foreign newspaper.

STAFF TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT

During 1982, three new analysts and two technicians were hired. One technician was promoted to scientist. Five staff members completed their qualification programme for court-going purposes.

Staff members attended educational programmes on the following topics: Techniques of Instruction, Materials Engineering, and Enzyme-linked Immunosorbant Assay. Training in both word processing and computer concepts was obtained by several staff to facilitate use of new equipment.

Staff development programmes offered by the Civil Service Commission were also attended as were courses sponsored by the Chief Coroner's Office.

The Centre was represented at the following scientific conferences:

American Academy of Forensic Sciences, Canadian Society of Forensic Sciences, The Tire Association, The American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors, International Association for Identification, The American Society of Questioned Document Examiners, The Association of Firearms and Toolmarks Examiners, and a Workshop of English Speaking Members of the International Association of Forensic Haematogenetics.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES

Lectures, workshops and seminars were conducted by the centre's staff at programmes sponsored by:

Ontario Provincial Police, Ontario Police College, Office of the Fire Marshal, Canadian Fire Investigation School, Chief Coroner's Office, International Association of Coroners and Medical Examiners, Metropolitan Toronto Police Department, Peel Regional Police Force, York Regional Police Force,

University of Western Ontario, Osgoode Hall, University of Toronto, Seneca College, McMaster University, Northern College, Medico-Legal Society of Toronto, Canadian Forces Base Borden, Ontario Crown Attorneys Association, Chemical Institute of Canada, Toronto Fire Academy, Workman's Compensation Board, Ministry of Labor, and Canadian Life Insurance Medical Officers.

Seven two-week breathalyzer courses were held. They were attended by 210 students from the Ontario Provincial Police and municipal police forces.

Tours of the centre for senior secondary school students and post-secondary groups were conducted for 89 groups. Specially trained university students acted as tour guides. Centre tours conducted by the staff were given to The Ministry of Natural Resources Field Conservation Officers and The Association of Trial Lawyers of America. We had other visitors from Indonesia, Australia and Britain.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Blood Grouping

In an attempt to detect additional genetic markers in blood and body secretions, several areas of research are being conducted:

- work is continuing on the identification of Km 3 antigen in blood stains;
- work is completed on the identification of HLA-A9 antigen in blood stains and body secretions. It is not yet being used in casework;
- studies on the enzyme ADA are nearly completed and it will be reported in casework this year;
- work on grouping in the Lewis system on secretion stains is completed and it is being applied to casework materials;

- an evaluation of gamma glutamyl transferase (G.G.T.) and antiP30 as methods for the identification of semen was carried out. G.G.T. was found unsuitable. However, P30 has been established as a reliable means of identifying semen, and is being used in cases of azoospermia.
- thin layer iso-electric focusing (I.E.F.) which allows for greater differentiation in the PGM blood group system was studied. Only three phenotypes are seen using conventional starch gel electrophoresis. However, by using I.E.F., PGM can be subclassified into 10 groups. The initial work in setting up and operating the system has been completed and it will be applied to case work in the near future.

Gunshot Residues

The new scanning electron microscope installed late in 1982 was plagued with problems which are now being resolved. This has further delayed the GSR project; however, work has continued on various prototype sample collection systems. It is anticipated that this project will be resumed early in 1983.

Paint Analysis

A project on the discrimination of Japanese automobile paint primer systems was started.

Commercial Lubricant Products

An examination of commercial products such as lubricants that are occasionally encountered in sexual assault cases was begun with the objective of developing a simple screening and identification procedure. The project, in co-operation with Ryerson Polytechnical Institute is being carried out by a fourth year student.

Packaging

A comparison of nylon vs polyethylene bags showed that the latter were permeable to gasoline and therefore unsuitable for the collection of fire debris. Nylon was found to be impervious and has been recommended for situations where materials cannot be submitted in the preferred glass jars.

Handwriting Comparisons

The handwritings of 125 persons in a state of intoxication have been studied and the observations are being correlated.

A study of writing done with the unaccustomed left hand was done and some preliminary conclusions reached.

An examination of visually similar inks was made using a laser and most of the inks could be differentiated. More work will be done in 1983.

Tool Marks

A study of consecutively manufactured knives and the marks they make in puncturing tires was completed and has led to acceptance of vandalism cases where tires were slashed.

Plastic Bags

It has been established that sequentially manufactured plastic bags can be related to each other by various individual marks present on their cut ends, side or surfaces. A paper has been submitted for publication.

Cannabis

The evaluation of the application of HPLC to the analysis of THC (active constituent of cannabis) in blood continued in 1982. The results of this work should be available this year and should indicate whether this analytical approach is a feasible alternative to the

presently very time consuming GC/MS procedure.

The evaluation of new radioimmunoassays for THC and its carboxy metabolite in blood was sufficiently completed in 1982 to enable their application to screening blood samples. These screening tests are being used regularly in a research project to study the incidence of cannabis involvement in all drivers and pedestrian fatalities in the province. This three-year project started in March, 1982.

Cocaine

An improved method has been developed for the analysis of this narcotic drug and its primary metabolite in post mortem blood. The procedure employs a radioimmunoassay for screening and GC/NP for quantitation. This method has been applied to casework and also was used to study the stability of cocaine and its metabolite in blood under different conditions.

Drug Screening

The method of screening blood for drugs using gas chromatography has been updated to incorporate the latest advances in capillary chromatography. The new methodology is not only more sensitive but also allows the semi-quantitation of a number of common drugs as they are being screened.

Barbiturate Analysis

The use of HPLC for the determination and quantitation of barbiturates in blood is presently under evaluation and with the screening by radioimmunoassay will replace the present procedures. This will result in a considerable saving in time.

TECHNICAL PRESENTATIONS

Papers were presented at the following meetings:

Canadian Society of Forensic Sciences (CSFS) in Halifax, Nova Scotia:

"The Evaluation of G.G.T. and P30 Determinations for the Identification of Seminal Stains." N. Stubbings;

"Forensic Geology Workshop" W. Graves and C.A. MacDonald;

"Radioimmunological Screening and Gas Chromatographic Determination of Cocaine and Benzoyllecgonine in Post-Mortem Blood." G. Cimbura and E. Koves.

Scientific Suppliers Association, Toronto:

"Tools and Techniques of Forensic Sciences", B.M. Dixon, E.H. Sild, J.R. Lathey.

New York Crime Laboratories:

"Chemistry in Arson Analysis", R.J. Prime.

TECHNICAL PUBLICATIONS

"A Sensitive Gas Chromatographic Method for Analysis of Explosive Vapours." H.L. Yip, Canadian Society of Forensic Science Journal, 15 (1982), p. 87.

"Incidence and Toxicological Aspects of Drugs Detected in 484 Fatally Injured Drivers and Pedestrians in Ontario." G. Cimbura, D.M. Lucas, R.C. Bennett, R.A. Warren and H.M. Simpson, Journal of Forensic Sciences, Vol. 27 (1982), p. 855.

Office of the Chief Coroner

R.C. Bennett, M.D., Chief Coroner
E.P. King, M.D., Deputy Chief Coroner

This year marks the completion of 10 years' experience with the new Coroners Act. The Coroners Act, 1972 was proclaimed on May 31, 1973, with major changes in the purposes and conduct of inquests, clarification of coroners' duties and authority and the establishment of the Regional Coroners System.

More than one-half of the 390 coroners in Ontario were appointed before the new act came into force. They, along with police, pathologists, other investigators and the public have had to become educated about the act. The changes, and advancement in the Coroners System itself, have had a very positive impact on public safety in Ontario.

CORONERS INVESTIGATIONS

During 1982, Ontario coroners investigated almost 27,000 deaths. (Appendix A). Representing more than 40% of all deaths in the province, they cover a wide range of circumstances. Every unnatural death and virtually every case where the circumstances were questioned has been examined carefully, along with every death associated with institutions such as nursing homes and homes for the aged as specified in the Coroners Act.

Every case is reviewed by a Regional Coroner and again in the Office of the Chief Coroner. These reviews can generate requests back to the local coroners to ensure that every investigation is as comprehensive as possible. Coroners, Regional Coroners and the Chief Coroner are able to respond to thousands of requests from next-of-kin, solicitors and insurance companies for information.

The central storage of the case files provides the basis for the generation of statistics for public education and research, as will be discussed later.

Coroners must also certify the release of all bodies for cremation or shipment out of the province.

INQUESTS

The Chief Coroner received coroners' jury verdicts and recommendations from 252 inquests which were held into 299 deaths (Appendix B). These inquests cover the mandatory inquests required by the Coroners Act: construction (22), mining (11) and custody (21), as well as a wide range of circumstances where local coroners and the Chief Coroner determined that the holding of inquests would educate the public and provide recommendations that might assist in the prevention of deaths under similar circumstances in the future.

The inquest juries made 1,160 recommendations which the Chief Coroner has passed on for information and consideration to appropriate individuals, organizations and government departments.

REGIONAL CORONERS

Regional Coroners have been appointed and offices established in the eight regions into which the province is divided for administration of the Coroners' System. Regional Coroners review all reports from local coroners and other investigators in their regions, participate in complex investigations and lengthy inquests, and assist the Chief Coroner in the supervision of local coroners.

The Regional Coroners are as follows: Dr. J.L. Potts (Dryden) Northwestern, Dr. W.E. Sullivan (Sault Ste. Marie) Northeastern, Dr. J.P. MacKay (Parry Sound) Algonquin, Dr. R.M. MacMillan (Kingston) Eastern, Dr. R.B. Penton (St. Catharines) Niagara, Dr. J.K. Strathearn (Orillia) South Georgian Bay,

Dr. R.D. MacKinlay (Sarnia) Southwestern, and Dr. J.G. Young (Toronto) Metro Toronto.

In addition, the Deputy Chief Coroner acts as Regional Coroner for the Regional Municipalities of Peel, York and Durham, which is called Central Region.

EDUCATIONAL COURSES

The annual Educational Course for Coroners was held in Toronto in October, attended by coroners, pathologists, police, crown attorneys and other investigators. It is an important vehicle to educate those in the Coroners System concerning investigations, inquests, changes in legislation and policy, and to obtain feedback from these important members of the Coroners System.

Regional Coroners conduct similar meetings in local areas involving their coroners, pathologists, police and crown attorneys. Lectures are also given at the Ontario Police College, Ontario Fire College, and to many other groups concerned with coroners' investigations and inquests.

METRO TORONTO DESPATCH OFFICE AND CORONERS COURTS

The Despatch Office is manned on a 24-hour, seven day per week basis by staff members of the Office of the Chief Coroner as a central service for coroners in the Metropolitan Toronto area. During 1982, this office processed 6,736 Metro cases. In addition, the Despatch Office staff provide the off-hours contact for all coroners requiring assistance or advice in their investigations.

There were 62 inquests held during the year in the two inquest courtrooms occupying the ground floor level of the George Drew Building. This is the only facility in the province designed and maintained exclusively for coroners' inquests. As required by the Coroners Act, the police department having jurisdiction provides Coroner's Constables to assist in inquests. The City of Toronto, now Metropolitan Toronto, Police Department has staffed the coroners' courts continuously since 1919.

POST MORTEM EXAMINATIONS

The majority of the 8,357 post mortem examinations ordered by coroners across the province are performed by local pathologists in their own hospitals. In the Toronto area most of the post mortem examinations, numbering 1,343 in 1982, are performed in the Provincial Morgue located in the Coroners Building by pathologists from Toronto hospitals. Despatch Office personnel supervise and service the morgue. They received a total of 1,514 bodies for post mortem examination and storage. A few complex cases of identification or homicide are transported to Toronto for examination by the Provincial Forensic Pathologist in the Coroners Building. The proximity of The Centre of Forensic Sciences aids in the investigation of these and many other coroners' cases.

RESEARCH AND LIAISON

The information gathered from all the coroners' investigations over a number of years is available in the Office of the Chief Coroner. Compiled annually into statistical data, it is also possible to extract data for research into deaths in almost any type of population or environment. Personnel from this office use these studies to assist many organizations concerned with the review and prevention of deaths.

(A) *Cannabis and Alcohol in Traffic Fatalities*

The Office of the Chief Coroner of Ontario, along with the Centre of Forensic Sciences and The Traffic Injury Research Foundation of Canada (TIRF), is investigating the use of cannabis and alcohol among persons dying in motor vehicle accidents. The investigation began in March, 1982 and will continue through July, 1984. Other agencies, especially Ontario's police forces and the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, directly support this effort by submitting reports and records to the Office of the Chief Coroner. The conduct of this investigation, the largest ever attempted, thus depends on many

agencies and individuals. Without their support and co-operation, this investigation could not succeed in achieving its aims.

(B) *Anaesthetic Advisory Committee*

Every death investigated by a coroner which occurs after a patient in hospital has received an anaesthetic is carefully reviewed by the Chief Coroner. Many of these cases are intensively investigated by the Anaesthetic Advisory Committee to the Chief Coroner which is composed of five senior anaesthetists, along with other specialists such as surgeons, as required.

Not only does the committee provide a complete review of these complex cases, but their recommendations concerning improvements in procedures, drugs and equipment are disseminated to hospital staffs across Canada. The committee also provides expert witnesses at inquests, an essential function when the circumstances are highly technical.

(C) *Suicides*

The tragic problem of suicide deaths in Ontario, particularly amongst teenagers, has gained some prominence in the media over the last several years. This reflects the public's concern and the concerted efforts of the many suicide prevention organizations located in major centres in the province.

Through its objective review of all possible suicide cases, the Office of the Chief Coroner is able to provide factual statistics on the actual number of suicidal deaths in Ontario (Appendix C).

(D) *Child Abuse (Battered Child)*

Child abuse continues to be a serious social problem in Ontario, although the number of recorded deaths has dropped since the Child Welfare Act was introduced in 1978. This act has increased the awareness of child abuse, but there still remains a reticence on the part of physicians, nurses, and social workers to definitely identify such cases.

The statistics for the past five years are as follows:

1978 —	8
1979 —	7
1980 —	5
1981 —	6
1982 —	6

Following is a breakdown of how these deaths were disposed of:

I. Investigation only	3
II. Inquest only	8
III. Charges laid and dismissed	4
IV. Inquest and charges laid and dismissed	1
V. Investigation and/or inquest and convictions	14
VI. Charges laid and cases still pending before the courts	2

HUMAN TISSUE GIFT ACT

The purpose of this act is to provide for *inter-vivos* gifts for transplants and post mortem gifts for transplants and other purposes.

The Chief Coroner's main role is to co-ordinate the various donor programmes, promote the signing of consent forms and assist in the harvesting of organs where consents have been obtained.

The organs or tissues in greatest demand at the present are eyes, kidneys, pituitary glands, joints and bones, brains, hearts, lungs and livers. The need for such organs is ever-increasing because of recent major breakthroughs in surgical techniques and drug therapy.

The public attitude has changed remarkably in the past few years as more and more people are signing consents to donate their bodies or parts of their bodies for therapeutic purposes, medical education or scientific research. A consent form under the Human Tissue Gift Act has been included in each Ontario driver's licence since 1975. Numerous enquiries are received daily, not only from licenced drivers in Ontario, but also from persons who obtain our brochure "Help Somebody, Someday".

Where the deceased has made no prior arrangements, a consent may be obtained from the next-of-kin for donation of the required organs.

Coroners, pathologists, other physicians and police officers are continuously reminded to look for a consent card and to discuss the possibility of donation with the next-of-kin. Physicians throughout the province can obtain information, make arrangements or discuss the case with a knowledgeable physician by calling a central number at the Toronto General Hospital which has 24-hour coverage.

POST MORTEM ORGAN DONATIONS

	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Kidneys	183	189	206	218	238
Eyes	868	956	974	947	1008
Joints	20	14	15	15	12
Pituitary					
Glands	5064	6909	5388	6273	6107
Brains	NA	NA	NA	NA	103

THE GENERAL INSPECTOR OF ANATOMY

The Anatomy Act provides a means whereby designated schools of anatomy are able to receive donated and unclaimed bodies which are used in the teaching of gross anatomy.

The Chief Coroner, who is also appointed as General Inspector of Anatomy, administers this act with the assistance of 19 local inspectors and one anatomy clerk.

During the year 1982, a total of 269 bodies were transported to the eight schools of anatomy in the province of Ontario. Of this total, 259 were donated and 10 were unclaimed. The number of bodies received at each school is as follows:

(1) University of Toronto	113
(2) University of Ottawa	32
(3) University of Western Ontario (London)	65
(4) Queen's University (Kingston)	14

(5) McMaster University (Hamilton)	14
(6) University of Guelph	11
(7) University of Waterloo	4
(8) Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College (Toronto)	16

These schools provide courses in human anatomy to medical and dental students, chiropractors, nurses, physiotherapists, physical educationalists and many others. In addition, bodies are often made available to post-graduate students and surgical specialists for use in developing new surgical techniques and for other research purposes.

The number of bodies received by each school bears no relationship to the student enrolment or the number of courses offered. Anatomy students at the Universities of Toronto and Western Ontario still dissect individual bodies, whereas McMaster University uses only prosected bodies, in conjunction with anatomic models, video tapes and diagrams. The other anatomy schools have modified programmes with some dissection being carried out, in conjunction with audio-visual displays.

A memorial service is held by each school at the time of burial or cremation. The next-of-kin are notified of the date, time and place of the service and many invited to pay tribute.

The General Inspector makes an annual visit to each school for the purpose of inspecting their methods and facilities for handling, preserving, storing, dissecting and disposing of bodies.

During the year 1982, a total of 89 unclaimed bodies were disposed of by burial by the various municipalities throughout the province on warrants issued by local inspectors or coroners, under section 11 of the Anatomy Act. In addition, there were 25 bodies initially reported as unclaimed which were subsequently claimed for burial.

APPENDIX A

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

	<u>1978</u>	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>
TOTAL NUMBER OF DEATHS IN ONTARIO	—	—	62,675	62,838	63,508
INVESTIGATIONS	27,078	27,005	27,689	27,050	26,912
POST MORTEM EXAMINATIONS	9,285	8,813	8,469	8,395	8,357
INQUESTS	254	290	287	260	252
CREMATIONS	9,128	9,562	10,554	11,806	12,488
BODIES — ANATOMY ACT	450	438	400	402	383

	<u>DEATHS</u>	<u>POST MORTEMS</u>
NATURAL	22,614	5,073
ACCIDENTAL	2,820	2,090
SUICIDE	1,282	1,008
HOMICIDE	183	181
UNDETERMINED AND FOUND REMAINS	11	4
ANIMAL BONES	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
TOTAL:	<u>26,912</u>	<u>8,357</u>

APPENDIX B

INQUEST STATISTICS

Recommendations

Inquest Verdicts Received	252
Total Deaths Involved	299
Recommendations made by coroners' juries	1,160
1982 Recommendations implemented to date	825
Recommendations from previous years implemented during 1982	264
Coroners' recommendations implemented	<u>30</u>
Total recommendations implemented in 1982	<u>1,119</u>

Number of Inquests Held by County, District or Regional Municipality

Algoma	11	Niagara	8
Brant	4	Nipissing	2
Bruce	2	Northumberland	2
Cochrane	7	Ottawa-Carleton	11
Dufferin	3	Oxford	2
Durham	9	Parry Sound	—
Elgin	2	Peel	16
Essex	6	Perth	2
Frontenac	11	Peterborough	5
Grey	2	Prescott & Russell	1
Haldimand-Norfolk	1	Prince Edward	—
Haliburton	—	Rainy River	—
Halton	5	Renfrew	—
Hamilton-Wentworth	6	Simcoe	8
Hastings	3	Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	4
Huron	3	Sudbury	6
Kenora	4	Temiskaming	3
Kent	1	Thunder Bay	4
Lambton	3	Victoria	—
Lanark	1	Waterloo	5
Leeds & Grenville	1	Wellington	3
Lennox & Addington	1	Metro Toronto	62
Manitoulin	—	York	<u>10</u>
Middlesex	11	Total:	<u>252</u>
Muskoka	1		

APPENDIX C

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF SUICIDES 1974-1982

YEAR	Age Group					60 & over	TOTAL
	0-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59		
1982	99	282	230	202	222	247	1,282
1981	97	247	215	209	242	263	1,273
1980	96	297	224	220	225	258	1,320
1979	98	279	239	231	213	242	1,302
1978	95	322	235	251	235	208	1,346
1977	109	332	212	247	236	246	1,382
1976	87	266	209	247	228	202	1,239
1975	107	286	181	249	233	221	1,277
1974	105	257	215	260	231	225	1,293

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF SUICIDES — 1982

Age Group	Male		Female		Total for Age Group	% for Age Group
	No.	%	No.	%		
0-9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
10-19	83	83.8	16	16.2	99	7.7
20-29	213	75.5	69	24.5	282	22.0
30-39	164	71.3	66	28.7	230	17.9
40-49	135	66.8	67	33.2	202	15.8
50-59	156	70.3	66	29.7	222	17.3
60-69	102	65.0	55	35.0	157	12.3
70-79	50	70.4	21	29.6	71	5.5
80 & over	16	84.2	3	15.8	19	1.5
TOTAL:	<u>919</u>	<u>71.7</u>	<u>363</u>	<u>28.3</u>	<u>1,282</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Ontario Police Arbitration Commission

R.F. Egan, Chairman

A. Perik, Administration Officer

The Ontario Police Arbitration Commission, administered by the Ministry of the Solicitor General, has general responsibility for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the police arbitration system and making recommendations for its improvement. The Police Arbitration Commission continued to offer assistance to municipalities and municipal forces in their negotiations during 1982.

The Arbitration Commission is a five member body that administers the arbitration process between municipalities and municipal police forces throughout Ontario. Under the Police Amendment Act, 1972, all arbitrations are conducted by a single arbitrator. It is the aim of the Arbitration Commission to provide competent arbitrators for speedy and professional contract bargaining and arbitration. The Arbitration Commission maintains a register of qualified part-time arbitrators available for designation by the Solicitor General. It is the objective of the Arbitration Commission to promote more harmonious police contract bargaining and arbitration.

The names of the part-time arbitrators on the register in 1982 are:

Mr. George W. Adams
Dr. A.P. Aggarwal
Professor Peter G. Barton
Ms. G. Gail Brent
Mr. Kevin M. Burkett
Mr. R.G. Geddes
Hon. Mayer Lerner, Q.C.
Professor Richard H. McLaren
Ms. Maureen K. Saltman
Professor J.W. Samuels
Mr. Kenneth P. Swan
Professor Bruce Welling

All appointments to the register of arbitrators have been for one year renewable periods.

The Chairman of the Arbitration Commission is Mr. Rory F. Egan. The other members of the Arbitration Commission are His Honour Judge Philip G. Givens, Mr. Ted Johnson, Mr. L. Langlois and Mr. J.L. McIntyre. Other than the Chairman, two members of the Arbitration Commission represent municipal police governing bodies and two members

represent police forces. All five members of the Arbitration Commission are appointed by the Lieutenant Governor in council.

The Arbitration Commission has no role to play nor does it have any responsibilities to fulfil during the actual conciliation or actual arbitration processes. However, during the conciliation and arbitration process, the commission may be called upon to assist the parties in their efforts to reach an agreement by making available material and various experts knowledgeable in employee/employer relations. As well, the commission monitors and evaluates the general effectiveness of the police bargaining system and makes recommendations for its improvement.

If, during their attempts to renew a collective agreement, either party to the negotiations request the assistance of a conciliation officer, the Solicitor General may appoint one. During the year 1982, the Arbitration Commission received 17 requests for conciliation services and the conciliation officer, Mr. Victor Scott, was successful in assisting the parties to reach a settlement in 13 disputes. The remaining 4 disputes proceeded to arbitration.

The requests in 1982 for conciliation services were significantly lower than 1981, where Mr. Scott was appointed to act as the conciliation officer in 42 conciliation hearings. The main reason for this reduction in requests was due to the fact that in 1981 Mr. Scott was successful in assisting the parties in arriving at two-year agreements which would not expire until December, 1982. The Arbitration Commission seeks to encourage the use of conciliation as an invaluable aid to effective bargaining and harmonious relationships.

The arbitrations processed through the commission in 1982 are listed below. When referring to "rights" and "interest" disputes, it should be remembered that "rights" disputes refer to disputes that involve the interpretation of an existing agreement, whereas "interest" disputes involve settling the terms of a new agreement.

Place	Arbitrator	Date of Award	Dispute
Halton Region	G. Brent	Jan. 19, 1982	"Rights"
Innisfil Twp.	Hon. M. Lerner, Q.C.	Jan. 28, 1982	"Rights"
Espanola	Dr. A.P. Aggarwal	Feb. 3, 1982	Interest
Belleville	P.G. Barton	May 14, 1982	Interest
Southampton	J.W. Samuels	May 19, 1982	"Rights"
Hamilton-Wentworth	Hon. M. Lerner, Q.C.	May 28, 1982	"Rights"
Metro Toronto	K. Swan	June 14, 1982	Interest
Walkerton	M. Saltman	June 17, 1982	Interest
Vanier	R.H. McLaren	June 18, 1982	Interest
Arnprior	J. Samuels	July 7, 1982	Interest
Stratford	Dr. A.P. Aggarwal	July 9, 1982	"Rights"
Fergus	G. Brent	July 13, 1982	Interest
Dresden	P.G. Barton	July 27, 1982	Interest
Hamilton-Wentworth	G.W. Adams	Aug. 3, 1982	"Rights"
Point Edward	M. Saltman	Aug. 10, 1982	Interest
Chesley	G. Brent	Sept. 3, 1982	Interest
Sudbury	K. Swan	Sept. 27, 1982	"Rights"
Haldimand-Norfolk	R. McLaren	Sept. 29, 1982	"Rights"
Toronto	B. Welling	Oct. 7, 1982	"Rights"
Toronto	M. Saltman	Oct. 8, 1982	"Rights"
Kingston	J.W. Samuels	Nov. 26, 1982	"Rights"
Leamington	M. Saltman	Nov. 26, 1982	"Rights"
Metro Toronto	K. Swan	Dec. 13, 1982	"Rights"
Ottawa	G. Brent	Dec. 14, 1982	"Rights"
Alexandria	B. Welling	Dec. 15, 1982	"Rights"

The administrative arrangements for the arbitration and conciliation hearings are made by the Arbitration Commission. Other duties and functions that have been carried out by the commission include the establishment of forms to be used by the parties whenever they require arbitration or conciliation services as well as prescribing procedures for conducting arbitration hearings.

Some significant arbitration decisions rendered in 1982 are described below in abridged form.

Durham Regional Police Association v. Durham Regional Board of Commissioners of Police November 23, 1982, Supreme Court of Canada.

The Police Act, s. 29(2), provides that the association and commission may bargain concerning "working conditions". It was held that this legislation empowers an arbitrator to award, as a benefit in a collective agreement, the right for police officers who are charged with an offence flowing from their duties to be reimbursed for reasonable legal expenses, should they be acquitted. It was further held that the Police Act does not conflict with the discretion given to municipal councils to similarly make reimbursement of legal expenses. There being no conflict present, the benefit awarded by the arbitrator is valid and

operative. This decision overturned the ruling of the Ontario Court of Appeal.

Southampton Police Association v. Southampton Police Committee, J.W. Samuels, May 19, 1982.

A constable of this small police force was denied a reclassification from third class constable based on allegations of lack of maturity and improper off-duty conduct.

Allegations of immaturity accepted by the Police Committee proved to be hearsay and untrue. The arbitrator was critical of the committee for having accepted from the Chief of Police such unreliable evidence and then compounding the error by failing to allow the constable an opportunity to answer the allegations against him.

It was found as fact that the constable, who was legally married, was living with a married woman not his wife. Further, the constable frequented the local bars while off duty and on one occasion, while on vacation, he visited a hotel room with an exotic dancer. It was held that the officer had not committed any offence in law by these actions and that there was no evidence that this behaviour had affected his performance as a police officer.

The arbitrator ordered that the officer be reclassified as a first class constable.

Board of Commissioners of Police for the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto v. Metropolitan Toronto Police Association, Kenneth P. Swan, June 14, 1982.

It was held that a clause which would give exclusive bargaining rights to the association was not arbitrable. The Police Act specifies that the board must negotiate with the bargaining committee of a majority of the members of the force. Only if the association represents a majority of the members of the force therefore, can the board bargain with it.

It was held that requirements relating to the place of residence of members of the force are arbitrable since such requirements are negotiable as being "working conditions" pursuant to s. 29 of the Police Act. This issue remains arbitrable even though the residence requirements have been promulgated by the board as regulations "for the government of the police force" pursuant to s. 16 of the Police Act.

The arbitrator rejected a proposal by the association which would prevent further civilianization of certain police duties. He reasoned that the policy expressed by the Police Act is to encourage efficient, responsive police forces. Consequently, an arbitrator should not limit that policy except as clearly required to protect the reasonable working conditions of police officers.

The Corporation of the Town of Arnprior v The Arnprior Police Association, J.W. Samuels, July 7, 1982.

It appeared that the general economic slump had caused particularly high unemployment in this small community. The arbitrator held that while normally police compensation is compared to that of other similar police forces, the compensation package must reflect in part the economic circumstances of the local community. Police officers in a prosperous community will be paid more than officers in a struggling town. An 11.5% salary increase was awarded accordingly.

The Stratford Police Association v The Stratford Board of Commissioners of Police, Dr. Arjun P. Aggarwal, July 9, 1982.

A constable was charged with neglect of duty contrary to the regulations of the Police Act. He appeared at a hearing of this matter before the Deputy Chief and was acquitted. The constable claimed overtime for an appearance to testify in his own defence at the hearing. The collective agreement provided that officers could claim overtime when "... required to attend court as a witness ... in the service of the Department".

The arbitrator rejected the officer's claim for overtime. He reasoned that the officer's time spent in these circumstances could not be regarded as time spent "in the service of the department".

The Board of Commissioners of Police for the Town of Leamington v The Leamington Police Association, Maureen K. Saltman, November 26, 1982.

An officer fell ill prior to his scheduled vacation and remained ill throughout most of his vacation. The officer grieved when the board refused to reschedule the vacation leave during which the officer was actually ill.

It was held that the Police Act provides jurisdiction for the arbitration of grievances only if the grievance refers to a matter which is dealt with in the collective agreement. Although the agreement dealt with vacation entitlement and sick leave, it was silent on the issue of what happens when an employee takes ill during a period of vacation. Hence, the grievance was found to be inarbitrable.

The Board of Commissioners of Police for the City of Kingston and The Kingston Police Association, J.W. Samuels, November 26, 1982.

The collective agreement provided that when an officer was called in to serve court time, he was entitled to a minimum compensation of five hours at one-and-one-half times the normal rate of pay. The arbitrator ruled that when the grieving officer had to attend two different courts within a five hour period, his return to work was all one call-in. Accordingly, he was entitled only to five hours pay at the overtime rate.

The Board of Commissioners of Police for the Town of Leamington v The Leamington Police Association, Maureen K. Saltman, November 26, 1982.

The collective agreement expired December 31, 1980. The grievor resigned from the force and Association, March 21, 1981. On August 17, 1981, the board and association entered into an agreement providing for a wage increase retroactive to January 1, 1981. The grievor made application for the retroactive wage increase from January 1, 1981 to the date of his resignation.

After a review of the relevant precedents, the arbitrator held that the grievor had standing to grieve even though he was no longer a member of the association. Further, the retroactive salary increase to the date of his resignation was found to be owing, and the grievance was accordingly allowed.

The Board of Commissioners of Police for the Municipality of Metropolitan Toronto v The Metropolitan Toronto Police Association, Kenneth P. Swan, December 13, 1982.

The association grieved the transfer of court security functions from uniformed to civilian personnel. After an extensive review of the

relevant legislation and case law, the arbitrator found that this civilianization was not contrary to the collective agreement. Further, it was held that civilian Court Security Officers do not perform substantially the same duties as constables generally. Consequently, the Court Security Officers could not be deemed to be members of the bargaining unit covered by the collective agreement. Accordingly, they were not entitled to the same rate of pay as that set for constables.

The Board of Commissioners of Police for the City of Ottawa v The Ottawa Police Association, Gail Brent, December 14, 1982.

The grievor, a civilian employee, alleged that she had been discharged without just cause. The collective agreement did not contain provision which limited the board's right of discharge to "just cause" situations. There were no other provisions in the agreement from which a "just cause" standard could be inferred. Accordingly, the arbitrator ruled that she lacked jurisdiction to hear and determine the matter. Any remedy that the grievor might have, would arise from common law and would be within the exclusive jurisdiction of the courts.

* The Ottawa Police Association has applied for Judicial Review.

Emergency Planning Office

K.J.W. Reeves, Co-ordinator
J.L. Ellard, Deputy Co-ordinator

The Emergency Planning Office (EPO) was established in 1980 with the following broad functions allocated to it:

- (a) Coordinate and enhance the effectiveness of emergency planning within Ontario and, to the extent warranted, act as liaison, and coordinate planning with other provinces and the Federal government;
- (b) Develop plans for major air crashes, snow emergencies, other peacetime emergencies and war emergencies;
- (c) Develop plans for, and be prepared to direct and coordinate operations in the event of a nuclear emergency at a reactor site in Ontario, or from outside the province at a site adjacent to our borders;
- (d) Monitor the emergency plan and response arrangements of other ministries and be prepared to coordinate where necessary;
- (e) Assist municipalities and the private sector in the development of emergency plans, and
- (f) Ensure effective communications in an emergency.

In 1982, the pace of activities in the EPO quickened considerably as the various programmes inherent in the functions of the EPO evolved and new responsibilities were absorbed relating to municipal, provincial and federal levels of emergency planning and preparedness. Examples are:

- a. development of municipal guidelines for emergency planning (to be published in 1983);
- b. trans-border alerting arrangement with U.S. authorities;
- c. continuing programme to encourage development of emergency plans at municipal levels of government; and
- d. negotiations with the Federal government to enhance federal support to Provincial emergency planning objectives.

Several programmes which were given special emphasis in 1982 and continuing through 1983 and beyond are:

- (a) Administer a Joint Emergency Planning Programme in which the Federal government provides financial contributions to assist provinces in meeting the cost of projects aimed at enhancing the overall national emergency response capability. In Ontario, JEPP funds are made available only to municipalities at this time. In 1982, a total of \$418,071.13 in funding assistance was made available to 22 separate municipalities for a wide variety of projects designed to improve their capability to respond to emergencies.
- (b) Encourage and arrange attendance at Emergency Planning courses held at the Federal Study Centre in Arnprior, Ontario. Each year, more than 80 separate courses are conducted covering 22 different specialities. The EPO arranged the attendance of 136 candidates in the past year. The most highly sought-after courses in 1982 were:

<u>Course Title</u>	<u>Attendance</u>
Transportation of Dangerous Goods	48
Plans and Operations, Peace Mayors and Elected Officials Conference	39
	13

- (c) Following a series of nuclear contingency exercises conducted since 1981, it was decided to implement a number of recommended changes to the Province of Ontario Nuclear Contingency Off-site Plan. A consultant was engaged and work commenced in April, 1982. A new plan has been drafted and will be tested in an exercise to be held at Pickering Nuclear Generating Station in May, 1983. In the same period, working groups have been established to study and resolve seven separate, major issues relating to the management of nuclear contingencies and to recommend policies and procedures that will be incorporated in a final plan to be promulgated after approval by the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

Administration Division

P.F.L. Gow, Executive Director

The Administration Division provides management, resource planning and allocation, maintains fiscal controls, supplies analytical and specialized support services. It facilitates and evaluates the achievement of ministry objectives through management processes, and provides all agencies and programs with financial, personnel, communications, and administrative services.

PLANNING AND EVALUATION BRANCH

Analysis and Planning

The Planning and Evaluation Branch facilitates the development and maintenance on a continuing basis of factual information and evaluation, to assist in the practical decision-making process for the programs, activities and operations of the ministry. Performance is evaluated by monitoring information on inputs, outputs, and finances of operations, through a quarterly management report. This report is distributed to senior management and all line managers of the ministry. A comprehensive revision of the Ministry Administrative Manual is being undertaken by the branch.

Management Systems Services

The Management Systems Services provide systems support, development, consulting and co-ordinating services to the Administration and Public Safety Divisions of the ministry. Projects undertaken during 1982 involved both manual and computer systems and included the following:

- Implementation of a Hotel Inspection Control System for the Hotel Inspection Program.
- Design and development of a new reporting system for the recording of fire occurrences.
- Feasibility and implementation projects for word processing equipment in various areas of the ministry.
- Ongoing support of the Fire Marshal's Statistical Reporting System.

PERSONNEL SERVICES BRANCH

The Personnel Services Branch is responsible for the administration of the total personnel function, with the exception of the recruitment of OPP uniformed members, negotiations with the Ontario Provincial Police Association and staff development within the OPP.

The branch provides advice, counselling and direction to all ministry units and ensures that Ontario government personnel policies, legislation, regulations and related ministry policies and procedures are adhered to.

To ensure that on-site service is provided to the Ontario Provincial Police Force, a part of the branch has been decentralized from 25 Grosvenor Street to 90 Harbour Street.

FINANCIAL SERVICES BRANCH

The Financial Services Branch is responsible for provision of financial and related services to the ministry. These include:

- a) the design, communication, implementation and maintenance of financial administrative systems;
- b) ensuring the financial controllership functions in the ministry;
- c) participating in the development of ministry policies and procedures;
- d) provision of timely, accurate and meaningful financial and related information and advisory service;
- e) purchasing of goods and services for the ministry;
- f) coordination and control of the ministry budgeting process;
- g) coordination of the ongoing development of the Management by Results (MBR) system of the ministry;
- h) maintenance of the various financial processing systems such as payroll, payment of accounts, cashiering and revenue recording, and accountable advances; and
- i) provision of administrative services such as supply and messenger services to 25 Grosvenor Street, and maintenance of the asset control system for the ministry.

POLICY DEVELOPMENT & MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS ADVISOR

The Advisor provides advice and guidance on matters of policy, planning, and application to the ministry on subjects relating to the Ontario Police Commission, the Ontario Provincial Police, the Public Safety Division and other areas of the ministry.

The Advisor represents the ministry on a number of Committees and is responsible for delivering the ministry's viewpoint on a variety of subjects both within the Government of Ontario and with other federal and non-government agencies.

The fundamental nature of the programs and services provided by this ministry demand that the resources available be applied in a most effective manner. In view of the significant cost in the delivery of policing services throughout the province, considerable attention is paid to changes which could bring about economies of operation and improved effectiveness in policing activities. In this regard, the Interministerial Committee composed of representatives from the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, the Ministry of Treasury and Economics and Management Board Secretariat have been involved in a complete review of the organization and financing of policing in Ontario.

COMMUNICATIONS POLICY ADVISOR

The main task of the Communications Policy Advisor is to provide advice to the Ministry on policy and programs requiring communications expertise. He helps ensure that government communications policies are applied well in the ministry; initiates planning and development of such policies; advises ministry agencies on program delivery; chooses techniques to be used, and monitors their effectiveness. He manages communications activities of the Ministry Office, answers public enquiries, acts as liaison with the media, and assists program managers in these areas.

A good deal of the Communications Policy Advisor's activities involve crime prevention and fire prevention programs. In 1982, these included the distribution of films to interested groups, and of public service messages on T.V. and radio to help support police and fire services.

The Communications Policy Advisor continued to assist the Chief Coroner in publicizing and increasing public and medical participation in the Human Tissue Gift Act. A series of video and radio tapes were produced on the topic, and distributed to all broadcasting stations in Ontario.

The Communications Policy Advisor provided various other services, and represented the ministry on a number of committees, including:

- the Crime Prevention Committee working with the Ontario Chiefs of Police Association and the Ontario Police Commission;
- customer service specialist training;
- new public access directory;
- French language services;
- proposed new medal for Auxiliary Police
- advising the OPP Academy on policy and production of videotaped programs;
- Visual Identity Program;
- "on-camera" television interview training of Ministry personnel;
- the Council of Communications Directors, for which he is chairman of the Film and Electronics Media Committee;
- compiled and wrote "Switching On Ontario", a report on the potential for governmental use of computer-based information technology;
- Publicity Planning Committee, FuturePod;

He produced the ministry's Annual Report, and was a guest lecturer on the subjects of computer and Telidon technology, better communications, clear writing, and government public relations at a number of police/fire courses and to other ministries.

DIRECTOR OF MEDIA COMMUNICATIONS

The Director of Media Communications prepares speeches and statements for the Ministry of the Solicitor General and speeches for other ministry staff.

The Media Communications Branch also answers questions from the news media on matters pertaining to ministry business, prepares news releases and arranges interviews and news conferences for the Solicitor General and other ministry officials.

In addition, the Director of Media Communications provides advice on media communications and public relations to the chairman of the Ontario Police Commission, the Chief Coroner, the Commissioner of the Ontario Provincial Police, the Ontario Fire Marshal and the Emergency Planning Co-ordinator as requested.

Activities for the Director of Media Communications in 1982 included providing liaison between the Solicitor General and the media for the Medonte train derailment in February and March, and assisting the Chief Coroner in preparing and conducting media tours of a high rise fire site in Toronto in August.

Ministry Organization

Solicitor General
Deputy Solicitor General

The Honourable George W. Taylor Q.C.
R.M. McLeod, Q.C.

Ministry Office

J. Allen, Executive Assistant to the Deputy
S. Allinson, Communications Policy Advisor
A. Dickie, Director, Media Communications
K. Gardner, Director, Internal Audit
N. O'Connor, Human Resources Development
C.J. Potier, Police Liaison Co-ordinator
R.N. Rintoul, Policy Development & Management Systems Advisor
J.M. Ritchie, Q.C., Director of Legal Services

Emergency Planning Office

K.J.W. Reeves, Coordinator

Ontario Police Commission

S. MacGrath, Chairman
J.P. MacBeth, Q.C., Vice-Chairman
W.T. McGrenere, Q.C., Member
Dr. Reva Gerstein, Ph.D., Member
T.A. Hockin, Ph.D., Member

Ontario Provincial Police

J.L. Erskine, Commissioner
K.W. Grice, Deputy Commissioner, Services
R.A. Ferguson, Deputy Commissioner, Field Operations
J.W. Lidstone, Deputy Commissioner, Special Services Operations

**Ontario Police Arbitration
Commission**

R.F. Egan, Chairman
A. Perik, Administration Officer

Public Safety Division

Assistant Deputy Minister
Office of the Fire Marshal
Office of the Chief Coroner
Centre of Forensic Sciences
Forensic Pathology

F.L. Wilson, Q.C.
J.R. Bateman
R.C. Bennett, M.D.
D.M. Lucas
J. Hillsdon-Smith, M.D.

Administration Division

Executive Director
Financial Services
Personnel Services
Planning & Evaluation

P.F.L. Gow
L.H. Edwards, Director
T.A. Thomson, Director
G.A. Krishna, Director



Ministry of the Solicitor General
25 Grosvenor Street
Toronto, Ontario M7A 1Y6

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Ministry of the Solicitor General

Annual Report 1983

Ontario Police Commission / Ontario Provincial Police
Ontario Police Arbitration Commission / Office of the Fire Marshal / Office of the Chief Coroner
Forensic Pathology / Centre of Forensic Sciences/ Emergency Planning

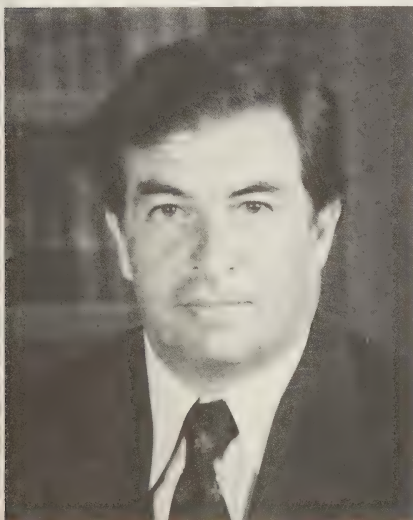


Annual Report of the Ministry of the Solicitor General

Year Ending December 31, 1983



The Honourable George W. Taylor, Q.C.
SOLICITOR GENERAL

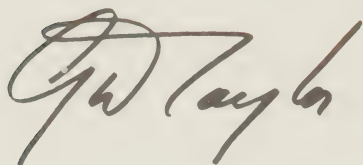


Rod M. McLeod, Q.C.
DEPUTY SOLICITOR GENERAL

To His Honour the Lieutenant Governor

May It Please Your Honour:

It is my pleasure to present to Your Honour the twelfth annual report of the Ministry of the Solicitor General.

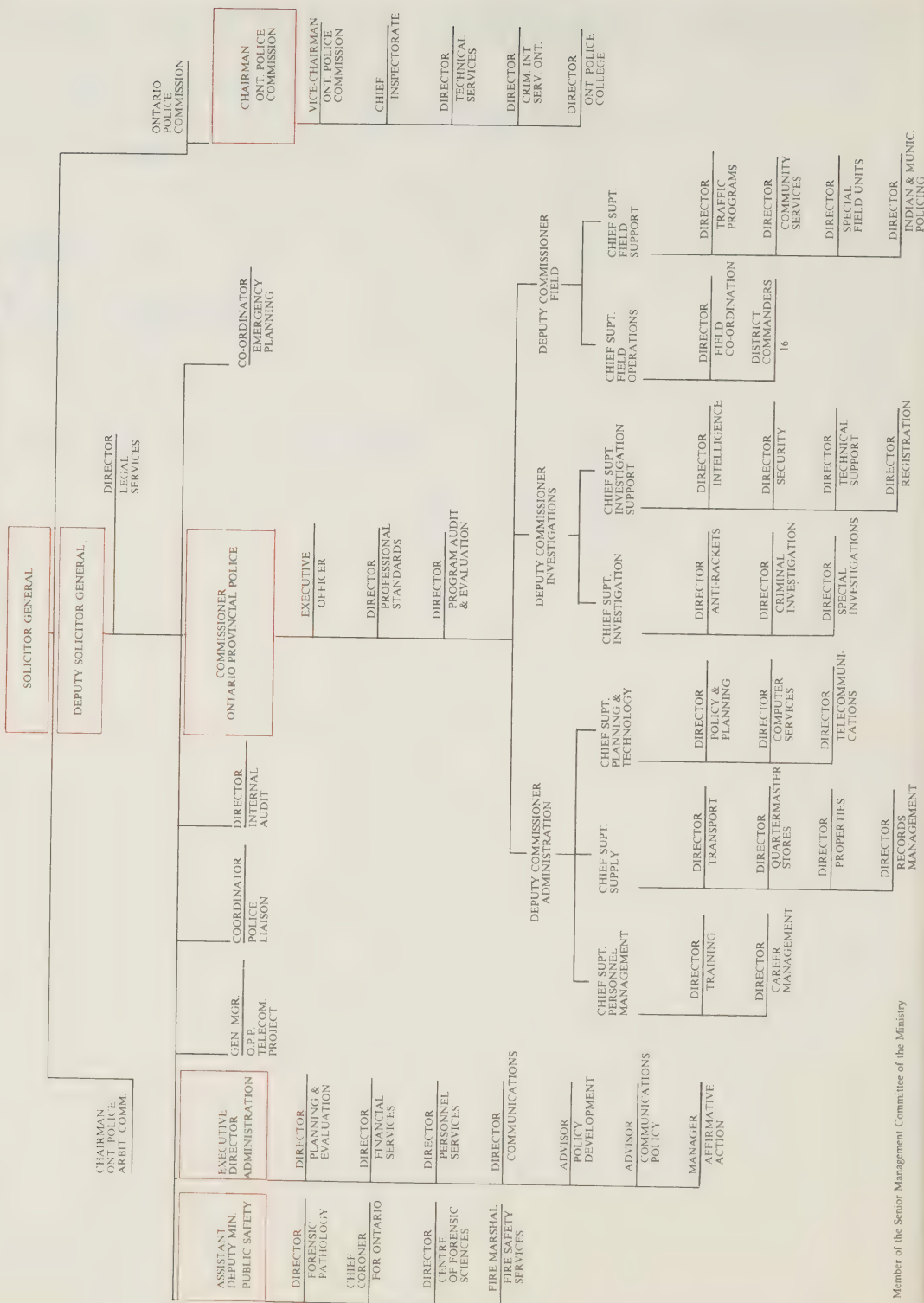
A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "G.W. Taylor". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first letters of the first and last names being capitalized and prominent.

The Honourable George W. Taylor, Q.C.
Solicitor General

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ORGANIZATION CHART, MINISTRY OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL, 1983



The Ministry

THE MINISTRY OF THE SOLICITOR GENERAL IS responsible for overseeing law enforcement and public safety across Ontario. To effectively carry out this mandate, the Ministry supervises all police services by the Ontario Provincial Police and all municipal and regional forces throughout the province, is the direct civilian authority for the Ontario Provincial Police, which has expertise in criminal and traffic law enforcement throughout Ontario, administers a specialized scientific criminal analysis facility, maintains adequate standards for the fire safety services province-wide, determines the cause of death in unusual circumstances, oversees a forensic pathology service and co-ordinates all emergency planning in Ontario.

These diverse and complex responsibilities are administered by the staffs of a number of highly-specialized organizations, all of which fall under the aegis of the Ministry of the Solicitor General. These agencies of the Ministry are:

- The Ontario Police Commission, which supervises the delivery of the police service across the province and, in addition to its regulatory and investigative capability, operates the Ontario Police College at Aylmer, near London, for the training of all police officers and provides assistance to police forces in the

areas of systems development, data processing and radio communications;

- The Ontario Provincial Police, a force of more than 5,000 men and women which is responsible for policing all of Ontario except those regions and municipalities with their own forces – a total area of nearly 1,000,000 square kilometres;
- The Office of the Chief Coroner, which is responsible for investigating and, if required, conducting public inquiries into the circumstances of sudden, unexplained or unexpected deaths;
- The Centre of Forensic Sciences, which provides scientific examination, analysis, evaluation and interpretation of objects and materials involved in injuries or deaths occurring in unusual circumstances;
- The Office of the Fire Marshal, which is dedicated to preventing or minimizing the loss of life or property from fire and co-ordinates virtually every aspect of fire prevention, fire fighting and fire investigation in Ontario;
- Forensic Pathology, which assists in determining the reason for and the mechanism of death in unusual circumstances by applying the techniques of forensic pathology; and
- The Emergency Planning Office, which is responsible for co-ordinating the province's response in most types of emergencies.

The Ministry Office

George W. Taylor, Q.C., Solicitor General

Rod M. McLeod, Q.C., Deputy Solicitor General

THE OPERATIONS of all of the ministry's agencies are co-ordinated and directed by the Ministry Office, which consists of an executive group composed of the Minister and the Deputy Minister, each with a small support staff. The Ministry Office staff also includes expertise to assist in the various roles of the ministry by way of legal services, administration, communications, policy co-ordination and auditing.

The Ministry's role as the ministry responsible for the Police Act and as a civilian authority with respect to the police service in Ontario is one which is:

- direct with respect to the Ontario Provincial Police and indirect with the 127 municipal and regional police forces, each of which has its own local civilian authority but nevertheless province-wide pursuant to the federal/provincial constitutional division of responsibilities which makes the province responsible

for law enforcement;

- shared with the Ministry of the Attorney General which provides legal and other prosecutorial advice to all police forces in Ontario; and
- in relation to the municipal and regional police forces, carried out in large measure by its civilian agency, the Ontario Police Commission.

The civilian authority role with respect to law enforcement in Ontario is one which involves a variety of initiatives and policies designed to ensure that police officers, chiefs and departments are:

- given the necessary degree of independence for the proper performance of the statutory and common law powers, authorities, duties and responsibilities of peace officers;
- required, at the same time, to be fully accountable to the civilian authority, both local and provincial, for

the exercise of those powers, authorities, duties and responsibilities.

The Legal Branch,

John M. Richie, Q.C., Director

The Legal Branch provides a full and varied range of legal services to all parts of the Ministry. It assists in the development of policy and provides legal opinions and advice, negotiates and prepares contracts and represents the Ministry before courts and tribunals. All legislation, regulations and orders-in-council are prepared by the branch.

Major projects and responsibilities of the branch for 1983 included the enactment of the Emergency Plans Act, 1983 (which is concerned with emergency planning and response at the municipal and provincial levels), amendments to the Police Act (respecting the composition of boards of commissioners of police) and the extension of the Fire Code (to put in place some retrofit provisions). Members of the branch are involved in training and development courses for police officers and firefighters and give instruction on the conduct of prosecutions, the implementation of the Young Offenders Act, the Charter of Rights and Freedoms and Freedom of Information and Privacy laws, among other matters. The branch was also heavily involved in issues involving firearms, the policing of Indian reserves and private investigators and security guards. The Retail Business Holidays Act is administered by the branch.

Affirmative Action,

Ms. Sherry Baker, Director

In 1983, the Ministry's Human Resources Development Office was reorganized and the position of Human Resources Development Advisor was discontinued. The Personnel Services Branch took responsibility for the continuance of the Ministry's performance and development review process. The functions of the affirmative action manager remain the responsibility of the program manager, who reports to the executive director of the Ministry, who is responsible for the Administration Division.

In accordance with the directive on affirmative action for women Crown employees, the on-the-job training program enabled women to gain experience in female under-represented areas. The Ministry was able to access funds for such training from Management Board's Affirmative Action Incentive Fund.

In line with corporate objectives, the Ministry's affirmative action objective is to provide equal opportunity for employment at management levels and other categories to a minimum of 30 per cent female representation.

The affirmative action program featured visits to different regional offices and OPP detachments where regional information workshops were held. In addition, several women attended workshops

presented by the regional delivery task force throughout the province.

Internal Audit,

Donald A. Bascombe, Director

The Internal Audit Branch assists the Deputy Minister and other ministry managers in the effective discharge of their duties. In accordance with the Manual of the Office of the Treasury, financial audit which test the system of financial administration are performed annually and each program area is audited at least once every four years.

The branch's responsibilities include:

- planning, implementing and monitoring a multi-year audit plan;
 - confirming the integrity of records on which financial and management decisions are based;
 - monitoring operations which have financial consequences with the objective of maximizing their efficiency and effectiveness;
 - securing compliance with government and Ministry financial and administrative policies and guidelines;
 - promoting security, economy and efficiency in the operation and support of Ministry programs.
- Nineteen audits were completed during 1983.

The overall co-ordination of the Ministry's responsibilities is assisted by the Ministry's Senior Management Committee, which is comprised of the Minister (whenever his schedule permits), the Deputy Minister (Chairman), the Assistant Deputy Minister (Public Safety Division), the Chairman of the Ontario Police Commission, the Commissioner of the Ontario Provincial Police and the Executive Director of the Ministry in charge of the Administration Division.

The additional administrative and policy co-ordination functions of the Ministry are referred to in this report under the Administration Division section.

Ontario Police Commission

Shaun MacGrath, Chairman
John MacBeth, Q.C., Vice-Chairman
Dr. Reva Gerstein, Member
Dr. Thomas Hockin, Member
Thomas McGrenere, Member

THE ONTARIO POLICE COMMISSION is charged with the responsibility of ensuring the viability and adequacy of policing across the province.

In Ontario, there are 127 municipal and regional police forces with an aggregate authorized strength of 13,098 officers. Additionally, the Ontario Provincial Police Force has an authorized strength of 4,182 officers. During 1983, policing in Ontario cost approximately \$950 million, approximately \$88 million of which was provided to the municipal and regional forces through grants from the provincial treasury.

The functions of the Commission, as described in the Police Act, can be summarized as supervising, monitoring, training, and offering technical and operational advice and assistance in an effort to maintain adequate police service. Although these functions have become the central objectives of the Commission since its inception in 1962, there has been a continued effort as well to establish acceptable and uniform standards of police performance. In only a few instances, however, have the standards been legislated. A great many standards have in fact been established by practice and are now closely bound together with modern and effective police operations, promoted by the Ontario Police Commission in consultation with the OPP and other police forces in the province.

Fulfilling its quasi-judicial role under Section 58 of the Police Act, the Ontario Police Commission conducts hearings and investigations on the conduct of, or performance of duties by, any police officer, special constable, or by-law enforcement officer; on the administration of the force; on the system of policing any municipality; and on the policing needs of any municipality.

Additionally, the Commission hears and disposes of appeals by members of police forces in accordance with the Police Act and prescribed regulations. In the case of a conviction of an offence under Regulation 791 of the Police Act, a police officer can direct a notice of appeal to the Ontario Police Commission.

During 1983 there were two reported instances of a civilian being killed and nine of a civilian being injured by the discharge of a police firearm. Regulation 790 under the Police Act regulates the type of firearms, ammunition and other tactical weapons to be used by Ontario police forces and provides for an investigation in all cases where service

firearms are used. The two deaths reported in 1983 was the lowest total in the last five years.

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Fatalities	7	5	3	3	2
Woundings	12	7	9	0	9

Citizens' complaints against police declined by roughly nine per cent across Ontario in 1983. Excluding Metropolitan Toronto, which is now served by an independent Police Complaints Commissioner, there were 1,521 complaints registered with municipal police forces in 1983, compared to 1,670 in 1982. Complaints in Metropolitan Toronto also showed a similar decline, with 754 complaints recorded, compared to 910 in 1982. The number of complaints referred to the Ontario Police Commission for review and investigation also declined in 1983. There were 103 such reviews in 1983, compared to 122 in 1982.

These figures reflect favourably on the way that municipal police authorities, police chiefs and senior Ontario Provincial Police officers have responded to the complaints program. Many more complaints are now handled by local boards of commissioners of police, resulting in fewer appeals to the Ontario Police Commission.

The following tables give details of the type of complaints and their disposition. The 1982 figures include Metropolitan Toronto for the last time.

Type of complaint:	1983	1982
Excessive use of force	395	931
Harassment	140	82
Improper conduct	480	911
Inadequate service	358	477
Miscellaneous others	148	179
Total complaints	1,521	2,580

The complaints were disposed of as follows:

Resolved (by discussion and explanation of procedures)	506	1328
Unfounded (proven not to have occurred)	416	539
Exonerated (complaint appears legitimate but officer not involved or was justified)	319	375
Not sustained (evidence to prove/disprove allegation cannot be produced)	288	874

Sustained (evidence supports allegation)	186	218
Sustained in part (evidence supports part of allegation) . . .	63	95
Pending (still under investigation)		

In those cases where complaints were sustained, the following action was taken:

Officers charged (Criminal Code) . . .	15	19
Officers charged (Police Act)	16	29
Officers otherwise disciplined	145	203

The monitoring and service functions of the Commission include:

Inspectorate Services Branch, Stan Raike, Chief

The Inspectorate Services Branch provides annual assessments and reviews of all municipal and regional police forces in the province to ascertain their adequacy, efficiency and suitability of equipment and premises, qualifications of personnel, and policies and procedures. Additionally, inspectorate services continues to provide advice, assistance and guidance to chiefs of police and municipal police authorities, and conduct investigations into the conduct of, or the performance of duties by, members of these police forces.

The first priority of the branch is to assist the Commission in discharging its legislated function as set out in the Police Act. It accomplishes this by:

- an annual on-site assessment and examination of the municipal police forces in the province;
- reporting to the Commission, municipal police authorities and chiefs of police its findings and recommendations for changes and improvements in the management and operation of police forces;
- responding to requests for assistance and advice, from municipal police authorities and chiefs of police, in handling special problems respecting the management and operation of police forces;
- assisting municipal police authorities, when asked to do so, in setting up selection procedures for the appointment of chiefs of police and deputy chiefs of police;
- maintaining a close liaison with chiefs of police and municipal police authorities, in addition to regular visits, by attending the zone meetings and annual conferences of their associations;
- on direction of the Commission, investigating or inquiring into any matters affecting the policing needs of a community or the adequacy of its police force and making recommendations to the Commission respecting the manner in which the problem may be resolved;
- upon request, giving advice to the Commission in assisting it to discharge its duty to determine whether a police force is adequate and whether a municipality is discharging its responsibility for the maintenance of law and order.

In 1983, the chief and five members of the branch



An example of revolver retention technique taught at the Ontario Police College.

made on-site assessments and examinations of most of the municipal police forces in the province.

Ontario Police College, Douglas Drinkwater, Q.C., Director

Under the direction of the Commission, the Ontario Police College in Aylmer provides a complete training program for all police forces in the province, from probationary constable through to supervisory and management levels. Leadership and advice are given in relation to hiring, training, promotion and career development of police personnel and civilian employees of all police forces in Ontario.

The Ontario Police College experienced a dramatic overall increase of 993 students in 1983. There was a decrease in the Probationary Constable Training Program of 229 students, while the senior and special course students increased by 1,222. The demand for the services of law enforcement officers continues to increase. Accordingly, the demand for training, specifically in the senior and specialized fields, has also increased.

Throughout the year, the following numbers of students were trained in each program:

• Probationary Constable "A"	444
• Probationary Constable "B"	665
• Senior and Special	3,843
TOTAL:	4,952

During 1983, a number of new training programs were introduced in response to the needs of the police and criminal justice communities. Some of the College's programs continue from year to year; others are offered only once in order to meet a specific request.

Response to the recently revised (1983) recruit

program indicates it is being well received by students and client forces.

There was a major recruitment of seconded instructors during 1983. There is now representation from 12 forces employed in all aspects of recruit training.

The coach-officer programs, which most forces have implemented, have enriched and complemented the probationary training of the college and have, undoubtedly, resulted in more effective and efficient probationary constables.

There is a growing demand for training in management. During 1983, the college was unable to accommodate all of the requests for positions on the Level I and Level II courses.

The three-week Police Management – Level III – Course was cancelled in 1982; plans were made to replace it in 1983 with a series of one-week modules. Each one-week course was to deal with one subject only, thereby permitting the subject to be studied in depth. The first two modules presented in 1983 were Police Act Trials and Procedures, and Dealing with the Problem Employee. Both courses were successful, well attended and well received by the senior officer candidates.

The Advanced Training Course, which commenced in the fall of 1978, continues to be one of the most sought-after training programs at the college. In 1983, 20 classes were originally scheduled. However, it was soon apparent this number would be inadequate to meet the demand and three more were added.

During 1983, the first full year of advanced driver training at the college, 439 recruits attended the Driver Training Course. In September, an additional nine officers from police forces across the province attended the annual three-week Driver Training Instructor Course. In addition to recruit driver training, an abbreviated version of the course was offered to officers attending the Physical Surveillance Course in May and June.

The physical training staff of the college travelled extensively throughout the province during the year. The staff performed demonstrations on holster safety and correct use of the police baton before groups of police personnel, ministry officials and representatives of municipal police authorities.

Since the November, 1981 implementation date of the mandatory pass or fail physical training program, a comprehensive program analysis has been in effect. Results from over 1,000 student fitness tests are presently being studied.

The college is making substantial effort and preparations to meet the technological challenges of the computer age. Lectures on computer crime have been presented to fraud investigators, police management, crime prevention officers and the Ontario Provincial Judges Education Course. In future, the college has plans to develop a one-week Computer Crime Investigation Course. Details have yet to be finalized, but it is anticipated the course will be offered to graduates of Fraud Investigation and/or Criminal Investigation courses.

The library at the police college provides a wide

range of professional and general resource material in support of the training programs. There are over 8,000 volumes, many purchased through a generous donation by the Richard Ivey Foundation of London, Ontario. The college has begun an initiative whereby a collection of all video-taped training productions, made anywhere in the province, is being assembled at Aylmer.

Intelligence Services Branch

Roy George, Advisor

Inspector Don Wood, Director, CISO Provincial Bureau

The Intelligence Services Branch of the Commission has three primary functions:

- Financial assistance and the supply of support staff, housing and equipment to support the Provincial Bureau of Criminal Intelligence Services Ontario (CISO);
- Provision and maintenance of a province-wide intelligence radio network for the exclusive use of CISO member forces. Financial assistance is given to joint-force operations – i.e., rental cars, telephone costs, interpreters, etc.; and
- Training in the various aspects of organized crime. The investigation of this threat is provided for Ontario police force personnel at several levels.

The CISO provincial bureau is the central repository for the collation, analysis and dissemination of intelligence information for 28 member forces. In addition to the Ontario Police Commission support staff, it includes six seconded police officers who are intelligence specialists. These officers operate the bureau under the direction of an OPP inspector and the governing body of CISO, which is made up of the heads of the 28 forces and the chairman, vice-chairman and one member of the Ontario Police Commission. The program instituted by the provincial bureau has resulted in greater communication between CISO field intelligence units and an increased flow of intelligence information, among Ontario's major police forces.

The joint-force operation concept continues as the primary weapon in dealing with organized crime. Knowledge and experience gained over the past several years have assisted greatly in putting into service teams of very professional and sophisticated police officers. A great number of arrests and charges have accrued, and the extent of organized crime in the province has been revealed in a much more meaningful fashion.

During 1983 Intelligence Training Courses for members of CISO forces included basic organized crime, analysis and intelligence process, technical surveillance, physical training, and video training.

In addition, the following seminars were held:

- Six two-day sessions for intelligence personnel of CISO forces who operate the Ontario Criminal

Information System (OCIS) terminals;

- Technical Officers Seminar – attended by technical officers of CISO forces;
- Surveillance Commanders Seminar – attended by officers of CISO forces;
- Obscenity Investigators Seminar sponsored by CISO – attended by police officers from municipal police forces and the Ontario Provincial Police;
- Emergency Response Co-ordination Seminar sponsored by CISO – attended by senior officers from municipal police forces and the OPP.

Technical Services Branch, Sid Preece, Director

The Technical Services Branch gives advice and assistance to police forces in the areas of systems development, data processing and radio communications. The branch also provides operations support, co-ordinates planning and research and maintains a library of police-related studies and information.

This branch specializes in the application of high technology solutions to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of the province's police forces. Particularly in this current period of fiscal restraint, optimum use of available funds and personnel is essential. Computerization can enhance operational effectiveness by providing more accurate and timely information to the officer in the field. At the same time, better management information and statistical reports will allow optimal deployment of officers and increase the efficiency of operational planning.

The branch continued its efforts in 1983 to encourage police forces to take advantage of information systems technology. Major achievements have been realized in that all major forces have now recognized the value and benefit of computerization and are embarking on plans to install systems. Late in the year, the Ontario Municipal Police Automation Co-operative (OMPAC) project was initiated to study alternative approaches to automation for medium and small forces. A final report outlining recommended solutions and implementation strategy is expected in mid-1984.

The Canadian Police Information Centre (CPIC) is an on-line, real time, computerized police information system. The "hardware" and "software" are all housed in the CPIC building in the Royal Canadian Mounted Police headquarters complex in Ottawa. The year 1983 saw many changes in equipment introduced to enhance the system capabilities.

The system operates 24 hours a day, seven days a week and provides full service to all officially recognized police forces in Canada. In Ontario, access to this information is available to 127 municipal police forces and to all OPP detachments via electronic computer terminals connected to Ottawa by means of a private dedicated network of high-speed telecommunications lines.

During 1983 Ontario police forces contributed a total of 35,879,011 transactions to CPIC. Ontario

police forces have entered 89,410 vehicle records, 624,530 persons records and 289,509 property records, for a total of 1,003,449 records.

In accordance with CPIC policy, a total of 146 audits were conducted during 1983. These were broken down into 58 municipal police forces and 88 Ontario Provincial Police detachments.

The branch is also responsible for conducting investigations into breaches of system discipline, and recommending to the Commission appropriate disciplinary action. Nine such investigations were completed during 1983.

The CPIC Network Management group is responsible for the forecasting and installation of CPIC terminals. The group also provides for the upgrading of facilities to enhance the use of CPIC by the forces. There are 318 terminals now in operation at forces throughout the province.

The Suspended Driver Control Centre, operated by the Technical Services Branch, has the responsibility for the entry and maintenance of suspended driver licence information on the CPIC system. All entries are made in a manner that clearly indicates the possible enforcement action that can be taken when police contact the suspended driver.

In 1983, the Centre received from the Ministry of Transportation and Communications 198,000 new suspensions. The Centre entered 150,300 new suspensions to CPIC and conducted 325,000 maintenance transactions. As of the end of December 1983, there were 153,548 active suspension records on CPIC.

While the exact number of charges of driving while suspended is not a statistic that can be kept at the Centre, the effectiveness can be measured by other enforcement action taken by police as a result of the availability of information. Police notified 31,575 persons of suspension of their driver's licence and confiscated 15,462 driver's licences which were in the possession of suspended drivers.

The Police Automated Registration Information System (PARIS) was fully operational 24 hours a day, seven days a week during 1983. The system provides police users on-line access to the Ministry of Transportation and Communications' automated vehicle registration and driver licence files. This is accomplished by way of an automated computer interface between CPIC and the Ontario government's Downsview Computer Centre.

The total number of queries from police forces processed during 1983 was 3,935,601, of which 1,124,054 were to the driver licence file and 2,811,547 to the vehicle registration file. The response time to queries is approximately 10 seconds.

Technical Services Branch personnel monitored the new vehicle registration system throughout the year. The intent was to identify recurring problems and required system enhancements. Various enhancements are now either under review or scheduled for implementation.

During 1983 the communications services section of the Branch focused its attention on providing a number of services to the Ontario police community.

The Communication Systems Consulting Service is provided to Ontario police forces to ensure that specific equipment being purchased is in the best interest of the individual police force and is compatible with established systems and future plans for police communications systems in Ontario. The Integrated Radio Services Program was established in 1972 to assist forces on the installation of modern two-way radio systems. To date, some 96 Ontario police forces have received assistance within this program. Services to the forces include financial assistance, system design and specification writing, purchase recommendations, installation advice and system acceptance testing.

During the past year a project was undertaken by the Ontario Police Commission to look into the police community's radio communications systems frequencies needs through to the year 2000. This project, which was awarded to a private consulting firm, has now been completed. A formal submission is to be prepared and presented to the federal Department of Communications. The submission, along with supporting data, has requested additional frequencies which will ensure sufficient radio coverage for the future.

The Province Common Radio Channel is a repeater channel, the purpose of which is to provide a means by which a field officer can communicate with a dispatcher, or other field officers, within any jurisdiction in which the field officer may find himself. Channel usage is restricted to special situations such as pursuits, surveillances, prisoner escorts, searches, natural and man-made disasters, civil disturbances and riots. The Province Common Radio Channel has been implemented in 101 of the 127 municipal police forces in the province. In the next few years, it is expected that the facility will be extended to include Ontario Provincial Police districts in Southern Ontario.

The Planning and Research Unit of the Technical Services Branch provides the police service in Ontario access to the latest in technical information and police research studies. There are now over 450 police studies in the library. The unit, and thus police forces in the province, also has access to the Planning and Research Unit of the Home Office in Great Britain and the National Association of Police Planners in the United States.

Administrative Technology Section, Sid Fairweather, Director

This general support services section maintains crime statistics and other enforcement-related information on police budgets and resources data. Studies are conducted, upon request of forces and/or their governing authority, of police workload, personnel deployment and administrative and support systems and procedures.

During 1983, the section carried out six in-depth studies and computerized analysis of police workload, personnel and patrol deployment in regional and



The Ontario Provincial Police Golden Helmets motorcycle team participates in police graduation ceremony.

municipal police forces. In the majority of studies, the section was able to provide alternative solutions to the hiring of additional police personnel. In every instance, the recommendations of the Commission were adopted by the client police force.

For the ninth consecutive year, the Commission's Budget and Resources Information Service provided computer-based information packages to police forces, municipal police authorities and government agencies. The information provides scenarios of local costs, service levels and resources.

The Traffic Safety Research and Co-ordination Unit was established to co-ordinate the Commission's efforts to improve traffic safety programs across the province. Through this unit, the Commission works closely with the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, the Ministry of the Attorney General and the Ontario Traffic Conference in developing long-term strategies for reducing injuries and deaths on Ontario's streets and highways.

The Commission was also actively involved in the fall workshop run by the Traffic Safety Officers Committee of the Ontario Traffic Conference. This annual workshop attracted participants from police forces across Ontario and from the Ontario Provincial Police. Presentations featured the latest approaches to promoting traffic safety and crime prevention in the community.

The Commission was represented on the committee which prepared the report for the Premier's Interministerial Task Force on Drinking and Driving in the summer of 1983. Since then, a special unit to co-ordinate the government's various initiatives in this field has been established under the direction of former OPP Commissioner James Erskine.

During 1983 the Commission continued its program of monitoring police pursuits. The number of pursuits declined by 129 over the previous year, a drop of 7.5 per cent. There were six civilians and one police officer killed in police pursuits last year, compared to 11 civilians in 1982. There were 126 civilian injuries and 47 police injuries during the year. A total of 288 pursuits were abandoned in 1983 — 17.48 per cent of the total commenced. This compares to 17.78 per cent of pursuits abandoned in 1982.

Following are the results of the 1983 analysis:

		% of total
Total number of pursuits:	1648	
Number of pursuits abandoned. . .	288	17.48
Number of pursuits resulting in death	7	.42
Number of pursuits resulting in property damage.	373	22.63
Number of cases in which firearms involved	29	1.76
Number of drivers impaired by alcohol.	406	24.64
Number of drivers impaired by drugs	11	.67
Number of citizens killed	6	
Number of police killed	1	
Number of citizens injured	126	
Number of police injured	47	
Citizens' property damage	\$591,110	
Police property damage	\$240,086	
Charges laid against citizens:		
(Criminal Code)	1,646	
(Highway Traffic Act)	1,361	
(Other)	185	
Charges laid against officers:		
(Police Act)	3	
Number of cases in which licence suspended	282	

Career Development Section, Tom Keightly, Officer

The Career Development Section of the Commission is responsible for the maintenance of close liaison between the Ontario Police College in Aylmer and the Commission offices in Toronto. The staff also advises the Commission on all matters relating to police training and education and represents the Commission on a number of committees.

Due to initiatives taken by the Commission, the Ontario police training system has gained international recognition. During 1983, a number of police officials from other jurisdictions have visited Ontario. The costs for all such training, of course, are borne by the student's own force and his/her acceptance is on the provision that the existing vacancy cannot be filled by an Ontario applicant.

Crime Prevention Liaison Officer

As a result of a resolution passed by the Ontario Association of Chiefs of Police at their conference in 1983, a crime prevention liaison officer for the police forces of Ontario was appointed by the Ontario Police Commission in November, 1983. As the provincial co-ordinator of crime prevention programs, he is responsible to the Commission for:

- assisting with all crime prevention courses at the Ontario Police College;
- visiting police forces across Ontario to provide assistance in developing and initiating crime

prevention programs;

- assessing and evaluating existing crime prevention programs; and
- researching crime prevention programs in other jurisdictions with a view to introducing the most effective ones in Ontario.

The crime prevention liaison officer has catalogued numerous effective crime prevention programs being conducted by police forces. These have been recorded and placed on file at the Commission library for the availability of all police forces.

Ontario Provincial Police

R. Archie Ferguson, Commissioner
A.W. Goard, Deputy Commissioner
J.W. Lidstone, Deputy Commissioner
C.A. Naismith, Deputy Commissioner

PRODUCTIVITY AND CHANGE have been the hallmarks of the Ontario Provincial Police during 1983. On the eve of its 75th anniversary the OPP – which is responsible for policing that part of Ontario without police forces – undertook a major realignment of its divisions and branches, successfully tested its selective response program and acquired an effective new management team.

The year was also successful from an operations standpoint. Criminal clearance rates improved and overall crime was reduced, allowing the OPP to increase its enforcement on the province's highways, resulting in fewer motor vehicle accidents across Ontario.

During 1983 the OPP provided policing services for 992,937 square kilometres of rural area and 22,307 kilometres of provincial highways. In addition, it was responsible for policing approximately 174,000 square kilometres of Ontario waterways. At year's end the actual strength of the force was 4,153 uniformed members and 1,117 civilians.

In September, James L. Erskine stepped down as OPP commissioner after a distinguished 38-year police career, 23 of which were with the OPP. Mr. Erskine now heads a special provincial government unit dedicated to combatting problems related to drinking and driving.

He was succeeded as commissioner by R. Archie Ferguson, who brought with him to the OPP's most senior position a support team that included four new chief superintendents and two new deputy commissioners.

Besides the Office of the Commissioner, the OPP organization is divided into seven distinct divisions: field operations, field support, investigation, investigation support, personnel management, supply and planning and technology.

Within the office of the Commissioner, the executive officer, the professional standards branch and the program audit and evaluation branch perform a range of functions critical to the operation of the OPP.

The executive officer acts in an advisory capacity to the Commissioner on matters of policy and finance which may affect the administration of the force. Within the responsibility of the executive officer, the budget co-ordinator administers the operational budgeting process and co-ordinates long-range budget forecasting to assist the OPP in meeting its future financial demands.

The professional standards branch is responsible for the administrative processing and investigation of all complaints against OPP members and complaints regarding policing services. In addition, the Force Honours and Awards program is administered under the direction of the branch. The Public Complaints Program continues to generate public confidence as an equitable avenue of settling concerns about the conduct of its members and policing services.

The program audit and evaluation branch conducts in-depth evaluations of the major programs of the OPP and maintains a continuous acceptable audit cycle. It is the responsibility of the branch to identify potential problem areas and assist in the development of practical and effective solutions.

Field Operations, V.C. Welsh, Chief Superintendent

The OPP's Field Operations Division administers the policing function of all districts and detachments throughout the province. Enforcement responsibilities include all federal and provincial statutes. The division has the responsibility of 16 policing districts and 187 detachments, including 10 municipal and five summer detachments. In addition to this function, the division's Field Co-ordination Branch controls the movement of personnel within the division and maintains the field budgeting process.

Field Support, J.A. Wood, Chief Superintendent

The Field Support Division administers and co-ordinates those services which provide direct support to field police operations, including expertise in traffic programs, community relations, Indian and municipal policing, underwater research and recovery, canine assistance and tactics and rescue functions.

In the area of community relations, 112 community services officers established contact with 774,500 members of the public in 1983. Using a proactive approach to policing, effective analysis and planning was used to implement operational crime prevention and create interest in public safety.

The OPP has 49 qualified members assigned to the underwater search and recovery unit. The members were assigned to 212 operational dives in 1983. A total of 15 canine teams are maintained and during



Even in difficult weather, the OPP's 49 qualified members of the underwater search and recovery unit are kept busy.

the year, they were called upon 1,112 times to provide operational assistance to the field. The OPP has 50 members trained as explosive technicians, located throughout Ontario. Explosive disposal units responded to 186 occurrences involving explosive substances in 1983.

The Force Indian Policing Program administers the federal-provincial cost-sharing agreement for the policing of Indian reserves in Ontario. In 1983, the OPP employed 120 Indian reserve special constables on 58 Indian reserves. Contract policing was provided to 10 municipalities in 1983. A total of 69 members are assigned to municipal police duty.

The OPP Auxiliary is composed of 17 units, each with an approved complement of 32 members and under the direction of a force member. Auxiliary members accompany regular members on routine patrol. The auxiliary receives, in many respects, the same training as regular members. The actual strength of the auxiliary in 1983 was 494 members. In emergency situations, the commissioner is authorized by the Police Act of Ontario to appoint auxiliary members as special constables, to assist the OPP at major occurrences scenes. During 1983, nine auxiliary members joined the regular force.

Investigation, R.S. Rose, Chief Superintendent

The Investigation Division provides the OPP and municipal police forces with assistance in the investigation of more complex crimes. Specialized branches within the division include the anti-rackets branch, the criminal investigation branch and the special investigations branch.

The anti-rackets branch co-ordinates the investigation of sophisticated fraudulent rackets and schemes relating to both public and private sectors. In 1983, the branch preferred 617 criminal charges against 112 persons. The reported total loss by victims of frauds investigated in 1983 by the branch was \$285,227,113. During the year, members of the branch provided their expertise and conducted investigations on behalf of 16 Ontario government ministries. The branch preferred a total 617 criminal charges against 112 persons.

The criminal investigation branch provides investigation expertise in such crimes as murder, sexual assault, armed robbery and kidnapping. Among some of the investigations carried out by the

branch were 57 murders, six armed robberies and one hostage situation. Under the Police Act, the Ontario Provincial Police is, by statute, required to maintain the criminal investigation branch. In addition to its investigation of serious crimes, this specialized group of investigators is called upon to probe allegations of irregularities at all levels of government. The branch provided investigation expertise to several municipal police forces in the province.

The special investigations branch houses the OPP's drug enforcement unit, auto theft squad and pornography sections. The drug enforcement unit laid 692 charges under the Narcotic Control Act and 85 charges under the Food and Drugs Act in 1983. The auto theft squad investigated the theft of 138 vehicles including automobiles, trucks and motorcycles. The pornography unit is involved in investigation of matters related to obscene material. Unit members were involved in 81 investigations and laid 119 obscenity-related criminal charges.

Support,

W.R. Perrin, Chief Superintendent

The Investigation Support Division maintains a repository of technical expertise which can be applied to assist operational investigations in reaching successful conclusions. Among the branches that provide this expertise are the intelligence branch, the security branch, the technical support branch and the registration branch.

In 1983, the intelligence branch carried out 134 investigations involving the monitoring of major crime groups. The branch maintains a central repository for criminal intelligence information on motorcycle gang members and their associates in the province. The branch provides the capability of strategic intelligence-gathering to assess the threat of organized crime. Field officers are located in major cities across the province.

The security branch co-ordinates security for Ontario government officials and visiting dignitaries. Branch personnel supply expertise to government departments on building security and conduct investigations into matters affecting the Ontario government.

The technical support branch assists criminal investigators and intelligence officers in the area of electronic surveillance co-ordination, physical surveillance, polygraph and forensic identification services. These varied services are provided to other OPP divisions and municipal police agencies on request.

The registration branch administers the provisions of the Private Investigators and Security Guards Act. The branch controls the possession and conveyance of firearms and restricted weapons. A total of 7,880 permits to carry a restricted firearm were granted during the year – most to members of accredited shooting clubs.

Personnel Management,

A.N. Chaddock, Chief Superintendent

The Personnel Management Division co-ordinates OPP training and personnel functions. Included in the programs of the division are recruitment, continuing education, employee counselling, promotional process and personnel evaluation programs, for uniformed personnel.

The Provincial Police Academy at Brampton, in co-operation with the career management branch, has developed the Provincial Police Administration Course to begin in January, 1984. The course introduces management techniques to members at the mid-management career level.

In addition, a course designed to assist members in the field of counterfeit investigation was developed and implemented during 1983.

A total of 103 recruits were hired in 1983 through the recruitment unit of the career management branch. Comprehensive projects on psychological testing and physical fitness standards were completed in 1983 for implementation in 1984.

Effective use is being made of the Force Educational Subsidy Program with 81 employees having been enrolled in a variety of external educational institutions. Members are availing themselves of courses in business administration, political science, psychology and sociology.

Supply,

J.A. McPherson, Chief Superintendent

The Supply Division of the force provides the transport, uniform and equipment necessary for the OPP's policing responsibilities. All ministry accommodation is administered within Supply Division by the properties branch. The records management branch controls the major occurrence and administrative files of the OPP.

The OPP operated 2,341 transport units in 1983. Mobile equipment travelled 101,699,759 kilometers during the year. Fixed-wing aircraft logged 2,252 hours and the two OPP Bell Jet Ranger helicopters logged 1,345 hours.

The quartermaster stores branch distributes uniform and equipment to members of the OPP, the Office of The Fire Marshal, the Ontario Government Protective Service, OPP Auxiliary and special constables in the Indian Policing Program.

During 1983, the OPP saw new detachment facilities constructed and completed at Brantford and Huntsville. Major alterations were completed at the Provincial Police Academy in Brampton. The records management branch administers the printing services of the OPP. Included in this area is the preparation of bulletins and manuals. The photographic laboratory is a resource center for photographic equipment testing and evaluation.

Planning and Technology, R.W. Faulhafer, Chief Superintendent

The Planning and Technology Division prepares and disseminates the policy for the force and provides computer service capability to the various divisions. Included in the responsibilities of the division is the maintenance of the current OPP telecommunications system.

The police orders system is prepared and maintained by the policy and planning branch. Due to the OPP reorganization in 1983, the entire police orders system was revised to reflect those organizational changes. The branch provides strategic

planning services on matters which may affect the future direction of the OPP. Statistical information is prepared, analysed and disseminated by the statistical information services unit.

The computer services branch was organized in February, 1983 to provide a service to the force in the areas of identifying user requirements relative to both new and existing technology and the implementation of effective software and hardware systems. In keeping with this mandate, the branch was responsible for equipping the OPP's emergency response trailer with micro-computer system capability to assist in the management and co-ordination of information at major occurrence scenes.

Public Safety Division

F.L. Wilson, Q.C., Assistant Deputy Minister

THE FUNDAMENTAL CONCERN of the ministry's Public Safety Division is to devise methods of minimizing or eliminating hazards to persons or property.

Included in the division are the programs of the Fire Marshal, Chief Coroner's Office, the Centre of Forensic Sciences and Forensic Pathology, each of which is detailed on the pages following.

The objectives of the ministry's public safety programs are achieved by:

- promoting adequate standards for fire safety

services, determining causes of fires, and reviewing the fire safety standards of building plans;

- determining the causes of death in unnatural circumstances to help prevent or minimize any future loss of life;
- providing designated schools of anatomy with sufficient materials for teaching purposes;
- providing services and expertise in forensic pathology;
- using specialized and systematic analysis to present facts to the province's judicial system.

Office of the Fire Marshal

J.R. Bateman, Fire Marshal
A.C. Williams, Deputy Fire Marshal
S.E. Oxenham, Assistant Fire Marshal

THE PRIME OBJECTIVE of the Office of the Fire Marshal (OFM) is to prevent or minimize the loss of life and property from fire. The OFM is responsible for co-ordinating, directing and advising on virtually every aspect of fire prevention, fire fighting and fire investigation as prescribed under The Fire Marshals Act and other provincial statutes.

Fire Investigation Services, W.H. Gilkinson, Chief

Criminal prosecution is often the result of work carried out by the Fire Investigation Services of the OFM. In addition, however, investigators' work also shows up weaknesses that often exist in fire prevention and protection measures. Reports by Fire Investigation Services often contain recommendations that, when adopted by local governments, fire departments, building designers and others can reduce fire hazards and losses.

During 1983, 312 lectures were provided to fire and police departments, the insurance industry and social groups on fire crime detection and arson investigation by members of the OFM staff.

A staff of specially-trained investigators and engineers conduct investigations into suspected incendiary fires, losses of \$500,000 and over, fatal fires and gaseous explosions. In 1983 investigations of 1,542 fires were completed by the OFM, compared with 1,744 in 1982 - a decrease of 11.6 per cent. This is partly the result of more time being spent on fire investigation training for fire and police departments.

The decreases by type of fire in 1983 over 1982 was 13.7 per cent for suspicious fires, 15.8 per cent for fatal fires and 18.5 per cent in large loss fires. However, there was an increase of 26 per cent in gaseous explosions.

Of the 1,379 suspicious fires investigated in 1983,

1,086 were found to be of incendiary origin, 129 were accidental and 164 were of undetermined cause. In 1983, 545 criminal charges were laid, compared with 495 in 1983. This represents an increase of 10.1 per cent.

Technical Services, G.A. Pelletier, Chief

The engineers of the Technical Services staff, together with professional and technical members of the fire research group, perform a number of specialized services for municipal and provincial agencies which are reflected in the development of a safer environment for citizens of the province. Included is technical support in fire investigation problems and the determination of possible fire causes and reasons for fire spread.

The OFM plays an important and continuing role in consumer protection. The OFM conducts its own product investigations when outside testing services are not available. Laboratories at the Ontario Fire College at Gravenhurst are utilized for such work. When the performance of fire safety characteristics of a product are found to be faulty, the manufacturer is advised of necessary improvements.

Consulting Services, R.R. Philippe, Chief

The role of Consulting Services is to advise ministries and provincial agencies on matters relating to building design and construction that will result in a safer environment for their occupants.

In addition, the unit is responsible for the administration of the Ontario Fire Code Regulation

RECORD OF FIRE CRIME PROSECUTIONS

CHARGE	1979		1980		1981		1982		1983		Pending
	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq.	Con.	Acq.	
Arson	299	59	328	56	348	77	254	63	266	36	321
Attempted Arson	3	3	10	0	9	0	6	4	11	-	11
Conspiracy to Commit Arson	2	6	3	5	2	11	5	2	6	1	27
Negligently Causing Fire	6	0	8	2	11	3	2	1	1	1	-
Attempt to Defraud	5	0	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	28
Other Fire Crimes	45	14	48	12	67	8	58	17	48	9	86
TOTALS	360	82	397	77	438	100	327	88	334	48	473

730/81 and amendments made under the Fire Marshals Act. The fire code is enforced at the municipal level by fire departments. A staff of 13 professional engineers are assigned to plan-approval responsibilities and fire code duties.

Plans for construction, renovations or alterations of hotels and buildings receiving provincial funding, such as schools and hospitals, are subject to detailed examination by staff engineers. Architects, engineers and designers consult with the staff to achieve the most effective and economical designs within building code and fire code constraints.

The fire code program has been administered by the Office since November, 1981 when the first fire code regulation was put in force. This did not include Part 4, dealing with flammable and combustible liquids, or Part 9 which deals with retrofit.

Approximately 250 fire departments across the province have reported they made 241,178 inspections in 1983. This resulted in 586 charges being laid under the fire code. A total of 483 charges were prosecuted during this period and resulted in 436 convictions.

On April 29, 1983, Ontario Regulation 251/83 – Retrofit Part 9 – was filed, dealing with provisions for boarding and lodging houses and assembly occupancies, and stipulating one year for compliance. Since that time, an amendment has granted an additional one-year extension for areas of assembly in churches. In addition, Consulting Services is preparing an information pamphlet to assist churches in determining the provisions of the regulations. This work is being carried out with the church representatives and is in its final form. It is anticipated that regional educational programs will also be provided to assist fire departments and church groups.

In addition to the normal duties of development, implementation and education on the fire code, staff have been involved in the review and development of a number of codes and standards – including the National Building Code of Canada – on which Ontario law is based, as well as technical committees relating to fire matters with CSA and ULC.

To assist in informing the public and the fire service about the provisions of the fire code, 67 seminars were offered in 1983 with 3,526 participants for a total number of 14,112 hours of training. In addition, the section worked on the development of new pamphlets for public education, including "Smoke Alarms" and "The Ontario Fire Code".

To assist the fire departments in the inspection program a comprehensive package has been prepared for their use. This includes a fire prevention inspection manual, an inspection checklist, an inspection report form and a notice of violation form.

Hotel Fire Safety Services, O.J. Hess, Chief

Hotels which are required to be licenced under the Tourism Act and licenced by the Liquor Licence Board of Ontario are inspected by the Office of the

Fire Marshal for compliance with the Hotel Fire Safety Act and Regulation.

The year 1983 was the second full year of operation for the newly reorganized Hotel Fire Safety Services unit. The program stresses the importance to hotels of developing in-house policies and procedures on fire prevention, action in case of fire, inspection test and maintenance of fire protection features and hotel staff training. This is in addition to the need or requirements for fire protection features, systems and equipment that are identified during a physical inspection of the hotel establishment.

The hotel industry has grasped the message, through fire safety seminars, for the need of a total fire safety program commitment, and as a result requests for fire safety training programs and seminars for hotel staff have far exceeded expectation in these first two years of operation.

The unit has trained 4,221 staff members of 992 hotels across the province. To date, 5,045 initial and routine inspections, 4,583 follow-up inspections and 3,659 other inspections have been carried out.

Compliance with violation notices by the hotel industry has been very positive, indicating that OFM's approach and time for compliance is, for the most part, acceptable. To date, 4,911 violation notices have been issued to motels, 3,961 hotels have been found in compliance on initial or follow-up inspections and 118 charges have been laid.

Ontario Fire College, S.C. Gragg, Principal

The purpose of the Ontario Fire College is to provide year-round training for officers and potential officers of municipal fire departments. Municipal fire departments provide a certain amount of in-house training depending on size, but none provide the full range of technical administrative education available at the Fire College.

The goals of the fire service are twofold – to prevent fires from occurring and to reduce the loss of life and property because of uncontrolled fire. To accomplish these goals the fire service needs personnel who are skilled and well-trained in fire prevention, fire suppression, fire department management and in support services, such as training, maintenance and public relations.

During the academic year from January 4 through December 16, 1983, the college continued to fulfill its teaching mandate. The total number of officers who graduated from the college since the introduction of the Fire Protection Technology Course in 1967 stands at 1,428. There were 996 students trained during the year, 124 of whom completed the course requirements, passed the examinations and received their diplomas.

Thirty course offerings were conducted, including: Fire Prevention, Fire Fighting Operations, Fire Department Management and Techniques of Instruction at the General Level; Fire Department Administration, Fire Fighting Operations and Fire

Prevention at the Advanced Level, Volunteer Fire Officers, Fire Prevention Officers, Fire Crime Detection, Fire Chief's Management, Rescue Extrication and Basic Fire Protection for Hotel Fire Safety Inspectors. Enrolment for each course is restricted to a maximum of 32 students.

Candidates on course during the year represent 167 fire departments in Ontario, along with other government agencies. The philosophy of providing training and developing skills which suit the client groups' needs, whether it be a full-time, composite or volunteer fire department, is followed.

An in-depth course was provided for training officers during the year. It addressed issues of a special nature encountered by training officers in municipal fire departments. The program was five days in length and included topics such as program design and development, development and use of training aids, audio-visual programming and setting examinations. Other topics discussed covered the training officer's responsibility under the Occupational Health and Safety Act, education and training, as well as the learning process.

An advanced rescue/extrication course was presented for the first time in 1983. The content of the course covered the assessment skills and knowledge required by command officers at a crash site. The development of control procedures, strategy and tactics were provided through simulation of multi-vehicle accidents and accidents with fire problems. In addition, a mechanical officers' seminar was presented during the summer of 1983.

In 1980, the Solicitor General authorized the commencement of a province-wide auto extrication program. The first phase included the purchase of a mobile training unit for the OFM and training staff to conduct auto extrication training throughout the province. To date, 1,704 fire fighters have received a 40-hour training course and plans have been made to give training to an additional 315 in 1984.

Seminars were also conducted by the staff around the province, including the Police College in Aylmer, the Ontario Fire College and various other locations.

Phase II started in 1982 with the training of 89 OPP officers working in selected areas throughout the province where there are no fire department or extrication services provided. After both Phase I and



Northern Ontario volunteer firefighters are taught basic firefighting techniques by staff from the Office of the Fire Marshal.

II were underway, it was considered the appropriate time to proceed with Phase III – financial assistance to municipalities in the form of grants to purchase special auto extrication equipment.

Fire Advisory Services, A.L. Dupuis, Chief

The Fire Advisory Services staff of the OFM assists municipalities and communities in improving the effectiveness of their prevention and fire fighting services. Where no such services is provided, the advisory staff will assist and advise in the establishment of such a service.

They also help in the development of fire prevention and training programs of fire departments. Advisory Services provides technical advice regarding fire department management and operations.

On the formal request of municipal councils, the advisors study the fire department organizations, fire protection and fire prevention by-laws, fire trucks and equipment, manpower, station locations, communications and water supply. Detailed reports of these surveys, including recommendations for improvement, are prepared and submitted to the municipal councils.

Since 1964, there have been 886 municipal fire protection surveys conducted which have resulted in 16,250 recommendations. To date, 8,164 of the recommendations have been accepted and the number increases as the municipal councils find the means to implement the advisors' recommendations.

The advisory staff provided further technical assistance to the following municipalities in 1983: 76 in fire departments organized or reorganized; 1,320 in advice to municipal councils; 1,228 in advising fire department chiefs; and 475 in special training and lectures conducted.

To ensure adequate preparedness of the provincial fire service for any large-scale emergencies, 46 regional, county and district mutual fire aid systems have been developed by the Office of the Fire Marshal for 45 counties, regions and districts. The staff, assisted by the fire chief who has been designated as the fire co-ordinator, revised seven



Training personnel from the Office of the Fire Marshal teach the skills of auto extrication to police and firefighters across Ontario.

emergency fire service plans during the year.

There was a significant increase in the program to provide fire protection in unorganized communities in Northern Ontario. The program, conducted in co-operation with the Ministry of Northern Affairs – which selects communities and provides funds for the purchase of fire fighting equipment – enables the Office of the Fire Marshal to organize fire protection teams for areas that would otherwise be without fire protection.

Fire Advisory Services prepares apparatus and equipment specifications and receives, tests and distributes the equipment. An agreement is made between the OFM and the people of the community whereby the fire protection team agrees to receive training and advice regarding fire protection. These communities were assisted on 641 occasions during 1983 under this program.

Regional fire training schools, each five days in length, were conducted by the OFM in 1983 in the counties of Frontenac, Oxford, Simcoe, Middlesex, Lambton, Perth, Leeds and Grenville, Wellington, Dufferin and Brant, and in the regions of Peel, Sudbury and Metro Toronto and the districts of Algoma and Nipissing. Students receive 40 hours of classroom instruction as well as practical field instruction in basic fire fighting techniques using fire trucks and equipment supplied by the Ontario Fire College. A total of 479 students received certificates after completing the course.

Regional fire prevention schools were also offered to fire departments in 1983 as a means of developing fire prevention awareness and expertise in smaller departments that have not been able to send their members to the fire protection technology course. Instruction of 40 hours' duration is provided by the district fire services advisors and the course may be taken in day or night classes, or a combination of both. Basic fire prevention and inspection procedures are taught, using local classroom facilities. Nine such schools were conducted in 1983 and a total of 380 students completed the course and received their certificates.

Statistical Services, M.A. Ebert, Supervisor

Statistical Services compiles information from approximately 10,000 occurrence reports received each month from all the fire departments in Ontario. The reports are comprised of fire, vehicles, response and casualty reports. This information is keyed into a central computer system. The system provides statistical and investigation information to fire investigators, insurance companies, other government agencies, news media, private companies and all fire departments in Ontario. The data is also used to compile the 'Fire Losses on Ontario' published annually.

In 1983, there were 24,038 fires in Ontario, resulting in 149 deaths and a loss of \$201,637,296.

Public Information Services, Marnie Clement, Acting Supervisor

The OFM's public information staff directs its efforts toward publicizing effective fire prevention by supplying publicity material and education and technical information. The material, including general information, fire prevention pamphlets, technical, legal and instructional literature, is distributed to municipal fire departments. As local agents for the OFM, they relay it to homes, businesses, schools, libraries and other public places where it will effectively make the public aware of the dangers of fire and how to reduce these dangers. A variety of publications, films and special publicity material are circulated to groups with allied interest, directly or through fire departments.

The office releases information and articles to the news media in order to promote a better understanding of the work of the OFM and to explain how fire losses in Ontario can be kept to an absolute minimum.

The total number of fire prevention pamphlets

Fire Advisory Services Record Of Municipal Fire Protection Surveys

Surveys	1964-78	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	Totals
Surveys Conducted and Presented	768	20	29	27	16	26	886
Recommendations Made	13,263	435	530	689	372	961	16,250
Recommendations Accepted	7,516	158	158	192	16	124	8,164
Percentages of Acceptances	56	36	28	28	49	16	50%

Note: Numbers may vary from year to year due to amalgamations.

County, District and Regional Mutual Fire Aid Activities

1964	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	Total
436	22	35	36	23	40	592

RECORD OF LITERATURE DISTRIBUTION IN 1983

	<u>1979</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>
Type of Literature					
Information	23,268	28,693	25,824	23,900	23,900
Fire Prevention	811,600	948,860	853,974	728,063	658,390
Technical	840	920	828	798	813
Legal	1,426	1,732	1,559	1,458	1,462
Instructional	911	1,049	944	903	946
Totals	<u>838,045</u>	<u>981,254</u>	<u>883,129</u>	<u>755,122</u>	<u>685,511</u>

supplied in 1983 was 658,390.

During the year, films on fire prevention, fire department training and life-saving were supplied by the OFM film library, screened for more than 12,569 audiences and viewed by more than 492,034 persons.

The OFM also utilized audio-visual and printed publicity material developed for use in every Canadian province and territory by Fire Prevention Canada, a non-profit organization.

Municipal fire departments were again encouraged by the OFM to organize and conduct year-round fire prevention campaigns, particularly during Fire Prevention Week and during the Christmas season, involving as many people as possible in their community.

financial management, personnel and purchasing. The section prepares and co-ordinates the requisitioning, placement and retirement of all vehicles for the Office of the Fire Marshal and controls the maintenance of all related vehicle records. The OFM fleet presently consists of 196 vehicles of various types and sizes, including fire-fighting vehicles.

Other services include inventory control, requisition for stationery, supplies and equipment as well as the provision of mail sorting, stockroom and shipping facilities. The section is also responsible for the preparation and distribution of information concerning the location of licenced users of radioactive material in Ontario. In 1983 there were 1,632 notifications sent to municipal fire chiefs.

Administrative Services, Anthony Bello, Manager

The Administrative Services section provides effective administrative support services in such areas as

Centre of Forensic Sciences

D.M. Lucas, Director

George Cimbura, Deputy Director

THE CENTRE OF FORENSIC SCIENCES provides evidence to law enforcement officers, Crown attorneys, lawyers, coroners, pathologists and official investigative agencies through scientific analyses.

Expert testimony is provided when required to the courts of law and coroners inquests.

The services of the Centre are provided at no cost to official investigative bodies and to defence counsel in criminal cases. Research is conducted to improve and expand these services. Educational programs and materials are provided to the service users to increase their awareness of the capabilities and limitations of the services.

The Centre is organized into six specialized sections, each with its own areas of expertise. They are:

Biology,

Norman Ericson, Section Head

- body fluids and their stains
- hairs, fibres
- botanical materials

Chemistry,

Dr. R.J. Prime, Section Head

- paint, glass, soil, petroleum products, metals, etc.
- metallurgical, electrical, electronic and engineering studies are also performed

Documents,

G.W.K. Brohier, Section Head

- typewritten, handwritten and machine-produced documents
- altered, erased and charred documents
- writing materials and instruments

Firearms,

Finn Neilsen, Section Head

- bullets, cartridge cases and firearms
- wound tissue and clothing from the victim of a shooting
- tools and marks made by them

Toxicology,

Dr. John Wells, Section Head

- blood and other tissues for alcohol, drugs and poisons

- acquisition and maintenance of breath test equipment and the training of operators

Photography,

Ulf Von Bremen, Section Head

- physical comparisons that may or may not be visible to the naked eye
- photography of exhibits received by other sections and production of audio-visual aids for training and educational purposes

During 1983, three experienced examiners left the Centre and were replaced by trainees. Three other trainees completed their qualification program for court appearance purposes.

Staff members attended educational programs on the following topics: techniques of instruction, organizational methods, forensic accounting, photocopier identification, gas liquid chromatography, effective manual writing and computer concepts.

Staff development programs offered by The Civil Service Commission were also attended as were courses sponsored by the Chief Coroner's Office.

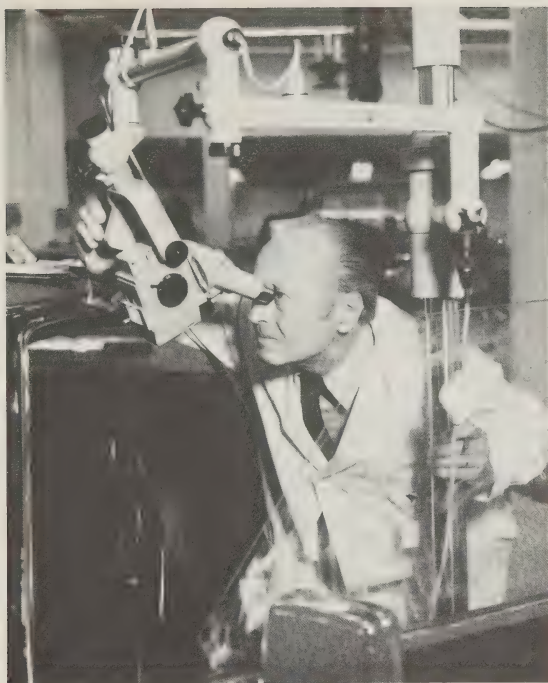
The Centre was represented during the year at a number of scientific conferences in Canada and the United States. In addition, extensive lectures, workshops and seminars were conducted by the Centre's staff.

Eight two-week breathalyzer courses were held and they were attended by 240 students from the Ontario Provincial Police and municipal police forces.

During the year, 86 tours of the Centre were conducted for senior secondary school students and post-secondary groups. Specially-trained university students acted as tour guides. Centre tours conducted by regular staff were given to the Ministry of Natural Resources field conservation officers, MetFors, probation officers, ambulance drivers, cereal chemists, medical technologists from Wellesley and Women's College hospitals, and law clerks of the Supreme Court of Ontario.

The Centre continued its research and development work on a number of long-term projects in 1983 and initiated a number of new undertakings.

In body fluid grouping, work is continuing on the identification of Km 3 antigen in blood stains and it is expected that this marker will be used in casework by the end of 1984. Meanwhile, the use of the HLA-A9 antigen test in routine casework has been suspended. The Centre's laboratory has expanded its work in the red cell isoenzyme ADA and casework application should begin by the end of 1984. In an



A car is examined by a forensic biologist in the Centre's vehicle examination area for an interpretation of a blood stain pattern resulting from a homicidal shooting. Such patterns can often be interpreted to provide valuable clues to the investigators. In this case the examination confirmed that the victim was exiting the car when shot.

effort to provide the necessary statistical data on the Ontario population, research continued on the PGM subgrouping of blood stains using thin layer iso-electric focusing (IEF). Also, a study of the polymorphic enzyme fucosidase has been initiated in an effort to assess the usefulness of this protein as a genetic marker for semen.

The Centre's technicians have begun an instrumental evaluation of dyestuffs used in fibers but its findings are not expected to be applied to casework until sometime in 1985.

Initial problems with a new scanning electron microscope used in gunshot residues work have been resolved and the project is proceeding apace. Progress has been made in the design of a collection system which is simple to use in the field, but problems are still posed by large excesses of foreign material such as flakes of skin.

A project on the discrimination of Japanese automobile paint primer, begun in 1982, was completed during the year and its results applied to casework. Collection of samples continues.

An examination of commercial products such as lubricants that are occasionally encountered in sexual assault cases has been completed and its findings have already been utilized in actual occurrences.

A new project, automated thermal desorption/capillary gas chromatography, was begun to upgrade the analysis for accelerants in arson cases to

state-of-the-art chromatography technology. This project is expected to be automated by the evaluation and possible adoption of equipment designed for monitoring industrial air quality.

The evaluation of the application of HPLC to the analysis of THC (an active constituent of cannabis) in blood has been hampered by a difficulty in obtaining standard material. This work will continue when standards become available.

Radioimmunoassay (RIA) screening, combined with qualitative and quantitative HPLC analysis of barbituates in blood, has proven faster than the former procedure and is now being evaluated for salicylate analysis.

Late in the year, a long-range project for the detection and quantitation of the hypnotic drug triazolam (Halcion) was begun. This work involves chemical synthesis of a number of triazolam analogues prior to injection into rabbits to promote the formation of antibodies. The Centre hopes to have a RIA screening procedure available for this potent drug early in 1985.

During the year, one of the Centre's examiners spent two days at the Remington Arms Co. plant, completing his research on class and individual characteristics caused by modern tooling techniques used in the manufacture of rifles. This project is expected to be complete early in 1984.

In addition, an examination and evaluation was made of digital image enhancement methods involving the digitization and manipulation of photographic images by a computer. This technique has been found useful in obscuring a background in order to make the area of interest more visible by contrast.

A study of the writing of 125 persons in a state of intoxication confirmed the opinion that the changes produced were not directly proportional to the subject's blood-alcohol concentration. Also, a study of writing done with the unaccustomed left hand confirmed that persistent differences exist between left and right-hand writings. Handwriting habits which are neurologically fixed with the accustomed right hand are not necessarily operative when the left hand is used because both hemispheres of the brain are not simultaneously and similarly specialized.

Future laboratory work at the Centre will be aided by the purchase of the Coherent "Innova 90", an Argon-ion laser.

Restrictions imposed in mid-1981 on types of cases accepted by the Centre remained unchanged. The number of cases submitted in 1983 was 7,529, down approximately 1.4 per cent or 106 cases from 1982. The number of cases reported was up 2.5 per cent and for the first time since 1980 more cases have been reported than have been received despite increases of 6.1 per cent in items examined and 9.9 per cent in court appearances. The increase in cases reported is attributed to the new staff hired in 1982 since it takes one to two years of training before the impact of the new staff is noticed in case output. Cases are reaching the courts more rapidly in some areas and this tends to put an additional strain on the

resources of the Centre. Material which must be examined on a priority basis to meet a court date tends to push other cases back, resulting in longer average turnaround times.

An increased demand for blood stain pattern interpretation by investigators has resulted in a good deal of time spent by the biology section, both on increasing their own expertise on the subject as well as on training police personnel. At the scene of one homicide it was ascertained that all the "bloodshedding" was from one small area of a room very close the floor. Very small bloodstains on a wall adjacent to the body indicated the deceased was beaten with an object, and larger oval-shaped stains on the underside of a table partially above the body, was the result of arterial spurting from a slashed throat. The blood stain pattern indicated a brutal attack on a man who was already down.

Time was well spent on another aspect of the Centre's work. In two cases, scene reconstructions threw considerable light on the events surrounding the deaths of two women. In each case, combinations of marital discord, curious financial circumstances and other inconsistencies led police to suspect the husbands. In one case, the Centre's findings corroborated the husband's statement regarding events leading to his wife's suicide by carbon monoxide in a car. In the other, tests indicated that the sequence of events leading to the fall of the woman from a high-rise condominium could not have transpired the way the husband had described.

Aside from actual casework, considerable time was expended by the firearms section over the past three years in a research project conducted by the Ministry of the Environment. Laboratory expertise and equipment gave extra depth to the study of noise pollution problems associated with gunfire at ranges.

The continuing substantial increase in court appearances by the toxicology section is causing considerable delays in reporting cases. Most of the increase is in connection with breathalyzer cases. Where tests are taken beyond two hours after the event, expert evidence is required by the Crown. Many court appearances are at the request of the defence and require estimation of a blood-alcohol concentration based upon the drinking pattern claimed by the accused.

Papers were presented by Centre staff at the following meetings:

- AMSA-RSA Medical Scientific Conference, Houston, Texas, "Mechanism of Drug Interaction with Alcohol", J. Mayer;
- Canadian Society of Forensic Sciences, Vancouver, B.C., "The Forensic Significance of Brake Fluid Examination", B.M. Dixon; and "The Analysis of Ethyleneglycol Mononitrate and Monomethylamine Nitrate from Commercial Blasting Agents in Post Blast Samples", R.J. Prime and J. Krebs. The latter paper was also presented at The International Symposium on Analysis and Detection of Explosives, FBI Academy, Quantico, Virginia.

Technical publications issued during 1983 included:

- "The Effect of Slope Change on Handwriting", J. Jamieson, Canadian Society of Forensic Science Journal, Vol. 16, No. 3, 1983, p. 227.
- "Rapid Quantitation of Cyanide in Blood by Gas Chromatography", F. McAuley and D.S. Reive, Journal of Analytical Toxicology Vol. 17 (1983), p. 213.
- "Physical Comparison of Plastic Garbage Bags and Sandwich Bags", U. von Bremen and L. Blunt, Journal of Forensic Sciences Vol. 28, No. 3, 1983, p. 644.

Office of the Chief Coroner

R.C. Bennett, M.D., Chief Coroner
Peter King, M.D., Deputy Chief Coroner

THE CORONERS ACT, 1972 was proclaimed on May 31, 1973, with major changes in the purposes and conduct of inquests, clarification of coroners' duties and authority and the establishment of the Regional Coroners System.

More than half of the 390 coroners in Ontario were appointed before the new Act came into force. They, along with police, pathologists, other investigators and the public, have been effectively educated about the new legislation. The changes, and advancements in the coroners system itself, have had a very positive impact on public safety across the province.

During 1983, Ontario coroners investigated more than 27,000 deaths, representing more than 40 per cent of all deaths in the province and covering a wide range of circumstances. Every unnatural death and virtually every case where the circumstances were questioned has been examined carefully, along with every death associated with institutions such as nursing homes and homes for the aged as specified in the Coroners Act.

Each case is examined by a regional coroner, then reviewed in the Office of the Chief Coroner. These reviews can generate requests back to the local coroners to ensure that every investigation is as comprehensive as possible. Coroners, regional coroners and the Chief Coroner are able to respond to many requests from next-of-kin, solicitors and insurance companies for information. Coroners must also certify the release of all bodies for cremation or shipment out of the province.

The Chief Coroner received coroners' jury verdicts and recommendations from 226 inquests which were held into 253 deaths. These inquests cover the mandatory inquests required by the Coroners Act: construction (23), mining (6) and custody (30), as well as a wide range of circumstances where local coroners and the Chief Coroner decide that holding an inquest would educate the public and provide recommendations that might assist in the prevention of deaths under similar circumstances in the future.

The inquest juries made 1,112 recommendations which the Chief Coroner has passed on for information and consideration to appropriate individuals, organizations and government departments.

Regional coroners have been appointed and offices established in the eight regions into which the province is divided for administration of the coroners' system. Regional coroners review all reports from local coroners and other investigators in their regions, participate in complex investigations and lengthy inquests and assist the Chief Coroner in the

supervision of local coroners.

Ontario's regional coroners are Dr. J.L. Potts (Dryden) Northwestern, Dr. W.E. Sullivan (Sault Ste. Marie) Northeastern, Dr. J.P. MacKay (Parry Sound) Algonquin, Dr. R.M. MacMillan (Kingston) Eastern, Dr. R.B. Penton (St. Catharines) Niagara, Dr. J.K. Strathearn (Orillia) South Georgian Bay, Dr. R.D. MacKinlay (Sarnia) Southwestern, and Dr. J.G. Young (Toronto) Metro Toronto. The Deputy Chief Coroner acts as regional coroner for the Regional Municipalities of Peel, York and Durham (Central Region).

The annual educational course for coroners was held in Toronto in October, attended by coroners, pathologists, police, crown attorneys and other investigators. It is an important vehicle to educate those in the coroners system concerning investigations, inquests, changes in legislation and policy, and to obtain feedback from these important members of the coroners system.

Regional coroners conduct similar meetings in local areas involving their coroners, pathologists, police and crown attorneys. Lectures are also given at the Ontario Police College and the Ontario Fire College and to many other groups concerned with coroners' investigations and inquests.

The Metro Toronto Dispatch Office is manned on a 24-hour, seven day per week basis by staff members of the Office of the Chief Coroner as a central service for coroners in the area. During 1983, this office processed 6,726 Metro cases and continued to provide off-hours contact for all coroners requiring assistance or advice in their investigations.

There were 57 inquests held during the year in the two inquest courtrooms occupying the ground floor level of the George Drew Building in downtown Toronto. This is the only facility in the province designed and maintained exclusively for coroners' inquests. As required by the Coroners Act, the police department having jurisdiction provides coroners' constables to assist in inquests. Initially the City of Toronto, and subsequently the Metropolitan Toronto, police department, has staffed the coroners' courts since 1919.

Most of the 8,389 post-mortem examinations ordered by coroners across the province are performed by local pathologists in their own hospitals. In the Toronto area, most post-mortem examinations, numbering 1,284 in 1983, are performed in the provincial morgue in the Coroners Building by pathologists from Toronto hospitals. Dispatch Office personnel supervise and service the morgue. They received a total of 1,434 bodies for

post-mortem examination and storage. A few complex cases of identification or homicide are transported to Toronto for examination by the Provincial Forensic Pathologist. The proximity of the Centre of Forensic Sciences aids in the investigation of these and many other coroners' cases.

The information gathered from all the coroners' investigations over a number of years is available in the Office of the Chief Coroner. Compiled annually into statistical data, it is also possible to extract data for research into deaths in almost any type of population or environment. Personnel from this office use these studies to assist many organizations concerned with the review and prevention of deaths.

The Office of the Chief Coroner of Ontario, along with the Centre of Forensic Sciences and The Traffic Injury Research Foundation of Canada (TIRF), is investigating the use of cannabis and alcohol among persons dying in motor vehicle accidents. The investigation began in March, 1982 and will continue through April, 1985. Other agencies, especially Ontario's police forces and the Ministry of Transportation and Communications, directly support this effort by submitting reports and records to the Office of the Chief Coroner. The conduct of this investigation, the largest ever attempted, thus depends on many agencies and individuals. Without their support and co-operation this investigation could not succeed in achieving its aims.

Every death investigated by a coroner which occurs after a patient in hospital has received an anaesthetic is carefully reviewed by the Chief Coroner. Many of these cases are intensively investigated by the Anaesthetic Advisory Committee to the Chief Coroner — composed of five senior anaesthetists, along with other specialists such as surgeons, as required.

Not only does the committee provide a complete review of these complex cases, but their recommendations concerning improvements in procedures, drugs and equipment are disseminated to hospital staffs across Canada. The committee also provides expert witnesses at inquests, an essential function when the circumstances are highly technical.

The tragic problem of suicide deaths in Ontario, particularly among teenagers, has gained some prominence in the media in recent years. This reflects public concern and the concerted efforts of many suicide prevention organizations located in major centres in the province.

Through its objective review of all possible suicide cases, the Office of the Chief Coroner is able to provide factual statistics on the actual number of suicidal deaths in Ontario.

The purpose of the Human Tissue Gift Act is to provide for inter-vivos gifts of transplants and post-mortem gifts for transplants and other purposes.

The organs or tissues in greatest demand at present are eyes, kidneys, pituitary glands, joints and bones, brains, hearts, lungs and livers. The need for such organs is ever-increasing because of recent major breakthroughs in surgical techniques and drug therapy. The public attitude has changed remarkably

in the past few years as more and more people are signing consents to donate their bodies or parts of their bodies for therapeutic purposes, medical education or scientific research. A consent form under the Human Tissue Gift Act has been a part of each Ontario driver's licence since 1975. Numerous inquiries are received daily, not only from licenced drivers in Ontario, but also from persons who obtain the Office's brochure "Help Somebody, Someday".

Where the deceased has made no prior arrangements, a consent may be obtained from the next of kin for donation of the required organs.

Coroners, pathologists, other physicians and police officers are continuously reminded to look for a consent card and to discuss the possibility of donation with the next-of-kin. Physicians throughout the province can obtain information, make arrangements or discuss the case with a knowledgeable physician by calling a central number at the Toronto General Hospital which has 24-hour coverage.

Post-Mortem Organ Donations

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Kidneys	189	206	218	238	248
Eyes	956	974	947	1,008	1,113
Joints	14	15	15	12	7
Pituitary Glands	6,909	5,388	6,273	6,107	6,114
Brains	NA	NA	NA	103	90

The Anatomy Act provides a means whereby designated schools of anatomy are able to receive donated and unclaimed bodies which are used in the teaching of gross anatomy.

The Chief Coroner, who is also appointed as General Inspector of Anatomy, administers this Act with the assistance of 19 local inspectors and one anatomy clerk. During the year 1983, a total of 268 bodies were transported to the eight schools of anatomy in the province of Ontario. Of this total, 253 were donated and 15 were unclaimed. The number of bodies received at each school is as follows:

University of Toronto	90
University of Ottawa	49
University of Western Ontario (London)	65
Queen's University (Kingston)	16
McMaster University (Hamilton)	17
University of Guelph	14
University of Waterloo	1
Canadian Memorial Chiropractic College	16

These schools provide courses in human anatomy to medical and dental students, chiropractors, nurses, physiotherapists, physical educationalists and many others. In addition, bodies are often made available to post-graduate students and surgical specialists for use in developing new surgical techniques and for other research purposes.

The number of bodies received by each school bears no relationship to the student enrolment or the number of courses offered. Anatomy students at the Universities of Toronto and Western Ontario still

dissect individual bodies, whereas McMaster University uses only prosected bodies, in conjunction with anatomic models, video tapes and diagrams. The other anatomy schools have modified programs with some dissection being carried out, in conjunction with audio-visual displays.

A memorial service is held by each school at the time of burial or cremation. The next-of-kin are notified of the date, time and place of the service and many are invited to pay tribute.

The General Inspector makes an annual visit to

each school for the purpose of inspecting their methods and facilities for handling, preserving, storing, dissection and disposing of bodies.

During 1983, a total of 79 unclaimed bodies were disposed of by burial by the various municipalities throughout the province on warrants issued by local inspectors or coroners, under section 11 of the Anatomy Act.

In addition, there were 16 bodies initially reported as unclaimed which were subsequently claimed for burial.

Forensic Pathology

J. Hillsdon-Smith, M.D., Director

THE FORENSIC PATHOLOGIST is a vital member of a team involved in the investigation of all sudden and unexplained deaths in Ontario. These deaths are investigated initially by the coroner, assisted at the scene by a police officer. As a result of their investigation, it might be decided that a post-mortem examination, which includes a medicolegal autopsy, will be required. At this time, a pathologist who is familiar in medicolegal investigations is called in to assist in the investigation.

The forensic pathologist's primary function is to evaluate the pathological findings in cases of sudden death in relation to circumstances surrounding the death and the results of any ancillary investigations. Sudden death pathology is as much a specialty as other subdivisions of pathology, such as neuropathology or skin pathology. In any inquiry into sudden death, whether from natural or unnatural causes, the forensic pathologist acts as a link between coroner and police. This link becomes more apparent in homicides and in cases of suspicious or unexplained deaths.

During 1983 the Coroners Office investigated 27,442 sudden deaths. Of this number, 8,400 medicolegal autopsies were conducted by 260 pathologists.

The role of the Forensic Pathology Agency is to assist in determining causes and mechanisms of death in unusual circumstances and to aid law enforcement

agencies throughout the province in the interpretation of certain aspects of sudden death through the application of expertise in forensic pathology.

These objectives can be achieved by providing an advisory service to police, coroners and pathologists, by developing training programs in forensic pathology and by carrying out forensic pathology examinations in difficult or complex cases.

A seminar on "The Pathologist and Sudden Death Investigation" was held in late March, 1983 and was attended by 100 pathologists from across Ontario. Also, a seminar on "Forensic Pathology and the Homicide Investigation" was held in October and was attended by 110 law enforcement officers from across Canada. Lecturers from Ontario and the United States spoke at these seminars and a transcript of all the proceedings was issued to each participant.

The Director gave 84 hours of lectures (including seminar) to medical students at the University of Toronto, at the identification course and the arson investigation courses at the Ontario Police College in Aylmer, at criminal investigations courses at the Provincial Police Academy in Brampton and at the coroners courses in Toronto.

Thirty-eight tours of the facility were given — 14 of them to law enforcement personnel.

In-department elective tuition was provided for four students from the University of Toronto over a total period of 20 weeks.

In addition, 210 medical students made 694 visits to attend autopsies as part of their undergraduate curriculum requirements.

Consent for eye donations was obtained by the forensic pathology branch in 42 cases during the year and 64 additional donations were achieved, primarily through the voluntary donor form attached to all Ontario driver's licences. A total of 659 pituitary glands were removed at autopsy and shipped frozen to Winnipeg for human growth hormone. Because Toronto is a trans-shipping point for many area hospitals, the forensic pathology branch forwarded a number of pituitaries to Winnipeg on their behalf.

During the year, the branch's work on X-ray identification techniques continued. In addition, post-mortem angiography has been made available on a routine basis as additional backup in certain cases.

Level of Service — 1983

Coroners Cases Autopsied	1,104
Medicolegal Examinations	
Performed by the Director	155
Number of Consultations	144
Lectures	84 hours
Court Appearances	162 hours
Number of hours Seminar	64
for participants	210
Elective Tuition	4 students
for	20 weeks
Number of Microscopic	
Examinations	30,531 units
X-Rays Taken	1,938
Number of Forensic Photograph	
Cases	129

Ontario Police Arbitration Commission

R.F. Egan, Chairman

THE ONTARIO POLICE ARBITRATION COMMISSION has a general responsibility for monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness of the police arbitration system and making recommendations for its improvement. The Commission continued to offer assistance to municipalities and municipal police forces in their negotiations during 1983.

The Commission is a five-member body that administers the arbitration process between municipalities and municipal police forces throughout Ontario. Under the Police Amendment Act, 1972, all arbitrations are conducted by a single arbitrator. It is the aim of the Commission to provide competent arbitrators for speedy and professional contract bargaining and arbitration.

The Commission maintains a register of qualified part-time arbitrators available for designation by the Solicitor General. It is the objective of the Commission to promote more harmonious police contract bargaining and arbitration.

Part-time arbitrators on the register in 1983 were George W. Adams, Q.C., Dr. A.P. Aggarwal, Professor Peter G. Barton, G. Gail Brent, Kevin M. Burkett, R.G. Geddes, Professor Richard L. Jackson, Hon. Mayer Lerner, Q.C., Richard H. McLaren, Michel G. Picher, Maureen K. Saltman, Joseph W. Samuels, Kenneth P. Swan and Professor Bruce Welling. All appointments to the register of arbitrators are for one-year renewable periods.

Other than the chairman, two members of the Commission represent municipal police governing bodies and two represent police forces. All members are appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

The Commission in no way influences the parties in their actual negotiations. It has no specific responsibilities in the operation of the actual negotiations or conciliation process. During conciliation and arbitration, however, the Commission may be called upon to assist the parties in their efforts to reach an agreement by making available material and experts knowledgeable in employee/employer relations. As well, the Commission monitors and evaluates the general effectiveness of the police bargaining system and makes recommendations for its improvement.

If, during their negotiations to renew a collective agreement, either party to the negotiations requests the assistance of a conciliation officer, the Solicitor General may appoint one. The Commission has arranged to have available to those requesting conciliation the valuable services of Victor E. Scott, Former Director of Conciliation and Mediation Services of the Ontario Ministry of Labour.

During 1983 the Commission introduced, on an experimental basis, mediation services to parties involved in police "rights" disputes. Victor Scott provided this service.

The introduction of the Inflation Restraint Act and the regulations made under the Act limited wage increases for provincial and municipal employees. The legislation temporarily suspended access to binding arbitration on monetary items, although collective bargaining on non-monetary items was allowed to continue. As a result of this legislation, no "interest" arbitration matters were allowed. However, "rights" arbitrations were not affected.

The Arbitration Commission, through services provided by the research department of the Ministry of Labour, has developed a collective agreement information system and a manual was completed on June 1, 1983, for distribution to all interested parties.

The manual was prepared to serve as a guide to all parties requesting information from the Ministry of Labour's Research Branch with respect to the computerized collective agreement analysis system for

negotiations and other needs. The manual describes the system and explains how the analysis of police agreements fits into the system. It discusses the provisions in agreements that are analyzed, details with respect to the analysis, what form of information can be obtained from the system and what fees are charged for the computer printout of such data.

The administrative arrangements for the arbitration and conciliation hearings are made by the Commission. Other duties and functions that have been carried out by the Commission include the establishment of forms to be used by the parties whenever they require arbitration or conciliation services, as well as prescribing procedures for conducting arbitration hearings.

Printed versions of arbitration decisions rendered by the Commission in 1983 are available on request.

Emergency Planning Office

K.J.W. Reeves, Co-ordinator

THE MANDATE of the Emergency Planning Office was broadened substantially in 1983 with the passage of the Emergency Plans Act. Responsibilities of the Office now include:

- monitoring, co-ordinating and assisting in the formation and implementation of emergency plans made by provincial ministries and agencies;
- administering the Provincial Nuclear Emergency Plan;
- monitoring, co-ordinating and approving municipal nuclear emergency plans;
- co-ordinating plans for the types of emergencies assigned to the Ministry of the Solicitor General;
- liaison with and co-ordination of federal, provincial, municipal and private sector involvement in emergencies in Ontario;
- assisting the Solicitor General in emergency planning for Ontario, and directing and co-ordinating the province's response in any type of emergency;
- developing and maintaining a Provincial Emergency Response System and a Provincial Emergency Communications System;
- arranging emergency response training for individuals and organizations;
- administering the federal Joint Emergency Planning Program in Ontario.

Contingency planning for a nuclear-plant incident

was a priority in the EPO during 1983. Exercise Pickering 83 was completed and a report on the exercise was circulated to all participants. In addition, the EPO prepared and distributed a second draft of the Ontario Nuclear Emergency Plan and assisted six provincial working groups and committees established to report on important issues related to nuclear emergency planning.

Two important publications – A Guide to Emergency Planning and Operations by Municipalities and Joint Emergency Planning



The command centre at OPP headquarters is a hive of activity during an exercise co-ordinated by the Emergency Planning office of the ministry. The office assists municipalities in preparing for emergencies.

Program (JEPP) — were produced by the EPO and circulated to all Ontario government ministries and to municipalities across the province.

The EPO arranged for the distribution of \$746,005 in JEPP funding to 34 Ontario municipalities through the year. JEPP is a federal program that provides financial contributions to help provinces meet the cost of projects that enhance Canada's emergency response capability.

Emergency preparedness courses held at the Federal Study Centre in Arnprior attracted 176 applicants from Ontario in 1983. The most popular courses included those dealing with transportation of

dangerous goods, peacetime plans and operations and the mayors and elected officials conference. In addition to arranging attendance at the study centre, the EPO also participated in dozens of exercises, seminars and conferences dealing with emergency preparedness.

The Office also distributed pamphlets advising emergency planners about the availability of expert guidance and assistance from organizations such as CANUTEC and TEAP, which are dedicated to help deal with incidents arising from the transportation of dangerous goods.

Administration Division

D. Scott Campbell, Executive Director

THE ADMINISTRATION DIVISION is, physically, a direct adjunct of the Ministry Office but its areas of responsibility touch all of the Solicitor General's myriad activities.

The Division has two basic goals:

- to provide designated support services to managers in as efficient and effective fashion as possible, given the resources available; and
- to ensure, for the Deputy Minister and senior program managers, that the controllership function of the ministry is adequately performed.

The first of these objectives is met through providing services in the areas of planning and evaluation; management systems; personnel administration; financial services; purchasing services; policy development; and communication services to program managers throughout the ministry.

The second objective is met by performing those activities which will ensure the Deputy Minister and senior program managers that the financial, administrative and management practices of the ministry are consistent with government and ministry policies and procedures and sound management practices.

Financial Services,
Lorne Edwards, Director

The Financial Services Branch provides financial and related services to the ministry. Its responsibilities include:

- designing, communicating, implementing and

- maintaining financial administrative systems;
- ensuring the financial controllership functions in the ministry;
- participating in the development of ministry policies and procedures;
- providing timely, accurate and meaningful financial and related information and advisory service;
- providing a purchasing service for the ministry;
- co-ordinating and controlling the ministry's budgeting process;
- co-ordinating the continuing development of the ministry's Management by Results (MBR) system;
- maintaining a number of financial processing systems, including payroll, payment of accounts, cashing, revenue recording and accountable advances;
- providing administrative services such as supply and messenger services at the ministry's office and maintaining its asset control system;
- providing financial consulting services to program managers.

In addition to the normal financial processing functions of payroll, accounts payable, accountable advance and revenue accounting, the branch undertook initiatives during 1983 to improve the operations and productivity of financial systems and to improve the budgeting process.

Personnel Services,
Tom Thomson, Director

The Personnel Services Branch is responsible for the administration of the total personnel function, with the exception of the recruitment of OPP uniformed

members, negotiations with the Ontario Provincial Police Association and staff development of uniformed personnel. It provides services to assist the management of ministry divisions to efficiently utilize human resources and ensure that government personnel policies, legislation and regulations are adhered to and employee benefits are administered correctly.

Services are provided in seven areas:

- Benefits Administration and Counselling;
- Workers' Compensation;
- Staff Development;
- Recruitment;
- Classification;
- Staff Relations;
- Personnel Records.

The latter four areas have been decentralized from the ministry offices at 25 Grosvenor Street to the OPP general headquarters at 90 Harbour Street to provide a more efficient service.

Planning and Evaluation,

G.A. Krishna, Director

The Planning and Evaluation Branch facilitates the continued development and maintenance of factual information and evaluation, to assist in the practical decision-making process for the programs, activities and operations of the ministry. The Branch is also responsible for the co-ordination of the preparation of ministry administration policies and procedures.

Management Systems Services provides systems development and consulting services to the administration and public safety divisions of the ministry. During 1983 projects were undertaken in both the administrative and operational support areas. They included feasibility studies, computer systems design, computer programming and system support functions.

Policy Development

and Management Systems Advisor,

Richard Rintoul

The Policy Development and Management Systems Advisor provides advice and guidance on matters of policy, planning, and application to the ministry on subjects relating to the Ontario Police Commission,

the Ontario Provincial Police, the Public Safety Division and other areas of the ministry.

The advisor represents the ministry on a number of committees and is responsible for delivering the ministry's viewpoint on a variety of subjects both within the government and with other federal and non-government agencies.

The fundamental nature of the programs and services provided by this ministry demand that the resources available be applied in a most effective manner. In view of the significant cost in the delivery of policing services throughout the province, considerable attention is paid to changes which could bring about economies of operation and improved effectiveness in policing activities.

Of significant importance to the future policy direction of the ministry is the continuing work of the interministerial committee involved in a complete review of the organization and financing of policing in Ontario. Detailed studies have been carried out on the delivery of services from the 187 OPP detachments to determine the level of service and the cost of providing the services to the 625 municipalities involved. The interministerial committee is composed of representatives from the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing, the Ministry of Treasury and Economics and Management Board Secretariat.

Communications,

Allan Dickie, Director

The Communications Branch prepares speeches and statements for the Minister and other ministry staff.

The branch also responds to questions from the news media on matters pertaining to ministry business, prepares news releases and arranges interviews and news conferences for the Solicitor General and other ministry officials.

The Director of Communications provides advice on media communications and public relations to the chairman of the Ontario Police Commission, the Chief Coroner, the Commissioner of the Ontario Provincial Police, the Ontario Fire Marshal and the Emergency Planning Co-ordinator as requested.

In addition to the communications services provided by the Branch, the Communications Policy Advisor helps ensure that government communications policies are met.

OPP Telecommunications Project

D. Scott Campbell, General Manager

AN OPP TELECOMMUNICATIONS PROJECT TEAM was established in January, 1983 to continue the design and implementation of a new province-wide mobile radio system for the force. The new radio network is a trunked cellular system. It will use centralized radio dispatching on a district basis. Each of the 16 independent district systems will have a communications centre and a significant number of remote tower sites. Each of the 186 detachments will have direct telephone linking to the appropriate communications centre to complement the radio system. This telephone system will provide: direct access between the detachment and communications centre; automatic switching of telephone calls made to a detachment to the respective communications centre when the detachment is closed; direct contact for the public to the communications centre via a telephone located outside the detachment; and

switched telephone access between adjacent detachments. The linking systems for both the radio and telephone components will be either leased from the common carrier (i.e. Bell or CNCP) or owned by the government or a combination of both.

During 1983, the project team obtained approval from Management Board of Cabinet for funding to acquire the necessary facilities and services to proceed with a field test of the Motorola mobile radio equipment. Specific installations were required at 12 sites in order to conduct the test. Contracts were executed for the provision of towers and civil works, base buildings and standby power systems, multicoupler equipment and professional consulting services. In addition, the project team continued to complete the design of other major components of the system.

Statistics/1983

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983
Total Number of Deaths in Ontario	61,468	62,675	62,838	63,508	64,457
Investigations	27,005	27,689	27,050	26,912	27,440
Post-mortem examinations	8,813	8,469	8,395	8,357	8,389
Inquests	290	287	260	252	226
Cremations	9,562	10,554	11,806	12,488	13,562
Bodies — Anatomy Act	438	400	402	383	363

	DEATHS	POST-MORTEMS
Natural	22,986	5,060
Accidental	2,901	2,106
Suicide	1,339	1,018
Homicide	205	204
Undetermined and found remains	3	1
Animal bones	6	0
	27,440	8,389

INQUEST STATISTICS

Recommendations

Inquest verdicts received	226
Total deaths involved	253
Recommendations made by coroners' juries	1,112
1983 recommendations implemented	787
Recommendations from previous years implemented during 1983	201
Coroners' recommendations implemented	75
Total recommendations implemented in 1983	1,063

Number of Inquests Held by County, District or Regional Municipality

Algoma	11	Niagara	4
Brant	3	Nippissing	—
Bruce	2	Northumberland	4
Cochrane	4	Ottawa-Carleton	12
Dufferin	1	Oxford	5
Durham	4	Parry Sound	1
Elgin	—	Peel	9
Essex	7	Perth	1
Frontenac	10	Peterborough	4
Grey	—	Prescott & Russell	1
Haldimand-Norfolk	1	Prince Edward	1
Haliburton	2	Rainy River	—
Halton	3	Renfrew	5
Hamilton-Wentworth	4	Simcoe	8
Hastings	2	Stormont, Dundas & Glengarry	4
Huron	1	Sudbury	3
Kenora	3	Temiskaming	4
Kent	1	Thunder Bay	11
Lambton	1	Victoria	2
Lanark	1	Waterloo	5
Leeds & Grenville	3	Wellington	1
Lennox & Addington	4	Metropolitan Toronto	57
Manitoulin	1	York	8
Middlesex	6	Total	226
Muskoka	—		

Age Distribution of Suicides 1974-1983

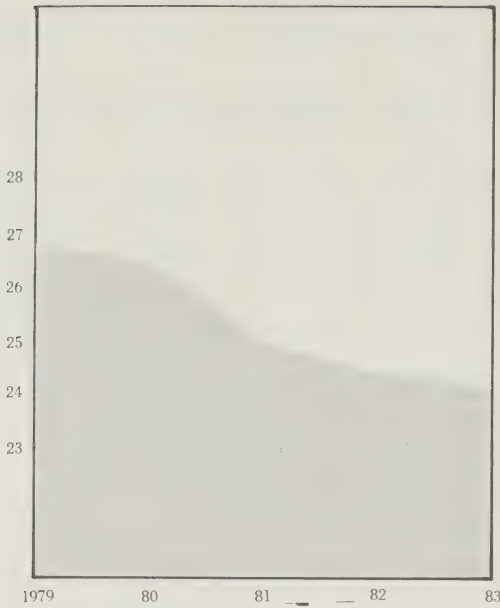
Year	0-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50-59	60+	Total
1983	91	290	237	219	216	286	1,339
1982	100	282	229	202	222	247	1,282
1981	97	247	215	209	242	263	1,273
1980	96	297	224	220	225	258	1,320
1979	98	279	239	231	213	242	1,302
1978	95	322	235	251	235	208	1,346
1977	109	332	212	247	236	246	1,382
1976	87	266	209	247	228	202	1,239
1975	107	286	181	249	233	221	1,277
1974	105	257	215	260	231	225	1,293

Age Distribution of Suicides — 1983

Age group	Male No.	Male %	Female No.	Female %	Age Group	% for Age Group
0-9						
10-19	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
20-29	76	83.5	15	16.5	91	6.8
30-39	235	81.0	55	19.0	290	21.7
40-49	168	70.9	69	29.1	237	17.7
50-59	153	69.9	66	30.1	219	16.4
60-69	146	67.6	70	32.4	216	16.1
70-79	103	60.9	66	39.1	169	12.6
80 &	64	74.4	22	25.6	86	6.4
OVER	23	74.2	8	25.8	31	102.3
TOTAL:	968	72.3	371	27.7	1,339	100.0

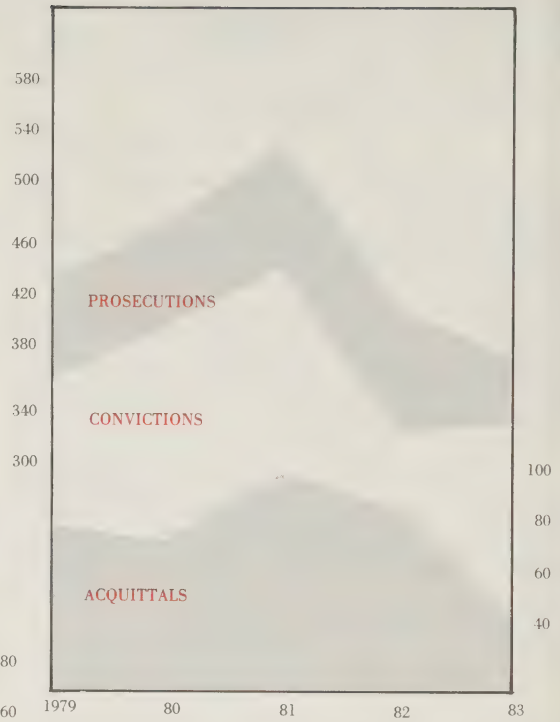
NUMBER OF FIRES IN ONTARIO

IN 000's



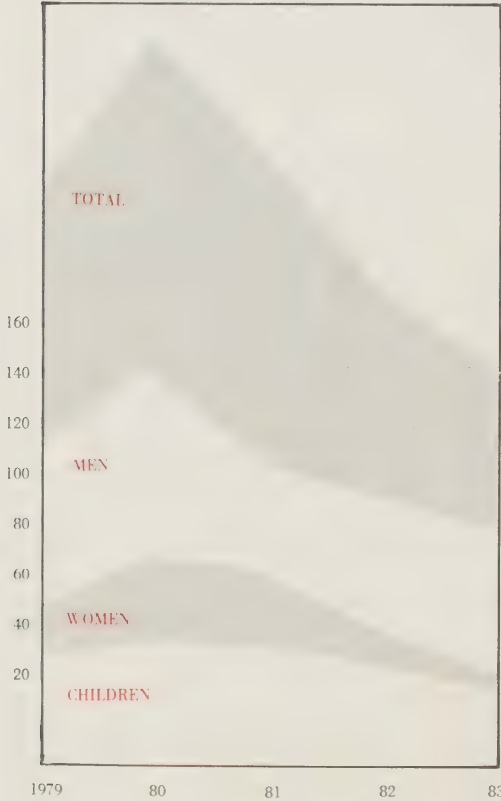
FIRE CRIMES

IN UNITS



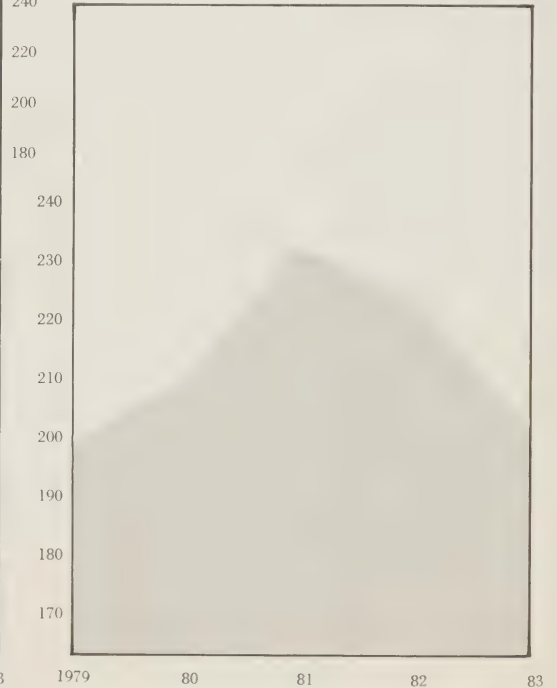
FIRE DEATHS IN ONTARIO

IN UNITS



DOLLARS FIRE LOSS




IN \$ MILLIONS

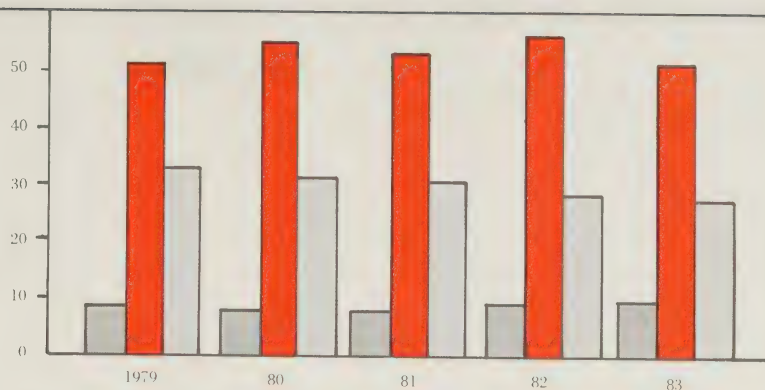


ACTUAL
CRIMINAL CODE
OCCURRENCES

000's

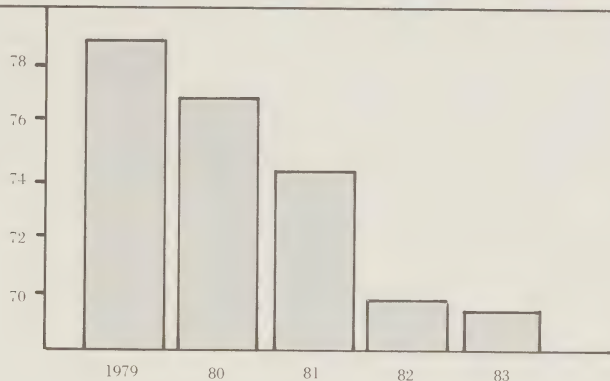
Legend

-  Crimes Against Persons
-  Crimes Against Property
-  Other Criminal Code



TOTAL
MOTOR VEHICLE
ACCIDENTS

000's

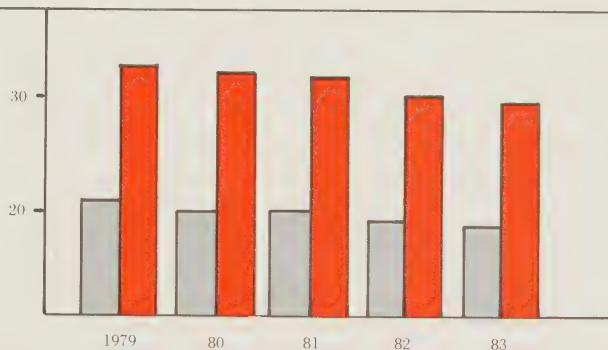


INJURY
MOTOR VEHICLE
ACCIDENTS

000's

Legend:



-  Injury Accidents
-  Persons Injured

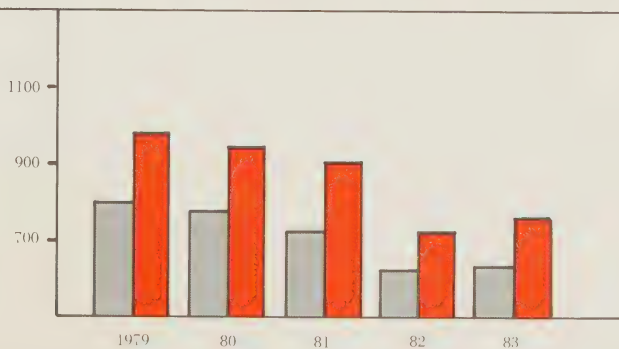


FATAL
MOTOR VEHICLE
ACCIDENTS

000's

Legend:

-  Fatal Accidents
-  Persons Killed



Notes



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